Monthly Labor Review

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Labor Aspects of Atomic Energy

Relationship of Work Places to Residence

Prices at Mid-Year

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Editor-in-Chief*
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The Labor Month in Review

THE APPROACH OF LABOR DAY was accompanied by an extraordinary volume of labor news, much of it good, but some of it distasteful to most of the labor movement and to the general public. A great deal of interest early in August was centered on the hearings of the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field and other labor events related to the Committee and the record it was building up. By mid-August it was directed to results of three important meetings: the AFL–CIO Executive Council in Chicago beginning August 12; the AFL–CIO Ethical Practices Committee's hearing scheduled for the Teamsters union on August 28; and the convention of the Teamsters in Miami about a month later.

James R. Hoffa, Teamster vice president, was in the background of this melange of events. On July 19 he was acquitted on all three counts of a Federal grand jury indictment charging him with bribery, conspiracy, and obstruction of justice by "planting" a spy on the staff of the Senate select committee. His preoccupation with the trial had apparently led the Teamsters executive board to delay its consideration of AFL–CIO charges of corrupt practices. The AFL–CIO Ethical Practices Committee, therefore, had twice set aside its hearing date for that union. Shortly after the acquittal, Hoffa declared his candidacy for presidency of the union, and claimed support of about 75 percent of the membership. No opposition was in sight.

On August 1, speaking before a Teamster audience, he outlined plans for a coordinating council of all air, sea, and land transport workers (nearly 2.8 million, plus many in trade and service occupations claimed by Teamster jurisdiction). The proposal was endorsed by Harry Bridges, head of the West Coast longshore union, expelled from the old CIO for Communist domination, and by Capt. William V. Bradley, head of the East Coast longshore union, expelled in 1953 by the pre-merger AFL for corrupt practices. Leaders of rail unions and of the airline pilots expressed disinterest. Hoffa's plan on this matter envisaged operation within (and presumably only with the consent of) the AFL–CIO, although there was widespread speculation that he was laying the groundwork for a withdrawal from the federation. Consequently a great deal of interest attached to his presence at a special convention of the AFL–CIO Building Trades Department on August 5, where the official AFL–CIO proposed plan for settlement of jurisdictional disputes between the construction unions and industrial union groups was discussed. The department indicated a desire to work some type of compromise settlement plan. Hoffa has vigorously insisted on craft union right to do construction, maintenance, and repair work in factories, and in this respect had come into direct opposition to Walter P. Reuther, Auto Workers president, who has championed the right of auto workers to be employed on such tasks during slack seasons.

Hoffa has taken sharp issue with the AFL–CIO in regard to union officers who take refuge in the Fifth Amendment when questioned concerning union affairs. The federation would have international unions expel officers who thus invoke the Fifth Amendment. This was termed by Hoffa a deprivation of constitutional rights which the Teamsters would not accept, although he added that the union would not voluntarily leave the AFL–CIO.

THERE WAS AN EFFORT on the part of the Senate select committee, which had subpoenaed Hoffa early in August, to link him to John Dioguardi, New York extortionist, and to the paper locals, rackets, and "sweetheart" labor-management contracts which filled the orbit of Dioguardi's activities, according to testimony of committee witnesses. Hoffa himself was to testify before the Senate committee in mid-August, while the AFL–CIO Executive Council was in session. Dioguardi also testified, being paroled from jail for the occasion. He pleaded the Fifth Amendment.

Earlier the committee had revealed personal use of union funds amounting to thousands of dollars by officers of the former AFL Textile

Workers union, which also faces a hearing before the AFL–CIO Ethical Practices Committee. It was the sixth union to be charged with violating the parent body's ethical practices code.

Aside from the scheduled hearings on charges against the Teamsters and other unions, the AFL–CIO took other action to clean up its ranks. Through presidential order it removed Paul Dorfman as an officer and member of a Chicago Waste Handlers Federal labor union for improper conduct with respect to union health and welfare funds. Dorfman, an associate of Hoffa, had been cited in 1954 by a Congressional committee for these welfare fund irregularities. In New York City, plans of a special AFL–CIO committee cooperating with city officials "to eradicate the outlaw locals and the outlaw employers who exploit Puerto Rican workers" were announced. Senate committee testimony had brought the situation to public view.

OTHER EVENTS were of a more refreshing nature. George Meany, AFL–CIO president, was appointed to the United States delegation to the United Nations. Washington, Kansas, and Texas in July brought to 27 the number of States in which merger of former AFL and CIO statewide organizations have taken place. Such bodies are under obligation to effect unification by December 5. The larger industrial States have not yet achieved organic unity, although the New York State Federation of Labor convention approved the move for late in the fall, conditioned upon protection of jurisdictional rights for craft unions. Craft jurisdiction has been an impediment to amalgamation in many areas.

In other unity manifestations the Boilermakers and Sheet Metal Workers have agreed upon a 1-year program to settle jurisdictional problems which arise between the two. A similar but broader 2-year pact was announced by the Machinists and the Brewery Workers. It provides for impartial arbitration of unresolved differences and cooperation in collective bargaining and strike action. The Machinists have nine other such agreements.

IF THERE WERE occasional manifestations of unhealthy union situations, there was genuine and widespread labor peace. Strike indicators for the first half of 1957 were at a postwar low. As of mid-August the only strike of national importance in recent weeks was in the cement industry.

Cement strikers, members of the Cement, Lime, and Gypsum Workers, had halted work in about 70 plants during most of July, although some of the walkouts had begun as early as May, and continued shortage of cement could have had a telling effect on construction projects across the country. Settlement was generally in the form of a 16.5-cent-an-hour package increase, including an 11-cent-an-hour across-the-board wage increase. A major barrier to settlement had been a union demand for a guarantee that maintenance, packaging, and quarrying work would not be farmed out to subcontractors when union members were available for the work. Most settlements did not provide this assurance.

Another major settlement, with no accompanying strike, involved the major rubber companies, with whom the United Rubber Workers signed agreements covering more than 85,000 workers. All contracts in the main followed the Goodyear pattern, which provided an average 14.5-cents-an-hour wage increase and a half cent for uniform shift differentials.

In what the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers called "a successful departure [by major rail lines] from . . . pattern settlement for the railroad industry and recognition of . . . a skill differential for locomotive engineers," the union and operators on July 18 ratified a negotiated 13-percent increase spread over a 3-year period A 6-percent rise was made retroactive to November 1. Additional increases of 3.5 percent will be due on November 1 of 1957 and 1958. A cost-of-living escalator clause, effective as of May 1957, was also included in the agreement.

IN LOUISIANA the AFL–CIO building trades unions, early in August were conducting a unique, volunteer, and merciful emergency operation to supply new housing to indigent persons whose dwellings were destroyed or seriously damaged in a recent hurricane. Work is being done in cooperation with the Red Cross, which is supplying the building materials. Workmen supply their labor free of charge on weekends.

The Auto Workers have also recently engaged in an unusual charitable act in the South. More than $2,000 was raised in east coast plants to purchase a combine for Negro farmers in Clarendon County, S. C.

Labor Implications of Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy

JOHN I. SAKS*

THE APPLICATION of atomic energy technology to industry affects the work force at many points in regard to job opportunities, employment, and training; safety and health protection; workmen's compensation; working conditions; and labor relations. Implications in these areas of interest reflect the newness of the technology, the uncertainty of its place in the established industrial order, and the unique characteristics of atomic energy applied to peaceful purposes.

Background

The fissioning of the atom makes possible great advances in the conquest of disease, increases in the world's food supply, the provision of cheap power, and the application of atomic heat and radiation energy for technical advances in the industrial arts. The greatest potential gain is in the manifold increase of fuel reserves. During the past hundred years, rapid industrialization, tremendous growth in population, and rises in living standards have led to the rapid depletion of fossil fuel supplies. Fissionable fuels assure the continuance of our modern civilization, which is based essentially on the consumption of vast amounts of energy.

The major areas of peaceful nuclear applications lie in (1) atomic power; (2) atomic propulsion; (3) radiation involving (a) isotopes in industry, agriculture, and medicine, (b) food preservation, and (c) plastics; and (4) space and process heating.

Except for the expanding uses of radioisotopes in industry, agriculture, and medicine, and pilot demonstrations of nuclear ship propulsion, the peaceful applications programs are substantially limited to research, design, and development. Atomic activities for the next several years will consequently be dominated by the existing establishments producing atomic fuels and radioactive source materials, instrumentation, controls, and equipment. Atomic fuels production and basic research and development essentially for military purposes are Government-owned, contractor-operated activities. The privately developed ore extraction and atomic components industries are quite small and substantially dependent on Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) program expenditures.

The short-run effects of atomic development on the Nation's economic structure and work force should consequently be minor. By the end of the next decade, however, anticipated technological breakthroughs will undoubtedly advance the development of nuclear power, maritime propulsion, food preservation and radiation chemistry, and possible other uses, making them competitive between 1970 and 1980.

Economic Implications. The timing and extent of expanded peaceful uses will largely be determined by the effectiveness of the atom technology's challenge to current competitive processes for which they may substitute. Large financial investments and years of developmental effort will be required. Success will depend on the size and quality of the technical research and development programs through which the scientific breakthroughs (and subsequent economic applications) must come. Large outlays of technical manpower and money for this purpose will consequently not be as profitable in the short run as returns from comparable investments in established processes.

In the meantime, traditional industries will grow and continue to advance technologically. With few exceptions, raw and fabricated materials used in atomic applications are generally identical with those used in conventional industries. Hence, increased demands for atomic uses, where these are not simply replacements for conventional industry requirements, may be considered as normal growth for these suppliers. Many manu-

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facturers of heavy industrial equipment and several large-scale chemical producers are actively involved in peaceful atomic research and development and prototype experiments. A significant volume of atomic applications should consequently result only in modified shifts in product emphasis for these organizations.

Radiation Safety Protection

Radiation hazards and safety and health protection are among the most significant implications for the work force in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. These involve complex and somewhat indeterminate standards for those working directly in exposure areas, for other workers indirectly exposed at the place of employment, and for the general public. Related also to worker safety protection are issues of workmen's compensation in the event of radiation injury.

Problems of Radiation Exposure. Radiation, invisible and undetectable to the senses, is a unique industrial hazard. Radiation can penetrate matter in different degrees according to whether alpha, beta, gamma, or neutron particles or rays are absorbed. In some instances, heavy lead shielding or several feet of concrete are not sufficient protection against radiation. Hence, special instrumentation, controls, and monitoring, coupled with basic radiation safety indoctrination and job safety instruction, are necessary to guard the worker against this insidious danger.

The effects of radiation exposure are cumulative. Dosages safe at any one time may prove extremely injurious if repeated sufficiently often. Diseases such as anemia, leukemia, bone cancer, malignant tumors, and genetic damage, thus induced may not become evident for many years or even decades. Among other determinants of the specific degree of injury which an individual may suffer are included the quantities and types of radiation absorbed, the length of time of absorption, the relative amounts of radiation affecting different parts of the body, and the radiosensitivity of the individual.

Understanding the hazards of radiation exposure and the use of safety precautions are consequently basic to the widespread use of peaceful atomic energy. On the other hand, with the proper safeguards, working around radiation need be no more dangerous than working in other industrial processes where safety measures must be properly maintained.

Although relatively few persons currently work in radioactive or "hot" areas in atomic installations and research laboratories, radiation exposure is possible in the course of routine plant operations. Unforeseen exposure may arise because of inadequate monitoring or defects in radiation protective measures, through accidents to equipment or improper precautions in the storage or transportation of containers of radioactive materials. Radiation contamination of outside areas, sometimes miles away from the atomic installation, can develop through the pollution of atmospheric dusts, water supply, or sewage resulting from the discharge of industrial waste materials. The development and application of adequate safety and health standards are consequently of major concern to Federal and State Governments and to labor and management.

AEC Safety Programs. The Atomic Energy Commission has always placed primary emphasis on radiation safety in all atomic program development phases. These include the evaluation from the point of safety of the design of reactors, equipment, and components; the procedures for chemical processing of fuels; the planning and scheduling of plant operations; the medical programs for employees; the selection and training of workers; the use of protective clothing, including respiratory masks; the methods of washing; and the location of eating and smoking areas.

Under the 1954 Atomic Energy Act, the AEC has responsibility for setting safety standards to protect workers and the general public from hazards arising out of its operations or products originating therefrom. It may draw on governmental or other resources for carrying out this responsibility. The AEC has adopted exposure standards, established by the National Committee on Radiation Protection and Measurement, as to permissible levels of exposure to external radiation and also as to concentrations, in water or air, of radioactive materials which may be ingested or inhaled. These standards have been progressively raised, i. e., to reduce permissible exposure limits, as more advanced data have been accumulated. For workers in atomic installations, the permissible exposure dosage is generally less than that received

from natural radioactive sources in the earth and from cosmic rays. For the general public, levels are set at about one-tenth of industrial levels.

The AEC develops cooperatively with its contractors appropriate procedures and instrumentation to assure continuous conformity to its adopted safety standards and to maintain records of radiation safety activity. Few workers in the contractor-operated installations are actually allowed to reach the authorized limits, and for workers as a whole, radiation exposure falls well below the set standards.

Early in 1957, the AEC issued its revised "Standards for Protection Against Radiation" which are applicable to the activities of its licensees. To assure conformity to adopted standards, all licensees for the construction and operation of nuclear installations or for the use of licensed materials are subject to periodic Government inspection by the AEC's Division of Inspection. The basic responsibility for adherence to the AEC safety standards, however, rests with the licensee whose operations may be suspended or revoked for nonadherence. About 4,000 licenses had been issued to users of radioactive materials as of March 1957, and the number is increasing by about 15 percent a year.

More than 1,700 of a total employment of 100,000 production and research workers in plants and laboratories of the AEC or its contractors were engaged in radiation protection work at the end of 1956. Specialized personnel numbered 1,060, including physicists, chemists, engineers, meteorologists, radiobiologists, and monitors, and supporting technicians and clerical staff numbered 695. It thus appears that AEC contractors have, on the average, been detailing between 1 and 2 percent of their total personnel to carry out AEC protection standards.

The results of the safety measures are reflected in the excellent record since 1945 of Government-contractor operations. Between August 1945 and July 1956, only 16 radiation accidents involving 69 individual exposures were reported. These accidents resulted in 2 deaths, 1 in 1945 and 1 in 1946, and 19 skin injuries. Most of the other exposures were comparatively minor. In 8 of the 16 cases, only 1 person was involved. The largest single accident involved 28 servicemen who received an unexpected concentration of fallout after a 1954 weapons' test. According to contractor reports to AEC, more than 99 percent of nearly 200,000 workers employed during the 9-year period 1947–55 were exposed to less than 5 rem,[1] or less than one-third of the present permissible exposure limit of 15 rem a year.

Atomic Safety Protection in the Private Sector. The outstanding record of accident prevention in atomic installations is attributable to the precautions observed by the AEC in an uncharted field and the revision of safety limits made in the light of its experience. It also stems from the fact that AEC contractors' safety costs are paid for under Government contract. However, safety-protection cost becomes a very real problem with the prospective large-scale extension of peaceful applications to private, competitive industrial processes.

The character of safety supervision in the transition to peacetime operation may suffer because personnel in private establishments may be less familiar and not as alert in dealing with radiation hazards and because costs in a competitive situation may be a controlling factor. The consequence of inadequate protection because of cost or carelessness has been indicated by the history of medical X-ray uses. As a result of inadequate understanding and lack of effective protective measures over a period of decades, the life expectancy of roentgenologists has been shown to average several years less than that of other medical practitioners.[2]

Federal-State Safety Program Relationships. The announced policy of the AEC in regard to the use of licensed materials is to "observe the traditional relationship between the State agencies and private industry on other types of safety matters." [3] One of the methods used by the Commission to effectuate this policy is to invite the participation of officials of interested local and State agencies in the inspection of atomic installations by AEC field inspectors. The AEC thus hopes to assist in training a body of competent technical inspection personnel. The States are also notified when new

[1] The unit of measure of potential damage to man and mammals by radiation and generally equivalent to that produced by 1 roentgen of X-ray.

[2] Report of the Atomic Energy Committee of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, 1956, p. 7; see also Biological Effects of Atomic Radiation, Summary Reports (Washington, National Academy of Sciences, 1956), p. 35.

[3] Atomic Energy Commission, 21st Semi-Annual Report, January 1957, p. 130.

licenses for the use of materials are issued to establishments or institutions within their borders. In the case of licensed utilization facilities (currently limited to nuclear reactors), the AEC inspects all stages of construction, the testing of equipment, preoperational test runs, and subsequent startup and operations.

In 1955, the AEC established a 12-member advisory committee of State officials from health, labor, and legal departments. The committee meets about twice a year to discuss such matters as the licensing program, regulations prescribing adequate radiation protection standards, or the need for training local officials in radiological health protection.

Since States have the police power to regulate intrastate health and safety matters, the possibilities of conflict in approach and application of radiation safety standards as compared to the AEC program may exist. The constitutionality of State regulation in the atomic energy area was left somewhat in doubt under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954. Some types of State and local action may be possible even where the AEC exercises its authority under the act. Furthermore, the States alone have responsibility for establishing safety standards for radiological hazards growing out of the use of X-ray machines, radium, and radioisotopes produced by particle accelerators (as distinct from those obtained through fission sources).

The need for a more adequate safety-standards program is underscored by the fast expanding area of uses,[4] the limited staff for inspection by the AEC, and the present scant technical facilities of State agencies. The only alternative at this time is the increasing delegation of safety responsibility to licensees. The review procedures under the present AEC regulations can lead to the modification or suspension of licenses in the event of failure to observe regulations, but only after damage is done.[5]

Workmen's Compensation. Special workmen's compensation issues grow out of the unique factors of nuclear radiation. State laws in this field are generally inadequate. The major deficiencies in State workmen's compensation provisions are the lack of full coverage of occupational diseases, limitations on the time period allowed for filing claims for benefits, and the inadequacy of provisions for medical treatment.[6] The complicated legal question of fixing liability in the event of radiation injuries which may appear several years subsequent to separation from atomic energy employment is still to be resolved.

Manpower Characteristics and Training

The scope and character of manpower and training problems in the atomic field are also of significance in considering labor implications of atomic energy. Employment in all phases of atomic energy activity in the spring of 1957 totaled something over 150,000. About 117,000 workers were employed by the Atomic Energy Commission and its operations and construction contractors—103,000 in operations and over 14,000 in construction. (See table 1.) Rough estimates of the balance were as follows: uranium mining, ore reduction, and refining mills, 10,000; research and development financed by private industry, universities, and foundations, 3,000 to 5,000; design, manufacture, and installation of reactors, vessels, components, and auxiliary equipment, 15,000 to 20,000; instrumentation and isotopic devices, 4,000 to 6,000; and miscellaneous, 3,000 to 5,000.

AEC-Contractor Employment. Total employment by the Atomic Energy Commission and its contractors increased approximately 10 percent between December 1955 and March 1957, but was still more than 20 percent below that of June 1952 when construction activity was at its peak. In March 1957, the bulk of employment was concentrated in the production and refinement of atomic fuels used predominantly for military purposes and Government-controlled research and development operations. That type of employment increased 1½ times between 1949 and 1957, whereas construction employment, which increased about 5 times between 1949 and 1952, was approximately the same in 1957 as it was in 1949. These trends are indicative of the expansion of atomic facilities. With the recent completion of new major AEC production installations at Savannah River, S. C., Paducah, Ky.,

[4] 1957 Hearings before the [Congressional] Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, Pt. I, Sec. 202, Statutory Hearings, p. 101.

[5] Atomic Energy Commission, op. cit., p. 129.

[6] See Workmen's Compensation and Radiation Hazards (in Monthly Labor Review, April 1957, pp. 455–459).

and Portsmouth, Ohio, and very large additions to the Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Hanford, Wash., facilities, it is reasonable to expect that operations employment will expand still further.

Based on the general nature of the processes and the types of equipment used, the structure and characteristics of the AEC-contractor work force are most comparable to those in the inorganic chemicals and the petroleum and coal products industries. The bulk of the personnel consist of skilled and semiskilled chemical-process operators, service and maintenance mechanics, and a significant proportion of technical and managerial staff. Atomic installations, however, also employ large numbers of guards, because of the relationship of these plants to national security, and significant numbers of atomic health and safety personnel for protection against radiation hazards.

Most of an atomic plant's personnel are inexperienced and locally recruited at the time of hiring. Where no apprenticeable craft skill is involved, production and service workers are routinely trained on the job. The normal large-scale manufacturing activity characteristics which the atomic fuels and byproducts processing plants appear to have acquired, are reflected in the hours, earnings, and turnover statistics of the AEC-contractor operations. Atomic energy installations compare very favorably with all manufacturing and with industrial inorganic chemicals at all points and only fall slightly below the products of petroleum and coal where stable and profitable oil refinery activities are a dominant factor. (See table 2.)

AEC Installations Work Force Experience. The routinization of atomic production operations is borne out by the experience at the four AEC installations at Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Paducah, Ky. The Union Carbide Nuclear Corp., the operating contractor, assumed responsibility in 1943 at the Oak Ridge gaseous diffusion plant (ORGDP), in 1947 at a second Oak Ridge plant (Y–12, electrochemical byproducts), in 1948 at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL), and in 1950 at the Paducah gaseous diffusion plant (PGDP).

Employment at the Oak Ridge plants showed a consistent downtrend from 1947 through 1950, but increased significantly from 1951 to 1954 as large additions were made to existing facilities. Modifications in employment levels in 1955 and 1956 are presumably a result of more effective use of the new facilities. Employment at Paducah has continued substantially unchanged since normal production activity levels were reached in 1952. (See table 3.)

Hourly paid craftsmen, production, and maintenance workers in the 3 production plants made up between 57 and 70 percent of the payroll in December 1956. (See table 4.) Large numbers of security guards and clerical and service personnel made up the weekly paid group of workers. At the ORNL, the different distribution reflects

TABLE 1.—*Employment of Atomic Energy Commission and contractors, 1949–57*

[In thousands]

Date	All employment	Atomic Energy Commission employment	Contractors' employment					
			Total	Operations				Construction
				Total	Production	Research and development	Other	
1957: March	117.0	6.6	110.4	96.2	50.9	39.4	5.9	14.2
1956: December	115.6	6.6	109.0	93.8	50.0	37.9	5.9	15.2
June	110.2	6.6	103.5	90.2	49.7	34.2	6.4	13.3
1955: December	106.1	6.2	99.9	85.7	48.7	30.6	6.3	14.2
June	112.6	6.0	106.5	82.9	48.0	28.8	6.1	23.6
1954: December	130.7	5.9	124.8	78.1	44.2	27.6	6.3	46.7
June	141.9	6.1	135.8	73.3	39.5	27.6	6.3	62.5
1953: December	146.5	6.3	140.2	71.7	38.7	26.9	6.1	68.5
June	148.8	6.9	141.9	71.8	37.1	28.8	5.9	70.1
1952: December	142.8	6.8	136.0	63.4				72.6
June	149.4	6.7	142.7	58.1				84.6
1951: December	124.2	5.8	118.4	52.4				66.0
June	99.1	5.6	93.5	47.8				45.7
1950: December	73.3	5.1	68.2	42.1				26.1
June	63.7	4.9	58.8	39.1				19.7
1949: December	56.6	4.8	51.8	37.2				14.6

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

SOURCE: Atomic Energy Commission.

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TABLE 2.—*Hours, gross earnings, and labor turnover rates of production workers in Atomic Energy Commission and contractor establishments and selected industries, February and March 1957 and March 1956*

Industry and date	Average weekly hours	Gross average hourly earnings	Gross average weekly earnings	Accession rate—	Separation rate—
				Per 100 employees	
AEC and contractors:					
March 1957	40.5	$2.52	$102.22	1.6	1.3
February 1957	40.8	2.52	102.73	1.6	1.2
March 1956	41.1	2.42	99.54	1.6	1.5
All manufacturing:					
March 1957	40.1	2.05	82.21	2.8	3.3
February 1957	40.2	2.05	82.41	2.8	3.0
March 1956	40.0	1.95	78.78	3.1	3.6
Industrial inorganic chemicals:					
March 1957	40.9	2.39	97.75	1.6	1.9
February 1957	40.9	2.37	96.93	1.5	1.5
March 1956	41.0	2.28	93.48	1.5	1.6
Products of petroleum and coal:					
March 1957	40.6	2.58	104.75	.9	1.1
February 1957	40.8	2.56	104.45	.9	.8
March 1956	41.2	2.52	103.82	.9	.7

SOURCE: Atomic Energy Commission and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

the much larger emphasis on research and development, with correspondingly increased proportions of professional and technical staff.

The number of women employed was not significant. Of the 1,887 women employed, only 217 were production workers. However, the limited employment of women in basic atomic production and research activities—12 percent of the total jobs in these 4 plants—compared favorably with female employment participation in industrial inorganic chemicals (8 percent) or products of petroleum and coal (7 percent).

Generally, work at basic atomic installations does not appear to call for special aptitudes or unique industrial backgrounds except in research and development and in some limited specialized operations. This is indicated by the recruitment experience and the worker educational achievement level at the AEC-Union Carbide Nuclear plants. No difficulties were reported in obtaining local labor for basic production operations at these semirural plant sites, nor in training them effectively on the job despite a lack of previous factory experience. At Paducah, 15 percent of all employees had less than a high school education; at ORNL, 20 percent, at ORGDP, 40 percent, and at Y–12, 42 percent. At these latter 2 plants, over 20 percent had had only a grade school education or less.

The weighted average length of service at the end of 1956 was 8.2 years at ORGDP, 6.7 at ORNL, 6.0 at Y–12, and 4.5 at Paducah. Since major personnel additions were made at the Oak Ridge plants after 1950 and Paducah began operations only in 1951, these average periods of service point to a very considerable degree of stability in employment.

The apparently satisfactory character of atomic installation working conditions is also reflected in part in the distances a large proportion of the workers are willing to commute. Fifteen percent of the ORGDP personnel, 9 percent of those at the Y–12 plant, 11 percent at ORNL, and 21 percent at Paducah travel 20 miles or more each way. Four percent of the workers at ORGDP commute 40 miles or more in each direction daily. A major factor may be that these are by far the largest sources of well-paying job opportunities in the area and thus attract rural job seekers within a wide radius.

According to records of exit interviews, voluntary quits because of transportation, housing difficulties, health problems, or dissatisfaction with earnings, hours, or working conditions were negligible.

The accident records at these atomic installations are likewise illuminating in regard to safety as a consideration in expanding future atomic industry employment. During 1956, there were no fatalities or permanent total disabilities in 3 of the plants and only 2 such occurrences in the fourth. Total accident frequency rates per million hours worked for the calendar year 1956 were: ORGDP, 1.72; Y–12, 2.27; ORNL, 0.55; and Paducah, 1.87.

New Atomic Occupations. The character of the manpower requirements involved in atomic reactor construction and operations, in the reprocess-

TABLE 3.—*Employment trends at AEC-Union Carbide Nuclear contractor plants, 1947–56*

Date	Oak Ridge plants				Paducah gaseous diffusion plant
	Total	Gaseous diffusion	Electrochemical byproducts	National Laboratory	
December 1956	14,068	5,382	4,950	3,736	1,761
December 1955	14,282	5,466	5,348	3,468	1,755
December 1954	14,959	6,128	5,520	3,311	1,680
December 1953	13,729	6,206	4,389	3,134	1,792
December 1952	12,770	6,084	3,522	3,164	1,563
June 1952	12,572	5,594	3,732	3,246	[1] 771
June 1951	10,850	4,700	3,125	3,025	----------
June 1950	8,078	3,932	1,806	2,340	----------
June 1949	8,230	4,412	1,784	2,034	----------
June 1948	9,769	5,201	2,223	2,345	----------
June 1947	10,266	5,579	2,404	2,283	----------

[1] Employment as of December 1951.

SOURCE: Union Carbide Nuclear Corp., Eighth Annual Industrial Relations Report, 1956.

ing of fuels, in the uses of radioactive isotopes, and in the manufacture of atomic instrumentation, calls essentially for modifications in existing skills. There are relatively few new occupational titles and these are associated predominantly with technical research, design, and development, as the nuclear physicist, and with radiation health protection where health physicist, radiation analyst, radiation monitor, and decontamination technician are identifiable. At the operating level, there are the coolant tester, heliarc welder, and reactor operator.

In-plant radiation safety measures are under the control of specially trained health physicists who generally are also responsible for worker safety training and monitoring of the environment to assure adequate protection for the outside public. Worker safety training includes indoctrination and education programs including health physics lectures, pamphlets, etc. The health physicist, an occupational specialty growing directly out of atomic safety requirements, has usually had postgraduate work in theoretical and applied physics.

The radiation analyst, a subprofessional who works under the health physicist's direction, is qualified to evaluate hazards and make remedial recommendations. He in turn may supervise the radiation monitor who performs a more routine function of operating devices to measure the amounts of radioactivity which might be present in areas of possible exposure. The monitor may also function as part of a decontamination crew or combine the monitoring function with routine nonradiation protection activities. The decontamination technicians act to clean up an area after radiation leakage has raised the radiation level to a point where corrective safety measures must be taken to protect personnel and equipment.

Coolant testers are very few in number and are engaged solely on testing the effectiveness of liquid metal coolants for use in certain types of reactors. These workers are readily trained on the job. Heliarc welders, using an inert gas welding process on metals, are essential in the construction of reactors and auxiliary facilities. Although large numbers may be needed on major atomic projects, ordinary welders with several days' instruction, and other workers with a very few weeks of special training, can usually meet nuclear

TABLE 4.—*Distribution of employment in AEC-Union Carbide Nuclear contractor plants, by time basis of compensation and sex, December 1956*

Item	All plants	Oak Ridge plants			Paducah gaseous diffusion plant
		Gaseous diffusion	Electrochemical byproducts	National Laboratory	
All workers	15,829	5,382	4,950	3,736	1,761
Men	13,942	4,693	4,454	3,184	1,611
Percent of total	88	87	90	85	91
Women	1,887	689	496	552	150
Percent of total	12	13	10	15	9
Hourly paid workers	8,590	3,059	3,425	1,030	1,076
Percent of total	54	57	70	27	61
Weekly paid workers	3,269	1,164	662	1,147	296
Percent of total	21	22	13	31	17
Monthly paid workers	3,970	1,159	863	1,559	389
Percent of total	25	21	17	42	22

SOURCE: Union Carbide Nuclear Corp., Eighth Annual Industrial Relations Report, 1956.

construction specifications. Reactor operators are licensed to operate the controls of a reactor panel. This function, originally performed by graduate engineers or scientists, has been progressively downgraded so that high school graduates can be trained on the job and can qualify for AEC licenses. Readily trainable service or production occupations in atomic activities which may take on greater significance, depending on the numbers and types of reactors in use, are the reactor assembler and fuel-element assembler.

Craft Training Requirements. In general, production and craft skill characteristics are identical with those found in related chemical, metalworking, or the construction industries. Craft specifications are, however, far more exacting in the manufacture, installation, and maintenance of material and equipment subject to possible radiation contamination, requiring far more precision work and the development of special methods for handling and working with atomic materials and equipment. This is imperative to provide adequate shielding and leak-proof fittings and joints. Existing craft practices consequently need reexamination in the light of these new circumstances.

Plumbers, pipefitters, machinists, millwrights, boilermakers, machine-tool operators, electricians, and welders are especially affected by this consideration in atomic reactor construction and operating

maintenance. Such skill modifications and their extension into new areas of activity call for certain changes in existing craft training. In the short run, much of this training will be in-plant adaptation of the existing pool of skills to the more exacting requirements. In the longer run, changes will be made in organized training programs, including expanded apprenticeship or combined vocational instruction and on-the-job training under the supervision of experienced craftsmen.

Some unions are reorganizing their apprenticeship training programs to take cognizance of the types of performance standards and work specifications required in the atomic field. Millwright, pipefitter, and boilermaker unions have obtained AEC access permits to classified information so as to study the impacts of the new technology on their craft activities.

Professional Manpower Problems. The principal manpower problem in atomic energy development is clearly the shortage of professional skills.[7] Trained engineers and scientists are needed in pure and applied atomic research and development and, to a lesser degree, in nuclear applications. Technical progress in peaceful applications is directly tied to the expansion in numbers of professionally trained personnel devoted to further research and development.

According to the AEC, in September 1956, 19,000 engineers and scientists were employed among the 113,300 workers engaged in its activities. Excluding the 14,800 workers in contract construction, they represented approximately 19 percent of operations, research, and development employment of the AEC contractors. In the specialized national atomic research laboratories where the bulk of the technical developmental activity is concentrated, about 30 percent of the employment consisted of professionally trained specialists.

More than half of all the technicians employed in the AEC program are chemical or mechanical engineers. One-third are physical scientists, mostly physicists and chemists. The remaining one-sixth are biological, medical, and other miscellaneous scientists. This group of professional workers is supported by at least an equal number of technical aids, research and laboratory assistants, and other subprofessional personnel.

The atomic energy industry needs a large, continuing supply of engineering and scientific graduates who would customarily acquire nuclear competence on the job or through supplementary graduate training courses. In the face of national shortages and the keen competition from all other areas in the economy which seek comparable types of professionally trained personnel, satisfying this need constitutes a major problem.

Labor Needs of Atomic Peacetime Uses. Since power is prospectively the largest single peaceful application of atomic energy, its manpower requirements are of particular interest. The AEC roughly estimates that 44,000 workers, including 2,300 engineers, would be needed to operate atomic plants of 175 million kilowatts capacity.[8] This figure is limited to the nuclear heat production function. The manpower for the electricity generation and distribution operations would remain the same for both atomic and conventional type power plants.

This estimate is generally regarded by private power and equipment industry experts as being at least one-third too high, principally because it is based on a manpower staffing pattern used at an AEC reactor, designed and operated for entirely different (nonpower) purposes. Furthermore, they maintain that the introduction within the next 25 years of the largest conceivable nuclear power program will not require the net addition of even such modified manpower estimates. Regardless of source, these estimates need to be offset by the staff which would otherwise have been employed in modern, efficient, conventional type plants for which atomic produced heat will substitute. It is conceivable that with advanced nuclear design, manpower requirements may even be reduced further to some limited degree.

Isotopes in industry have not created any identifiable change in manpower requirements. Users of isotopic control and measuring devices in continuous process industries such as rubber, paper, and cigarette manufacturing claim that they produce large dollar savings brought about by increased efficiency of operation through quality controls, and reduction of wastage, but such

[7] Hearings, op. cit., pp. 12, 13, and 97.

[8] Report of the McKinny Panel to the [Congressional] Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, February 1956, Vol. II, p. 545.

devices have not resulted in the technological displacement of currently employed workers. On the other hand, their use has not created additional manpower needs.

The manufacture, assembly, and installation of the essential atomic instruments, gages, and other devices will create limited demands for additional scientific instrument makers, calibration technicians, lens and gage grinders, etc. The largest increase in this relatively small industry's demands, however, will be in the number of semiskilled assemblers, who can be readily trained on the job.

Atomic Energy and Organized Labor

Organized labor's other interests in atomic energy involve (1) conditions of collective bargaining, (2) interunion jurisdictional matters, and (3) development of worker and public understanding and acceptance of industrial atomic applications.

Collective Bargaining. Certain aspects of atomic labor relations are unique. Nuclear industrial technology emerged as a wartime crash program completely dominated by national defense and security considerations which led the Federal Government to request the unions to refrain from organizing activity and introducing collective bargaining procedures. Only in 1946 did unions win representation rights at Government-owned, contractor-operated atomic installations.

The threat of a strike in 1948 at Oak Ridge, Tenn., led to the establishment by the President of the United States of a labor relations panel for the atomic energy installations.[9] This panel with some modifications made in September 1953, and some additional minor changes in January 1957, may, with the consent of the parties involved, exercise jurisdiction over disputes which threaten to disrupt essential aspects of the atomic energy program. Under the present operational procedures, unions and contractors at AEC installations are expected to negotiate on normal aspects of working relationships (that is, exclusive of security matters) and to make every effort at peaceful settlement of disputes through collective bargaining and full use of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

The panel's special role is to aid in voluntary settlement only after it is felt that all other procedures have been exhausted and the AEC has determined that a stoppage would have very serious consequences on the program. While the panel has jurisdiction and for 30 days thereafter it it issues recommendations for settlement, the parties to the dispute are to continue existing terms and conditions of employment. If the panel fails to issue recommendations, or if either party rejects the recommendations which may be issued, the parties are free to take further action. From July 1953 to March 1957, 32 cases were heard by the "Ching" panel as compared with 61 cases handled by the earlier "Davis" panel (named after their respective chairmen, Cyrus Ching and William H. Davis).

The AEC has a very immediate interest in all labor-management negotiations at atomic installations because of the special factors of Government ownership of plant and materials and the necessity for continuity of production at certain vital installations. It reserves to itself absolute and final authority on questions of security—an issue of considerable contention in the process of developing effective collective bargaining. The AEC also is in the peculiar position of being a silent third partner to labor-management negotiations since it "reviews labor expenses under cost-type contracts as a part of its responsibility for assuring judicious expenditure of public funds." [10]

One difficulty, suggested by the president of the AFL–CIO Metal Trades Department and other observers, is the lack of economic pressure felt by the management side.[11] The contractors have no capital investment in the installations, do not compete for customers, and lack the motive of profits or the fear of loss as the basis for settlement since they operate on a cost-plus-fixed-fee AEC contract. Thus the strike as the ultimate economic weapon lacks much of its private industry effectiveness.

The history of labor relations in AEC installations has been reasonably smooth partly because of organized labor's recognition of the special national interest in these activities and, according to management, partly because of a certain degree

[9] See Panel to Handle Atomic Energy Plant Disputes (in Monthly Labor Review, June 1949, pp. 661–662).

[10] General Policy Statement of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission Relative to Contractor Personnel Management and Labor Relations, 1955.

[11] President's Report, Proceedings to the 46th Annual Convention of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, November 28, 1955, pp. 6–7.

of pressure exercised by Government on contractors to reach settlements which in their private operations might not be so readily acceptable. Lengthy work stoppages at a Hanford, Wash., construction project and at an AEC contractor operation in Buffalo, N. Y., nevertheless did occur in the summer of 1956—basically over wage and other payment differentials. [EDITOR'S NOTE.—A Portsmouth, Ohio, facility dispute ended a day before an 80-day injunction, obtained under the national emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act, expired on August 3, 1957.]

Agreements between operating unions and AEC contractors generally do not contain detailed clauses which are uniquely concerned with conditions of work at atomic installations, although reference is frequently made to the establishment and administration of plant safety programs. Some of these programs emphasize joint labor-management participation on plant safety committees; others require the employer to maintain an adequate safety program including appropriate clothing, devices, and equipment, and the workers, under penalty of caution or discharge for noncompliance, to adhere to the safety regulations; more commonly, clauses state that workers are to be available for medical checkups as determined by management. In general, these safety and health provisions are not so different from those found in labor-management agreements in heavy industry. Clauses which require security clearance as a condition of employment are comparable to those in other defense connected activities.

Some of the AEC contractor operations, being intimately associated with basic national defense interests, are substantially similar in that regard to other military end-products activities such as ordnance and aircraft production. Hence, conditions of collective bargaining which apply in these defense-related industries might be considered as largely applicable to some Government atomic activities. Under such conditions, the essentiality of continuity of operations would be determined on the basis of the particular activity involved and current defense needs. Thus, though strikes have occurred in AEC construction and component installations during the past decade, they have not resulted in the consequences which were once thought inevitable. It might be concluded that normal collective bargaining processes should be permitted in these installations, with necessary safeguards written into the agreements to protect property and processes and to carry on certain essential maintenance functions in the event of failure to reach satisfactory settlements.

In the widening area of peaceful applications in the civilian economy, there is no basis for any modification in normal collective bargaining procedures other than the assurance that basic safety procedures will be maintained at points affected by work stoppages.

Interunion Jurisdictional Problems. Many of the labor relations issues involve interunion work jurisdictions. Jurisdictional problems will continue to grow as a result of the very fluid nature of the evolving atomic technology. The changing craft requirements due to the greater precision specifications in atomic activities will tend to narrow the established divisions between organized crafts. They may lead to possible overlap as, for example, between boilermakers and pipefitters, or between millwrights and machinists.[12] Satisfactory and lasting settlements of such issues will be slow in coming because of the dynamic character of the technology. As additional advances are made and new materials, tools, equipment, and operating methods are brought into use, jurisdictional conflicts may become acute. Some of the established interunion jurisdictional agreements are presently being revised. Added familiarization with the technology and standardization of nomenclature in atomic applications may help minimize the number of potential disputes.

Worker and Public Acceptance of Atomic Energy. Organized labor's leaders who are concerned with the possible impact of peaceful atomic developments on the civilian economy are facing, along with industry and government, the basic problem of securing widespread worker and public acceptance of atomic energy as a characteristic of normal, everyday life. Some feel that the problems of general public education and worker acceptance of the hazards of atomic plants are separate matters. In the latter situation, it is argued, conditions differ only in degree from other types of industrial activity risks, for example, in mining, explosives manufacture, and oilfield operations.

[12] Charles F. MacGowan, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, before the Atomic Industrial Forum, San Francisco, April 5, 1955.

Adequate radiation safety protection in all situations involving atomic applications are naturally assumed to be a prior condition for their introduction into the civilian economy.

The elimination of many public misconceptions about atomic energy can be accomplished through widespread dissemination of adequate and accurate information. On the general issue of public-worker education, the AFL–CIO top leadership has recommended the establishment of a statutory Labor-Management Advisory Committee to the Atomic Energy Commission to advise on the development of sound atomic labor relations and to assist in bringing about public understanding of peaceful atomic uses through labor's organizational and related media.

[The areas of AEC influence on atomic energy installation policies are the following:]

First, we [the AEC] recognize that it is a role of government to assure that wages, hours, safety regulations and working conditions are adequate in terms of the general welfare, and not substandard in relation to normal industrial practices. Second, with all costs reimbursed by the government, there is no profit incentive to economical operation. Government must assure that public funds are expended judiciously. Clearly we will not substitute our judgment for that of the contractor as to a particular wage rate or working condition. But we do see that the general level of wages is not stratospheric, and that conditions in our plants are not unstabilizing in relation to other plants. Third, we recognize a specific role in enforcement of certain labor laws—more specifically, the Davis-Bacon and Eight Hour laws, as well as the executive order on nondiscrimination in employment. Fourth, we accept a rather specific and paramount role in relation to security of information and of plant.

A fifth area relates to disputes settlement. With well over 90 percent of our effort, in terms of both dollars and people, directed at defense needs, continuity of production is important.

—Oscar S. Smith, Obligations of Government as Owner, Financier and Consumer in Relation to Collective Bargaining (in Labor Law Journal, Chicago, November 1956, pp. 684–685).

Employment and Residence in Major Metropolitan Areas

VLADIMIR D. CHAVRID*

OPINIONS vary widely on the location of employing establishments and its relation to residential patterns. Many believe that business and industry, as well as people, are locating on a large scale in the suburbs, and drastically reducing employment opportunities in the heart of metropolitan areas. It is also believed by some that workers normally live close to job opportunities in their field of work. Still others hold that a city within a metropolitan area has some independent economic character separate and distinct from its environs. Each view has some element of truth but there is little evidence to indicate that these views are generally valid. On the contrary, ample evidence points to the following: (1) The great bulk of job opportunities—particularly in trade and service industries—continues to be in the center of the area; (2) little relationship exists between the place where workers live and the place where they are employed; expressed in another way, relatively few workers reside in the immediate area in which job opportunities in their field of work are found; and (3) from an employment standpoint, at least, independent cities within labor market areas are not self-sufficient economic units.

These conclusions stem from studies of employment by place of work and by place of residence in large metropolitan areas conducted over a number of years by State employment security agencies under the auspices of the Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. Department of Labor.[1] The place of work and place of residence studies are undertaken primarily to meet the administrative needs of the Federal-State employment security system in dealing with problems of organizational structure and location of public employment offices.[2] In a small area, where only one local office is needed, there is no basic problem in this connection. However, in large metropolitan areas, where more than one local office is needed for successful employment service and unemployment insurance operations, questions arise as to: How many such local offices should there be? Should they be established to serve a particular geographic segment of the metropolitan area, or should they be specialized offices organized on an industrial-occupational basis, serving the entire area? Where should the local office be located so as to provide the optimum service to both employers and job seekers?

To answer these and related questions, a methodology which provides for analysis of area employment by place of work and place of residence has been developed. Basically, it is designed to (1) identify sub-labor-markets within the metropolitan area which are substantially self-contained, i. e., those sections which have substantial balance between job opportunities and industrial attachment of the worker residents of that section, and (2) identify that part of the total labor market area which is not self-contained and in which there is no apparent correlation between place of work and place of residence.

Methodology

The basic methodology used in the analyses involves comparisons by industry and broad industry groups between place of work and place of residence of the employed labor force within subareas of a metropolitan area. The broad industry groups are usually as follows: (1) industrial activities (usually manufacturing, construction, transportation-communication-public utilities, and business and repair services); (2) white-collar activities (wholesale and retail trade, and finance-insurance-real estate); and (3) service activities (eating and drinking places, hotel and lodging houses, personal services, amusements, medical

*Of the Office of Program Review and Analysis, Bureau of Employment Security.

[1] See Using Labor Market Facts in Establishing Multi-Local Office Operations (in Employment Security Review, Bureau of Employment Security, July 1955, p. 5).

[2] Areas studied include Seattle, Wash.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Chicago, Ill.; Miami, Fla.; Baltimore, Md.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Philadelphia, Pa.; New York, N. Y.; Northeastern New Jersey; St. Louis, Mo.; and Cleveland, Ohio.

services, and domestics). Two basic sources are used to provide the necessary information for place of work and place of residence studies: (1) place of residence data (unpublished) by 2-digit industry detail, by Census tract taken from Decennial Censuses of Population; and (2) place of work data obtained primarily from employer contribution reports under the Federal-State unemployment insurance laws and supplemented for noncovered industries from other local sources. The latter data are then coded by Census tract (or other civil division) within the metropolitan area in the same way as the Census place of residence data.

In dividing a metropolitan area into sections for analytical purposes, the homogeneity of employment by place of work is usually the guiding factor. The number of subareas within the area is based on such factors as the metropolitan area's geographic size, its total employment, and the complexity of its industrial composition. The place of work and place of residence data are compared and analyzed by industry and subsections of the area. To facilitate interpretations, the place of work and residence data are usually presented on an area map by means of industry bar charts. In some areas, employment concentration points by place of work are also identified for each of the industry groups and for important individual industries. The data can then be cumulated by distance from the selected point—1-mile radius, 2-mile radius, or less, etc.—both by place of work and place of residence. This permits the delineation of that part of the total labor market area that must be covered in order to achieve balance between labor demand (place of work) and labor supply (place of residence).[3]

[3] For a more detailed description of the methodology used in a specific area, see Residence and Employment in the New York Metropolitan Area, 1950, New York State Department of Labor, Division of Employment, 1953 (appendix A).

Job Opportunities vs. Labor Supply

The surveys found that job opportunities in metropolitan areas were concentrated in a few districts while workers resided throughout the entire area. In all of the areas studied, the bulk of the job opportunities were located a relatively short distance from the center of the area. For example, in the Chicago area (Cook and DuPage Counties), some 38 percent of all workers were employed in the relatively small Greater Loop section, but less than 3 percent of all workers resided in that section. In the New York City Metropolitan Area (New York City and Nassau,

Percentage distribution of employed persons by place of work and residence, New York City metropolitan area, 1950,[1] by major industry group and county

County	All industries [2]		Manufacturing		Other industrial [3]		White-collar worker industries [4]		Service industries [5]		Communications and other public utilities	
	Place of work	Place of residence	Place of work	Place of residence	Place of work	Place of residence	Place of work	Place of residence	Place of work	Place of residence	Place of work	Place of residence
Bronx	4.28	14.72	4.45	15.16	5.99	15.17	3.14	15.67	5.96	13.79	4.53	14.97
Kings (Brooklyn)	14.29	28.03	22.01	33.47	9.87	28.74	7.79	27.09	13.86	22.46	12.58	25.51
New York (Manhattan)	63.75	22.93	52.69	19.53	62.77	17.26	76.18	22.90	62.94	34.61	63.28	10.90
Queens	7.91	16.40	9.70	16.50	11.34	17.51	5.49	17.17	7.16	13.24	5.04	22.85
Richmond	.58	1.79	.79	1.57	.34	2.61	.36	1.68	.74	1.94	.97	2.94
Nassau	3.79	6.45	3.65	5.44	4.99	7.96	3.08	6.58	3.18	4.20	8.31	11.18
Suffolk	1.09	2.38	1.36	1.59	.77	3.53	.75	1.78	1.53	3.10	1.27	2.93
Rockland	.52	.78	.94	.87	.29	.80	.17	.60	.28	1.11	.78	.83
Westchester	3.80	6.52	4.41	5.86	3.64	6.42	3.04	6.53	4.35	5.55	3.24	7.89
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total workers in New York City metropolitan area	3,614,400		1,063,100		444,200		1,314,700		459,000		125,100	

[1] Number of employed persons and percent distribution by place of residence represents data of 1950 Census of Population adjusted to exclude workers engaged in the following activities: railroad and railway express, government educational services, and government administrative functions. Distribution by place of work based on sample of establishments with 12 or more workers covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance Law plus a selected group of noncovered establishments. It was assumed that all employed persons living in the New York City metropolitan area also worked in the area.

[2] Includes 208,300 employees not shown separately.

[3] Includes contract construction; transportation, excluding interstate railways and railway express; and repair services other than personal service repair shops.

[4] Includes wholesale and retail trade except eating and drinking places; finance, insurance, and real estate; mining; entertainment, recreation, and related services; professional, technical, business, and educational services.

[5] Includes eating and drinking places; hotels; medical and health services; and other personal services.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

SOURCE: Residence and Employment in the New York Metropolitan Area, 1950, New York State Department of Labor, Division of Employment.

Suffolk, and Westchester Counties), the geographically small southern portion of Manhattan accounted for 58 percent of all the jobs, but for only 5 percent of the resident workers in the area. (See table.) Similar patterns existed in the Philadelphia area (Philadelphia County) where the central section of the city had more than 40 percent of the employment and only 5 percent of the resident workers.

In the suburban areas, to which population has been moving and in which both industry and trade have been locating in the recent past, the number of resident workers continued to be much greater than the number of local job opportunities. Thus, outside the 12-mile radius from the center of Los Angeles County, population constituted 26 percent and jobs 13 percent of the area's total. A similar situation existed in Chicago where, outside the 7-mile radius resident workers accounted for 34 percent and jobs for only 15 percent. In the rapidly expanding (both in population and employment) suburban Silver Spring-Wheaton section (Maryland) of the Washington, D. C., area, the residents comprised 6 percent and jobs 2 percent of the area's total. However, the growth of business and industry in the suburbs—great as it has been—has not necessarily been at the expense of the central core of the area. For, as metropolitan areas grew, the population density at the periphery increased tremendously, necessitating the establishment of added trade and service activities in the suburbs to meet the needs of the new population.[4]

Although all areas share in a heavy concentration of jobs within a relatively short distance of the center of the area, this concentration was much greater in the old established areas. Job opportunities in the areas which had the greatest growth within the past 2 or 3 decades were much more dispersed, reflecting, in part, the use of private automobiles and improved highway systems as a major mode of transportation as opposed to the mass public transportation system available in the older areas. For example, within a 7-mile radius from the center of the Chicago metropolitan area, 85 percent of the area's workers were employed as compared with 66 percent in Los Angeles. One would need to move 12 miles from the center of metropolitan Los Angeles to encompass about the same percentage of employment as was obtained within a 7-mile radius in Chicago.

Variation by Industry and Residence

There are wide variations by industry in the distribution of employment and resident workers within the sections of the metropolitan areas. Trade and finance industries have the greatest concentration of employment in the center of the area, while employment in the metalworking manufacturing (mostly durable goods industries) is fairly dispersed throughout the area. A large segment of the employment in service industries and nondurable goods manufacturing is found in the central portion of the area.

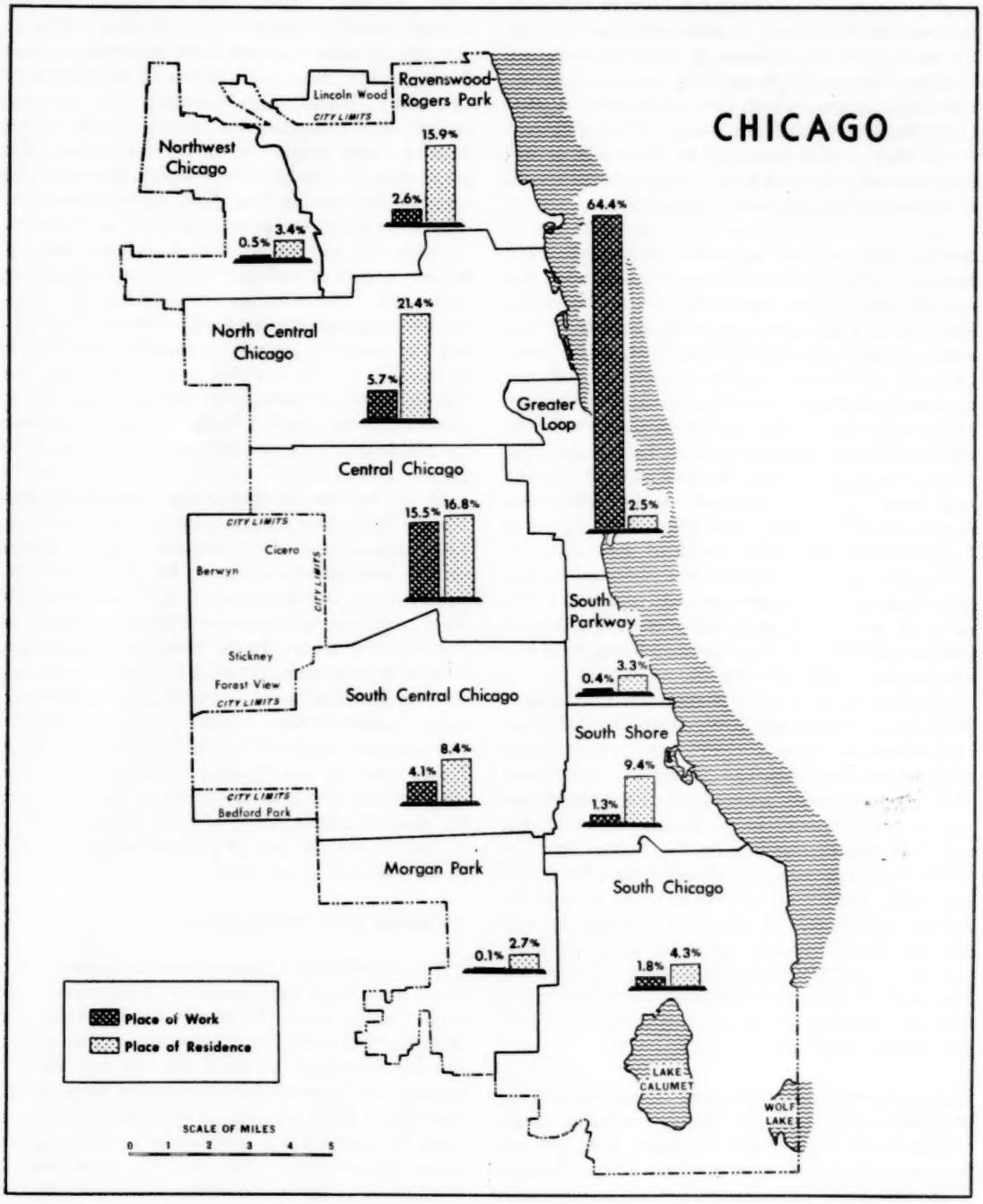
The concentration of labor supply in any one portion of an area is nowhere nearly as pronounced as is the concentration of its job opportunities. In all areas studied, all sections had worker residents attached to all industries. For example, Queens County (New York City area), where shipbuilding employment was practically nonexistent, held some 12 percent of the area's workers employed in shipbuilding. Nassau County, which had hardly any employment in the electrical machinery industry, accounted for 7 percent of the area's residents attached to that industry.

White-Collar Workers. In all areas studied, a very large proportion of the white-collar employment was in the heart of the city. For example, 76 percent of all white-collar employment (basically trade and finance) in the New York metropolitan area was located in Manhattan (New York County), while only 23 percent of the white-collar workers actually resided in Manhattan. Every other county in the area had far more white-collar resident workers than white-collar job opportunities. Similarly, in Chicago, close to two-thirds of all of the trade and finance employment was found in the Greater Loop section as compared with only 2.5 percent of the workers residing there (chart). In the rapidly growing Miami area (Dade County), trade and finance employment was highly concentrated in the downtown section[5] and was associated with a marked deficit of trade and finance employees living there—60 percent of employment as compared

[4] See Building in Metropolitan Areas, 1954-56 (in Monthly Labor Review, June 1957, p. 692).

[5] Miami Place-of-Work, Place-of-Residence Survey (in Employment Security Review, Bureau of Employment Security, July 1956, p. 4).

Distribution of Employees in Trade and Finance Industries by Place of Work and Residence, Chicago, 1949



with 23 percent of workers residing there. While there has been some tendency for trade employment to spread to the outlying areas in line with the population growth, a substantial proportion (38 percent) of the increase in trade employment in Miami between 1950 and 1954 was in the downtown Miami area which has experienced a relatively small population increase. The population in the city proper increased by less than 4 percent between 1950 and 1955, as against an increase of 42 percent for the entire Miami area.

Service. The service industries present the next highest concentration of employment in the central core of the metropolitan areas. In the New York City area, some 63 percent of the area's service employment was located in Manhattan. In Chicago, nearly 60 percent of all the service employment was located in the Greater Loop area, and almost 75 percent within a 5-mile radius of the center of the area. In Los Angeles, service employment was somewhat more spread out, with some 25 percent in the downtown section (1-mile radius), and 66 percent within a 7-mile radius from the center of the area. A somewhat different pattern was observed in the Miami area. The largest concentration (45 percent) of service employment was in the Miami Beach section; the downtown Miami area accounted for nearly one-third.

The central core of the area not only has a large concentration of job opportunities in service industries, but also a significant proportion of resident workers attached to service industries. This phenomenon is probably attributable to low rent housing usually found in the center of the city. It was exemplified by the Miami area, in which the downtown section accounted for about the same proportion of residents as of jobs in service industries, but the Miami Beach section had less than 1 worker for every 3 service jobs. Similarly, in the New York area, Manhattan had some 35 percent of the area's service workers, the only industry group in which Manhattan had the largest labor supply.

Manufacturing. Employment in metalworking manufacturing industries (mostly durable goods industries) is more widely dispersed than that of any other major industry group. In the Chicago area, only 9 percent of metalworking employment was in the Greater Loop section, while 55 percent was within the 5-mile radius of the center of the area. In Los Angeles, where a number of large aircraft establishments were located, only 46 percent of total metalworking employment was found within the 7-mile radius of the center of the area. When aircraft employment was excluded, the concentration in the 7-mile radius became much greater—close to 70 percent. The dispersion of metalworking employment was also quite evident in the New York metropolitan area where Manhattan accounted for 25 percent, Brooklyn 31 percent, Queens 14 percent, and the Bronx 5 percent of the jobs in metalworking industries. The labor supply attached to metalworking industries was usually dispersed throughout the area though not necessarily in the same proportion as the employment. Thus, for example, only 12 percent of workers attached to these industries resided in the Bronx, 15 percent in Manhattan, 20 percent in Queens, and 30 percent in Brooklyn.

In the nondurable goods manufacturing industries, employment in all areas studied, including Los Angeles, was very much concentrated in the central portion of the city. In the apparel industry, for example, in both Los Angeles and New York, employment was concentrated primarily in the center of town. In the New York area, about 3 out of 4 persons employed in the apparel industry worked in Manhattan. Significantly, however, only 1 in 4 lived there. The bulk of these workers (40 percent) resided in Brooklyn. As in New York, most of the apparel employment in Los Angeles was found in the heart of the city, with 43 percent located in the small (1-mile radius) downtown section, and 37 percent in the adjoining eastern section of the area.

Economic Unity Within Areas

The incorporated cities within the metropolitan areas have little significance as independent economic units from the employment standpoint. For practical purposes, there were no cities within the areas studied in which (a) industry did not have to look beyond the city borders for a significant share of its workers, or (b) residents did not have to cross the city boundaries to find employment opportunities. For example, there were 3 workers residing in Evanston, Ill. (part of the

Chicago area) for every job located there, while there were 2 workers for each resident job in East Orange, N. J. (part of the Northeastern New Jersey area). A similar situation prevailed in smaller cities in Northeastern New Jersey, including Englewood, Bloomfield, and Ridgewood. Likewise, all of the cities on the periphery of the Los Angeles County (e. g., Santa Monica, Long Beach, Pasadena, and Glendale) had a much larger core of residents than of employment. In a few cities, an overall balance existed between the number of resident workers and job opportunities. When comparison was made, however, for specific industries, this apparent balance in general disappeared.

Conclusions

It is evident from the place of work and the place of residence studies that an important interchange of labor takes place between the various sections in large metropolitan areas. From an employment standpoint, a metropolitan area is a compact, strongly integrated single geographic and economic unit, in which no one section relies on its own residents alone to meet the manpower needs in that section. While the bulk of the job opportunities lie within a relatively short distance from the center of the area, the workers reside throughout the entire area. The many cities within the boundaries of metropolitan areas either provide employment for workers residing in other sections of the area, or supply workers needed for jobs located in other sections, or both.

Actual interdependence of the various sections of the metropolitan area is even greater than is indicated by the place of work and place of residence studies. In these studies, it was assumed that workers who reside in a particular subarea could also be employed in that subarea if it had the same industries as those in which the individuals were working. Supplementary information on worker commuting patterns obtained in some of the studies, however, showed that many workers commute to other subareas even though there were job opportunities close to their home. These studies revealed that many workers obtained jobs and attached themselves to industries which were often located far outside the immediate vicinity of their residence. In like manner, employers generally sought the best qualified workers irrespective of where they might live. Moreover, even if workers residing within a particular portion of the metropolitan area possessed the necessary qualifications to meet the local demand, they still must compete with workers from other sections of the area with similar qualifications.

The local public employment offices are concerned with matching workers and jobs. Their organizational structure must, therefore, be designed to facilitate this service. Usually, in a very large metropolitan area, this means the organization of local offices along industrial-occupational lines, rather than on the geographic basis.

A Reexamination of "Transferability of Skills"—Part II

SIDNEY A. FINE*

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The first half of this article appeared in the July issue. It examined some of the difficulties behind the assumptions about transferability of skills that constitute much of manpower thinking.*

TRANSFERABILITY of skills—the continuous use of acquired knowledge and abilities when moving from one job to another—presents problems from several points of view, as indicated in the first part of this article. First, is the need for a method of recognizing transferability possibilities when similarity rather than identity of jobs or elements of jobs is involved and for distinguishing transferability from other kinds of mobility. Second, neither worker nor employer appears to be particularly receptive to the mobility implicit in the concept of transferability, nor does the nature of the labor market appear to accommodate it. Third, the dominant rationale of transferability, saving time and resources in training and conserving skill, has not been demonstrated to be a realizable objective in the limited research undertaken. At any rate, the most pressing problem is the first; its solution is fundamental to attempts at resolving the other two problems. A systematic approach to the recognition of transferability per se is presented here; it is based on current work of the occupational research program of the United States Employment Service (USES). An attempt is also made to construct a model which can be used to quickly and effectively determine the feasibility and practicality of certain transfers. Some applications of the techniques to current manpower problems are also explored.

Current USES Research

The objective of the current USES research—the Functional Occupational Classification Program—is to "make available to employers the largest number of workers who will qualify, and make available to workers all possible jobs for which they are suitable." [1] Realization of this objective in practice would effect the ultimate in transferability, i. e., "maximum utilization of skills."

To this end, the USES set out to characterize 4,000 jobs, an 18-percent sample of the 23,000 defined in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles,[2] in terms of all requirements and qualifications that were relevant to the "skills, knowledges, and abilities" aspect of the placement problem. The requirements and qualifications components used in the analysis were selected on the basis of USES experience in classifying and placing workers. The source materials for the ratings of the components were mainly the definitions in the Dictionary. These components, the number of factors in each, and the number rated for each job were as follows:

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[1] W. S. Studdiford, New Occupational Classification Structure (in Employment Security Review, September 1953, p. 37).

[2] Vols. I and II, revised edition, 1949, U. S. Department of Labor.

Component	*Number of factors*	*Number of degrees per factor*	*Number of ratings per job*
Work performed			
Worker functions in 3 hierarchies: Things, data, people.	About 8 in each hierarchy.	Each choice weighted 1 to 8; total always 10.	1 function from each hierarchy.
Work fields	About 100	1	1 or 2.
Materials, products, subject matter, and services.	About 500	1	1 or 2.
Industrial classification	About 250	1	1.
Training time:			
General educational development (e. g., reasoning and mastery of language and numbers).	1	7 levels	1.
Specific vocational preparation (in terms of amount of time required).	1	9 levels	1.
Aptitudes (learning capacities)	11	5	11.
Interests (individual preferences)	10	1	2 most important.
Temperament (situations calling for specific adjustments)	12	1	2 most important.
Physical capacities	5	2	As many as critical.
Strength	1	5	1.
Working conditions	6	2	As many as critical.
Location inside, outside, or both	1	1	1.

SOURCE: Sidney A. Fine, Matching Men and Jobs—A New Look (in Labor Market and Employment Security, May 1956, pp. 7-12).

From 25 to about 30 ratings (the number varying with the number of critical factors under physical capacities and working conditions) made up a "profile" for each job. This level of detail made identities among jobs very rare, of course, and emphasized the problem of establishing similarity. A simpler approach needed to be found and was found in the work performed and training time components.

Work Performed and Training Time Components

Work Performed. The work performed component is organized around the idea that it is essential in describing a job to distinguish between *what the worker does* and *what gets done* on the job. This distinction is particularly important where a worker acts through machines, tools, equipment, and work aids. Too often, the actions or functions of the machines, etc., are ascribed to the worker. Thus, both an automatic screw machine operator and a turret lathe operator may turn metal fittings; however, the former may only feed and offbear a machine set up by another worker, whereas the latter may set up the machine, adjust its controls, and feed it.

The analysis of what the worker does indicated that, in all jobs, workers carry out in some degree functions which are peculiar to things, others peculiar to data, and still others peculiar to people. It was found that the content of all jobs studied could be described by using 26 functions systematically arranged in hierarchies from the simple to the complex, as shown in the following tabulation:

Functions[1] peculiar to—		
Things	*Data*	*People*
Observing	Observing	Observing
Learning	Learning	Learning
Handling	Comparing	Taking instructions
Feeding-offbearing	Copying	Serving-helping
Tending	Computing	Speaking-signaling
Manipulating	Compiling	Persuading, diverting
Operating-controlling	Analyzing	Supervising, instructing
Driving-controlling	Coordinating	Negotiating
Precision-working	Synthesizing	Mentoring
Setting-up		

[1] Each successive function reading down includes all those that precede it and excludes all that follow. The indented items in the first column represent specialization within the more comprehensive function listed immediately above them.

The hyphenated factors are single functions; the factors separated by a comma are separate functions. The latter are on the same level because, although excluded from the function listed above them, usually one or the other but not both is included in the function listed below them.

SOURCE: Sidney A. Fine, A Structure of Worker Functions (in Personnel and Guidance Journal, Washington, October 1955, pp. 66-73).

For each job analyzed, one function was selected from each of the three hierarchies to describe what the worker does, and these three functions were appropriately weighted. The weights, ranging

from 1 to 8 for each of the three functions and totaling 10 for each job, represented estimates of the relative importance of things, data, and people in the job. The functions themselves represented the relative complexity of the tasks in each of the three areas.

Thus, the job of turret lathe operator was described as: Operating-controlling (7), computing (2), and speaking-signaling (1). The listed functions indicate that this job encompasses feeding-offbearing and tending, comparing and copying, and taking instructions and serving-helping, as well as observing and learning, and that it excludes the more complex functions in each of the hierarchies, and the weights show that the job is primarily involved with things. The implication here is not that a particular turret lathe operator necessarily performs all of the simpler functions but that, in order for the indicated function to be performed, the simpler ones must be performed or accounted for, if not by him, by other workers. Nor is any implication intended as to the quality of the performance.

What gets done in jobs, the second element of work performed, was classified into about 100 work fields which define the methods and objectives of technologies. They vary from such specific categories as screwing-bolting, nailing, shearing-shaving, and soldering, to such general categories as machining, accommodating, recording, and healing-caring.

The third element of work performed—the materials, products, subject matter, and services classification—comprised about 500 items [3] within these four categories, also ranked from the specific to the general.

The classification system employed in the work-performed area has significance from several standpoints:

1. By classifying and defining in advance the significant elements of work performed, the language for describing jobs is controlled. The observer, although free to use whatever words are convenient, must ultimately convert his observations to the predetermined nomenclature of these classifications. Language thus becomes a more precise instrument for analyzing job content.

2. By assigning weights to the worker's involvement with things, data, and people, the observer indicates the emphasis placed on the worker's assigned functions.

3. The distinction between what the worker does and what gets done results in a relatively precise picture of the worker's role in the technological situation of which he is a part.

4. The various classifications within each of the three major elements of work performed make available to the observer an enormous number of combinations (only a few of which are actually needed) to describe the many variations that occur in jobs.

Training Time. Training time was also a crucial factor in this analysis, as previously indicated, because the practicality of transferability is determined by training time and resources saved. In the USES research, training time was defined as comprising general educational development and specific vocational preparation.

General educational development encompassed "those aspects of education which contribute to the worker's (a) reasoning development, adaptability to the social environment, and ability to follow instructions; and (b) acquisition of 'tool' knowledges such as language and mathematical skills." [4] Thus, it is education of a general nature which does not have a recognized, fairly specific occupational objective. A threefold scale (reasoning, mathematical, and language development) with seven levels in each category was provided for evaluating either job requirements or worker qualifications.

Specific vocational preparation was defined strictly in terms of time spent in obtaining such training (for example, on-the-job training, apprenticeship, or institutional or vocational training). The training times for the various jobs were arranged into 9 categories—from a short demonstration period (level 1) to more than 10 years (level 9).

The distinction between general educational development and specific vocational preparation is vital in determining potential transferability. The former defines the level of learning ability and qualifications usually necessary for acquiring the vocational skills in the time period specified by the latter.

Grouping jobs by like worker function patterns and training time thus far has proved to be the

[3] Each item is a *group* of entities, not a unitary entity.

[4] Estimates of Worker Trait Requirements for 4,000 Jobs as Defined in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, 1956), p. 110.

most practical way of grouping them by common patterns of aptitudes, interests, and temperaments. These 5 items thus permit dropping 15 others (see p. 939), simplify our problem of establishing similarity, and in effect, define the horizontal "skill" group in which transferability is properly considered. Thus, from the standpoint of transferability, the extent to which the remaining work performed elements (the work fields and the materials, products, etc.) vary will determine the degrees of similarity between jobs. For example, where worker function patterns, training time, and the other elements of work performed are all the same for a group of jobs, then this can be considered the beginning of our measurement, or first order of similarity.

Balancing Work Performed Against Training Time. Every element of work performed does not contribute a constant value to the determination of practical similarity between jobs. Take one extreme of the problem, low skilled jobs involving the 3 lowest levels of general educational development, where the instructions involve a commonsense reaction to no more than a few tangible or easily illustrated variables, and where no more than 3 months' specific vocational preparation are required. Because of homogeneity of trait requirements and small amount of specific vocational preparation, workers on these jobs, as far as job duties are concerned, are easily transferable regardless of how different work fields or materials may be. Thus, worker function similarities here have a greater practical importance to transferability than other work performed elements. Transferability of skills, however, is not usually thought of in relation to these low skilled jobs, because even inexperienced workers could be trained for them in such a short time. However, it may be worthwhile under certain conditions to vastly simplify the selection problem and thereby save even 1 or 2 weeks of specific vocational preparation among the many low skilled, low training time jobs.

Now let us consider the other extreme of the problem. A research biologist and a research chemist both have the same worker functions and work field pattern. The difference is subject matter, and therefore it must receive greatest consideration in determining whether there is transferability of skills between two jobs. This element is likely to have so much weight that transfer from either job into other subject-matter fields would be considered impracticable. The worker has invested much time in learning the subject matter and acquiring functional skill; transfer to other subject matter would require the worker to sacrifice both for a considerable period. More is likely to be lost than gained as far as skill is concerned. For workers in such occupations, then, the transfer that is best considered, in terms of maximum utilization, is not to other work fields or subject-matter areas but to other functions, as from synthesizing to coordinating in the data area and from speaking-signaling to negotiating in the people area. Transfers among jobs of this kind have to be considered in terms of the individuals involved, however; some good scientists have been converted—both willingly and unwillingly—into poor administrators.

These two extremes help define the practical limits of our problem. Transfer, to be worthwhile must involve a continuous use of skills without undue loss and with significant saving of training time. A balance must be maintained between the various elements of work performed. If a change in one element would seriously reduce the worker's ability to function on the desired level of skill for an unreasonable length of time, then it is questionable whether transferability would serve its purpose. We must then consider whether a qualified but less experienced worker is not a better bet for the job.

Establishing Orders of Similarity

Table 1 provides some selected groups of jobs derived by applying the foregoing analysis. The jobs were grouped first according to their primary involvement with things, data, or people or a combination of these. Second, they were grouped by common worker function patterns within the areas of primary involvement. And third, they were grouped by length of training time. Thus, job group D–1 signifies jobs in which the worker functions are related predominantly to data and for which the training time is low; T–2, jobs related predominantly to things and requiring medium training time; and P–3, jobs involving predominantly people and calling for high training time. The use of only three levels of training time will oversimplify the problem somewhat, but at least it may indicate what is possibly its true nature.

TABLE 1.—*Selected jobs classified by work performed elements and grouped by training time, as defined in the Functional Occupational Classification Program of the United States Employment Service*

Job titles [1]	Worker functions [2] and weights assigned to each			Work fields	Materials, products, subject matter, and services
	Things	Data	People		
PREDOMINANTLY THINGS JOBS	*Group T-1—Low Training Time*				
Swaging machine operator	Tending (6)	Comparing (3)	Taking instructions (1)	Pressing-forging	Small arms ammunition.
Peanut packer	do	do	do	Filling	Confections.
Corn cutting machine operator	do	do	do	Shearing-shaving	Grain.
Ordering machine operator	do	do	do	Saturating	Tobacco.
Picker attendant	do	do	do	Filtering-straining-separating.	Coal.
Coffee sacker	do	do	do	Filling	Coffee, tea, and spices.
	Group T-2—Medium Training Time				
Open-hearth door liner	Manipulating (6)	Computing (3)	Taking instructions (1)	Masoning	Industrial furnaces and ovens and mechanical stokers.
Asbestos worker, cork insulation	do	do	do	Laying	Plumbing and heating equipment.
Backer cutter, hand	do	Comparing (3)	do	Shearing-shaving	Leather, footwear.
Cripple cutter	do	do	do	do	Do.
Asphalt-mastic-floor layer	do	do	do	Troweling	Paved floors.
Cement finisher	do	do	do	do	Structures.
Concrete rubber	do	do	do	do	Do.
	Group T-3—High Training Time				
Pipefitter, gas pipe	Precision-working (6)	Computing (3)	Taking instructions (1)	Structural fabricating-installing.	Plumbing and heating equipment.
Pipefitter, maintenance	do	Analyzing (3)	do	do	Do.
Plumber	do	Computing (3)	do	do	Do.
Patternmaker	do	do	do	do	Molds, dies, patterns, not elsewhere classified.
PREDOMINANTLY DATA JOBS	*Group D-1a—Lowest Training Time*				
Grid inspector	Handling (4)	Comparing (5)	Taking instructions (1)	Appraising	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies, not elsewhere classified.
Yarn weigher	do	do	do	Weighing	Yarn.
Checker, II	do	do	do	Stock checking	Laundry and dry-cleaning services.
Gatherer	do	do	do	Folding-fastening	Books and pamphlets.
Glove pairer	do	do	do	Stock checking	Apparel, not elsewhere classified.
	Group D-1—Low Training Time				
Work-order-sorting clerk	Handling (2)	Copying (7)	Taking instructions (1)	Recording	Utilities and sanitation.
Merchandise-transfer-order clerk	do	do	do	Stock checking	Business correspondence, records, and reports.
Spinning checker	do	do	do	do	Yarn.
Weaving checker	do	do	do	do	Fabrics.
Abstractor	do	do	do	do	Business accounting.
Advance-payment clerk	do	do	do	Accounting-recording	Do.
Bank-ledger clerk	do	do	do	do	Do.

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—*Selected jobs classified by work performed elements and grouped by training time, as defined in the Functional Occupational Classification Program of the United States Employment Service*—Continued

Job titles [1]	Worker functions [2] and weights assigned to each			Work fields	Materials, products, subject matter, and services
	Things	Data	People		
PREDOMINANTLY DATA JOBS—Continued	*Group D-2—Medium Training Time*				
Inspector	Manipulating (3)	Analyzing (6)	Taking instructions (1)	Appraising; structural fabricating-installing.	Optical instruments, lenses and opthalmic goods.
Electrical tester	Precision-working (3)	do	do	Appraising; electrical fabricating-installing.	Wireless, communication equipment.
Radio and electrical inspector	do	do	do	do	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.
Wood inspector	do	do	do	Appraising; structural fabricating-installing.	Aircraft and parts.
Cloth tester	do	do	do	Appraising	Fabrics.
Dairy tester	do	do	Contacting (speaking-signaling) (1).	do	Dairy products.
	Group D-3—High Training Time				
Ceramic engineer	Precision-working (3)	Synthesizing (6)	Contacting (speaking-signaling) (1).	Engineering	Clay, ceramic, and refractory minerals and products.
Factory layout man	do	do	do	do	Production management.
Arranger	do	do	do	Composing	Music.
Bacteriologist	do	do	do	Researching	Domestic and building services.
Chemist, physiological	do	do	do	do	Chemistry.
PREDOMINANTLY PEOPLE JOBS	*Group P-2—Medium Training Time*				
Nurse, clinic	Precision-working (2)	Compiling (3)	Serving-helping (5)	Healing-caring	Nursing services.
Nurse, office	do	do	do	do	Medical services.
Nurse, private	do	do	do	do	Nursing services.
Nurse, staff	do	do	do	do	Do.
Physical therapist	Precision-working (3)	do	Serving-helping (4)	do	Medical services, not elsewhere classified.
Dental hygienist	Precision-working (4)	do	Serving-helping (3)	do	Dental services.
	Group P-3—High Training Time				
Prison warden	Handling (1)	Coordinating (5)	Supervising (4)	Protecting	Police protection.
Police commissioner, II	do	do	do	do	Do.
Manager, station	do	do	do	Transporting	Air transportation and terminal services.
Manager, institution	do	do	do	Administering	Public services.
Manager, office	do	do	do	do	Business correspondence, records, and reports.
Editor, city	do	do	do	Writing	Newspapers.
Principal, school	do	do	do	Teaching	General education.

[1] For definitions, see Dictionary of Occupational Titles, vols. I and II, revised edition, 1949 (U. S. Department of Labor).

[2] Some liberties have been taken with the worker function patterns because of the known limitations of the source of information (the Dictionary of Occupational Titles). However, although some leeway is possible in interpreting "sameness" of worker function pattern, this should be within narrow limits. There may be some room here for at least another order of similarity.

TABLE 2.—*Degrees of similarity among occupations grouped on basis of work performed and selected illustrative jobs*

Order of similarity	Component of work performed			Selected jobs having specified order of similarity	
	Worker functions	Work fields	Materials, products, subject matter, and services	Job group [1]	Job titles [2]
First	Same	Same	Same	D-1	Advance-payment clerk.
					Bank-ledger clerk.
				T-2	Cement finisher.
					Concrete rubber.
Second	Same	Same	Different but related.	T-1	Coffee sacker.
					Peanut packer.
				D-2	Electrical tester.
					Radio and electrical inspector.
				P-3	Manager, institution.
					Manager, office.
Third	Same	Same	Different and unrelated.	D-1	Abstractor.
					Weaving checker.
				D-3	Bacteriologist.
					Chemist, physiological.
Fourth	Same	Different but related.	Same or related.	D-1	Abstractor.
					Advance payment clerk.
				P-3	Manager, institution.
					Principal, school.
Fifth	Same	Different and unrelated	Different and unrelated.	D-1a	Entire group exclusive of glove pairer and checker.
				T-3	Pipefitter, maintenance.
					Stonecutter, jewelry.

[1] For explanation, see p. 941.
[2] For definitions, see Dictionary of Occupational Titles, Vols. I and II, revised edition, 1949 (U. S. Department of Labor).

These groups of jobs can now be examined objectively on the basis of the other work performed elements to establish relative orders of similarity among specific jobs. In this process, two jobs will be considered as more closely related than two others if they have more work performed elements in common. Other considerations involve the degree of relatedness within the work fields and the materials, products, subject matter, and services areas. Thus food staples will be considered as different from but related to food specialties but both as different from and not related to textile fibers or rubber and rubber products. Also, sawing will be considered as different from but related to shearing-shaving but both will be considered as different from chemical processing-compounding. With these considerations in mind, five orders of similarity can be established; these are defined and exemplified in table 2. By following the criteria for the orders of similarity, the reader can develop other examples from table 1.

It is entirely possible to generate some additional orders of similarity on the basis of finer delineations of some of the relationships within categories. The worker function dimension, after some experience, might provide the basis for another order. However, for purposes of present analysis these five orders are sufficient to outline the areas of feasibility of transfer and it may be that more are not practical.

Similarity and Transferability

The practicality of transfer can now be examined in terms of the objectives of maximum skill utilization and saving of time and resources in training. Practicality here is defined as a decision based on an evaluation of what is likely to be gained in time and resources and continuous use of skills, as compared with what is likely to be lost where a transfer is effected. Practicality also assumes freedom of choice. Where no choice is available, standards of practicality change, as will be noted. These feasibilities and practicalities can be organized into a model, as shown in table 3. The rationale of the judgments represented by this model follows.

First Order Similarity. Transfer is feasible and practical between jobs shown to have the first order of similarity. Continuous use is likely in abilities, techniques, and knowledges in all three areas of worker functions: things, data, and people, and probably on all three major levels of training time.

Second Order Similarity. Transfer is most feasible between jobs having the second order of similarity in the T–1, D–1, and D-1a job groups; the T–2, D–2, and P–2 job groups also appear to present no significant deterrent to transfer. In the case of the P–3 group, there should be careful inquiry into the details, for although time and cost savings might be realized, would maximum utilization of specialized skills be achieved?

An interesting recent comment on this second order of similarity type of transfer comes from Mr.

Justice Frankfurter of the Supreme Court of the United States:

> . . . The notion that prior judicial experience is a prerequisite for the Supreme Court, . . . deserves closer scrutiny . . . Apart from meaning that a man has sat on some court for some time, judicial service tells nothing that is relevant about the qualifications for the functions exercised by the Supreme Court.
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> * * * * *
>
> . . . For someone to have been a judge on some court for some time, . . . may have some abstract relation to the Supreme Court conceived of as an abstract judicial tribunal. It has no significant relation whatever as such to the kinds of litigation that come before the Supreme Court, to the types of issues they raise, to qualities that these actualities require for wise decision.
>
> . . . The significance of the greatest of judges with prior judicial experience, Holmes and Cardozo, derived not from that judicial experience but from the fact that they were Holmes and Cardozo. They were thinkers, and more particularly legal philosophers.[5]

Thus, so-called successful transfer involving high training time may be successful not because of continuous use of developed skills and abilities but because it involves outstanding individuals who have personal resources and maturity far beyond some specific developed skill.

Third Order Similarity. Jobs in the D–1 group which represent the third order of similarity, still seem acceptable for transfer in view of the low training time. P–2 group jobs definitely present likely prospects even though the training time is greater; although transfer between these jobs involves a change in specialty, there is enough overlap in general knowledge and technological objectives to make transfer worth considering. The same analysis makes D–3 group transfers of questionable practicability; the specialties are so intensive that it appears more would be lost than gained by transfer.

Fourth Order Similarity. Approximately the same considerations hold for jobs in the fourth order of similarity as those in the third order.

Fifth Order Similarity. While transfer would still be feasible among jobs in T–1, D–1, and D–1a groups even though they were only of the fifth order of similarity, there is a question as to whether it would be practical. The low training time makes it likely that any qualified inexperienced person would adjust just as quickly as a person working in a job representing a transfer possibility. Although fifth order similarities on low training time levels might be used in selecting persons for transfer under certain labor market conditions, it would be necessary, particularly in jobs involving predominantly things, to avoid the possibility of negative transfer (habit interference) where it might occur. This is a vital consideration on all levels of similarity where transfer might be involved.[6]

Transfers between jobs of the fifth order of similarity in groups T–3 and D–3 would seem definitely unrealistic. It is of these types of transfer that Toops wrote:

> There is some doubt whether the skills and traits of workers are in every instance transferable merely because they are in the same job family. A watchmaker and a cannon-barrel borer might come out in the same job family, yet the psychological characteristics, particularly as to precision, may be quite different so that actually there is little transferability of skills.[7]

TABLE 3.—*Relative feasibility and practicality of transfer among occupations classified by order of similarity in elements of work performed,*[1] *by length of training time*

Item	Order of similarity in elements of work performed [1]				
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth
Low training time jobs (groups T–1, D–1a, and D–1):					
Feasibility	√	√	√	√	√
Practicality	√	√	√	√	?
Medium training time jobs (groups T–2, D–2, and P–2):					
Feasibility	√	√	√	√	?
Practicality	√	√	√	?	?
High training time jobs (groups T–3, D–3, and P–3):					
Feasibility	√	√	√	?	X
Practicality	√	√	?	X	X

[1] For definition, see table 2.
√ Good.
? Questionable.
X No good.

[5] A Justice Needn't Have Been a Judge (in The Washington Post and Times Herald, Apr. 7, 1957, p. E–3).

[6] The likelihood is that habit interference is (a) mainly a factor in low level functioning, (b) of greater importance in job situations involving things than in those involving data, and (c) not a factor in jobs whose functions are related to people.

[7] Herbert A. Toops. Some Concepts of Job Families and Their Importance in Placement (in Educational and Psychological Measurement, Durham, N. C., 1945, vol. 5, No. 3, pp. 195–216).

Groups T–2 and D–2 job transfers within this order of similarity seem to offer some possibilities, but significant readjustment of a "career framework" nature would be necessary. It is in this area that most of the advantages of transfer can be realized if effective guidance is available and the changes are of a mandatory nature.

Applications to Manpower Problems

The foregoing outline of a systematic approach toward understanding transferability should facilitate research into the problem.[8] Meanwhile, some preliminary inferences might be hazarded by applying it to the fundamental manpower problems recapitulated below from the first part of this article.

1. *Determining, in the case of unemployment insurance applicants, which jobs are "suitable" to skills they acquired on previous jobs.* Many considerations other than continuous use of developed skills are involved in determining "suitability"—a requirement for benefits eligibility under State unemployment compensation laws. However, insofar as transferability is a factor in assessing the suitability of various job openings, it should be determined by comparing first the training time levels and then the order of similarity. Once this is done, special job requirements of accuracy, temperament, or similar factors can be evaluated properly.

The two unemployment compensation cases described below suggest how the transferability element of suitability can be evaluated more objectively.

Case A. Claimant had over 20 years' experience in selling ladies' better coats. Shortly after being hired as a replacement saleswoman, she was informed that the person to be replaced was not leaving and that the only opening was in the junior miss department as a salesperson of scarves, blouses, sweaters, sportswear, skirts, and coats. She had no experience in selling lower price merchandise and felt she could not earn sufficient commissions on the proposed job. She refused it and was terminated.

On the basis of our approach, the salesperson, ladies' better coats is a job requiring 6 months' training, while the salesperson, junior miss department needs about 3 months. The worker function pattern (handling, compiling, persuading) is about the same for both jobs, as is the technological objective (merchandising). The difference is in the product sold. These jobs, if correctly analyzed, are thus of the second order of similarity (or the third order depending on evaluation of the difference between the items sold). In either case, transfer is feasible and practical.

It happens that the ruling in this case supported the claimant for several reasons. One reason—"that claimant was not reasonably suited by training and experience as a salesperson in the junior miss department"—is questionable. There were status, salary, and contractual problems involved which probably were sufficient to support the final decision, but it seems demonstrable that transfer could reasonably have been tried with expected success.

Case B. Claimant, age 70, had 49 years' experience as a garment worker on better suits and dresses and about 10 years' experience making dresses. For the past 15 years, he had made suits exclusively. The manufacture of suits and of tailored dresses requires the same skill in operators. Claimant refused employment as a sewing-machine operator at union piecework rates, making a higher price-line garment ($59 and up), because of the type of work and his unwillingness to work at the piecework rates offered.

Both his last job and that offered are jobs involving middle-level skill but they are of second order similarity. Transfer is both feasible and practical. In this case, the claim was denied and the worker was required to take the job offered or forfeit unemployment compensation.

2. *Counseling workers who must change jobs because of handicap or age.* Here similarity is merely a starting point in the analysis. As already indicated, physical capacity requirements do not usually conform to worker function patterns. Hence, a careful search must be made among feasible and practical similarities, if transfer is to be adopted, for special physical and, frequently, temperamental requirements that will suit the applicant. This may entail job reengineering.

[8] The proposed model seems to meet the perceptive suggestions made by Parnes in 1955. See Herbert S. Parnes, Research on Labor Mobility, An Appraisal of Research Findings in the United States (New York, Social Science Research Council, 1955), pp. 14–15.

3. *Redirecting and retraining workers displaced because of technological changes.* C. B. Gibbs [9] seems to place in its proper setting the whole matter of the worker and his tools. He advances the key notion that the primary emphasis in the design of the job-worker situation should be on the nature of the worker, his capacities and his needs, not the nature of the machine and production situation. "The worker's machines and tools," Gibbs points out, "should be designed so that everyday skills and expectancies show high positive transfer to their use." Too often we take a static view of a job-worker situation as it evolves, regardless of how complex and perhaps unreasonably demanding of the worker, and then try to meet the demands by involved selection procedures. Perhaps, Gibbs suggests, the job should not have been so difficult in the first place. In other words, we often have to recommend transfer in terms of peculiar adaptation which should not be in the job-worker situation.[10]

4. *Making maximum use of military training and experience in civilian jobs and vice versa.* Because of the highly controlled nature of the military "labor" market this could be one of the most profitable(i. e., practical) areas for applying transferability. Under certain circumstances, every "feasible" transfer could be tried and it is likely that transfer between certain high-training-time categories, particularly in jobs involving predominantly people, would be not only feasible but practical. However, if we are to *know* whether transfer is actually taking place in the sense defined by this article, then background factors of individuals, such as special training, experience, and hobbies, unrelated to the job from which they are coming but related to the job to which they are going, would have to be known and controlled.

[9] The Worker and His Tools (in Occupational Psychology, London, January 1957, p. 38).

[10] The worker function analysis has suggested certain predictive possibilities with regard to automation. The jobs that are typically automated are jobs that have an overwhelming involvement with things or data (or even people) but on a very low functional level, associated with repetitiveness, short cycles, and strict limitation of range of functioning, which causes many workers to regard these jobs as drudgery. The solution to these problems *may be* and often is a machine, since the situation is really designed for a machine and not a person. However, as Walker and Guest have suggested, "job enlargement," providing for a more wholesome and dynamic relationship of worker to the range of human interest and function, may often be just as good a solution. Ultimately, such solutions will become more vital even to the point of readjusting some of our "efficiency" standards.

TABLE 4.—*Job titles* [1] *of occupations representing both feasible and practical transfer possibilities for a pumpman (any industry), by order of similarity in elements of work performed* [2]

Order of similarity in elements of work performed [2]	Job titles [1]
First	None.
Second	Acid patrolman (rayon and allied products).
	Fire department pumpman (petroleum refining).
	Jack lineman (petroleum products).
Third	Dredge pumpman (construction).
Fourth	Kettleman (paints and varnishes).
	Mixer operator, III (explosives).
	Electric cell man (chemicals).
	Nitrator operator (explosives, plastics materials).
	Tallow refiner (slaughtering and meatpacking).
	Water filterer (waterworks).
	Jig runner (anthracite mining).
	Leakman, paraffin plant (petroleum refining).
Fifth [3]	Sludge man (ore dressing, smelting, and refining).
	Furnaceman (furniture).
	Oven tender (any industry).
	Furnace operator (electrical equipment).
	Still operator (explosives).
	Evaporator (salt products).
	Coal washer (anthracite mining; bituminous coal mining).
	Deckerman (paper and pulp).
	Mud cleaning machine operator (petroleum products).
	Reelman (corn products).
	Amalgamator, I (ore dressing, smelting, and refining).

[1] For definitions, see Dictionary of Occupational Titles, vols. I and II, revised edition, 1949 (U. S. Department of Labor).

[2] For definitions, see table 2.

[3] Additional occupations of this order of similarity are too numerous to list

5. *Determining how and where "surplus" skills (e. g., weaving, mining) in certain labor market areas can best be absorbed by other industries or other areas, perhaps experiencing "shortages" of similar skills.* In this instance, we can demonstrate the processing of such a situation involving a mine shutdown. Among the mining skills that are surplus in this particular area is that of pumpman, a job which requires a relatively low level of training. The work-performed analysis of this job is: Worker functions—Operating-controlling (7), comparing (2), and taking instructions through speaking-signaling (1); work field—pumping; and materials, products, etc.—miscellaneous materials.

The list of work fields shows several different but related groups: Loading-moving, hoisting-conveying, transporting, cooling, and processing-compounding. Similarly, the list of materials, etc., shows that the different but related categories include: Petroleum, natural gas, coal, and products; utilities, power, and sanitation; water transportation services; pipeline transportation

services; chemicals, inorganic and organic; and chemical preparations. Finally, since the pumpman would probably meet the requirements of jobs in the training time range from 4–3 through 4–5 (that is, the fourth level of general educational development and the third through fifth levels of specific vocational preparation), jobs within this range might represent possibilities.

With these criteria in mind, the 4,000 jobs for which the functional analysis is available are sorted appropriately. Table 4 shows the resulting job titles in each order of similarity. Since the pumpman, and indeed all of the miners affected are unemployed, then even fifth order similarities may prove to be practical, if only from a selection standpoint.

6. *Preparing for civilian defense, which would involve emergency needs for very large numbers of workers with special skills such as clearing debris, nursing, etc.* Since it is virtually impossible to predict what "skills" will be available for transfer to which jobs at a given place and time, it would seem wise not to depend on transferability in a civilian defense emergency. Transferability by its very nature requires orderly analysis and a relatively stable situation. However, transferability could be used as a selection method designed to maintain continuous use of the worker's functional potential as represented by his functional attainments. This approach might be used to train individuals in advance in certain anticipated defense skills. In short, if nurses, for example, will be needed in large numbers, it is better to train individuals with this potential to assume those responsibilities now rather than to hope to meet requirements later by transfer from other work. This latter alternative probably would work only in low-training-time jobs.

7. *Planning vocational training programs of the widest practical application in industry.* Some of the brightest possibilities for transferability appear to lie in the planning of vocational training programs. Bartlett suggested, as indicated in the first part of this article, that we "set the learner from a very early stage on the way to realize that the number of ways of doing things is very far short of the number of things that have to be done, and that the methods, procedures, and plans of attack remain much the same in circumstances and for problems which at first sight appear very different from one another." [11] This appears to dovetail with Gibbs' point of view to the effect that much might be gained by building transferability into vocational training.[12] For example, a curriculum might be organized around machine operating including the adaptation of machine to material (sawing wood, metal, plastics, etc.); the setup of machines; the relation of tolerance to material to setup; the use of jigs and fixtures, their relation to tending and feeding, and their role in simplification. Similarly, a course could be organized around handtools, say those in various structural activities. Holding, cutting, hammering, twisting, screwing, bolting, riveting, and similar operations could be compared and understood in relation to material and structure. Selection and relating of tool to activity, i. e., purpose and function, could be demonstrated and practiced. The range of relationship, in operations from handling to precision work, might be demonstrated by selected problems.

The benefits of this type of training would be, as suggested, to build transferability into the functioning of the worker. But it may well do much more. Such training would by its nature achieve a balance between the job functions associated with things, data, and people because the worker could see his specific job-worker situation from a much broader point of view. The job-worker situation would be a challenge; where there is a challenge, there are problems and where there are problems, there is opportunity for interpersonal relations with a foreman and fellow workers that are problem oriented. This type of work situation provides for growth and self-development.

* * * * *

As a final note, it needs to be stressed that, in effect, the transferability model presented here based on USES work in functional occupational classification has provided a framework for research. Little is definitely known; much needs to be learned. Especially important is the need to determine, for many groups of jobs, the relative importance of the specific knowledges and abilities on the basis of which transferability predictions are made, versus the general qualities of the individuals which have little to do with the specifics on which we focus.

[11] Sir Frederic Bartlett, The Transfer of Training (in Cambridge Institute of Education Bulletin, Cambridge, England, June 1954).

[12] Gibbs, The Worker and His Tools, op. cit.

An Analysis of the Price Situation at Mid-1957

HAROLD WOLOZIN*

PRICES AT MID-1957 presented a mixed picture. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) climbed 1.9 percent in the first 6 months of this year. The average level of wholesale prices, rising less than 0.9 percent from December 1956 to June 1957, was, although rising again in June, relatively stable compared with its increase during 1956. In that year, wholesale prices had risen 3.9 percent and consumer prices, 2.9 percent.

The contrast between the unabated increase of the Consumer Price Index at midyear, and the virtual leveling off of the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) after its sharp climb in 1956, raises questions concerning the relationship of these two series. Was the continuing rise in consumer prices in part a lagged response to the prior sharp increase in wholesale prices? Is it reasonable to expect, other things being equal, that the commodities component of the Consumer Price Index, in response to price movements at wholesale, will level off in the second half of 1957? Although movements in the prices of products at retail are undoubtedly affected by fluctuations in prices of comparable products at wholesale, no direct and predictable short-run relationship has been established so far. Preliminary investigations on the product level undertaken by the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicate no definite pattern of lead or lag relationships in the recent period between comparable products—both durable and nondurable—at the retail and primary market levels.

The factors which seem most likely to account for strength in the level of economic activity and therefore in prices through the second half of 1957 are generally accepted to be nonresidential construction and investment in new plant and equipment, government spending (Federal, State, and local), and consumer spending and income. Inventory policy is expected to follow the business pattern rather than act as an independent influence. Monetary policy will, of course, continue to play a role in stimulating or throttling down various sectors of the economy. In addition, price trends could be affected by increases in industrial productivity.

The rising price level of the past year and a half reflected an upturn in groups of wholesale and consumer prices which had until then been counteracting strong rises in other groups of prices. Until the spring of 1956, the CPI had been stable, principally because falling prices of durable commodities and foods counteracted rising prices of services. In the WPI, declines in farm products and processed foods had, before 1956, offset the strong upward climb of durable manufactures and a few raw or slightly processed commodities.

In the first 6 months of 1957, the upward pressures of CPI services and food and WPI durable manufactures continued, while some of the other prices in the two indexes weakened slightly.

Price Trends to Mid-1957

The discussion of price movements which follows is based largely upon two new groups of special indexes which the Bureau of Labor Statistics is now computing on a regular basis as an aid to price analysis. These are the recently released CPI indexes for special groups, which include the indexes for durable and nondurable commodities used here, and the hitherto unpublished wholesale price indexes for durable and nondurable goods, which are subdivided into manufactured and raw or slightly processed commodities.

Wholesale Prices. It appears that the price declines which had been offsetting upward movements in the WPI in the first half of 1957 had abated considerably by June. Although prices of total manufactures, both durable and nondurable, continued to rise in the first 6 months of 1957, there were strong downward pressures in the historically volatile prices of raw and slightly

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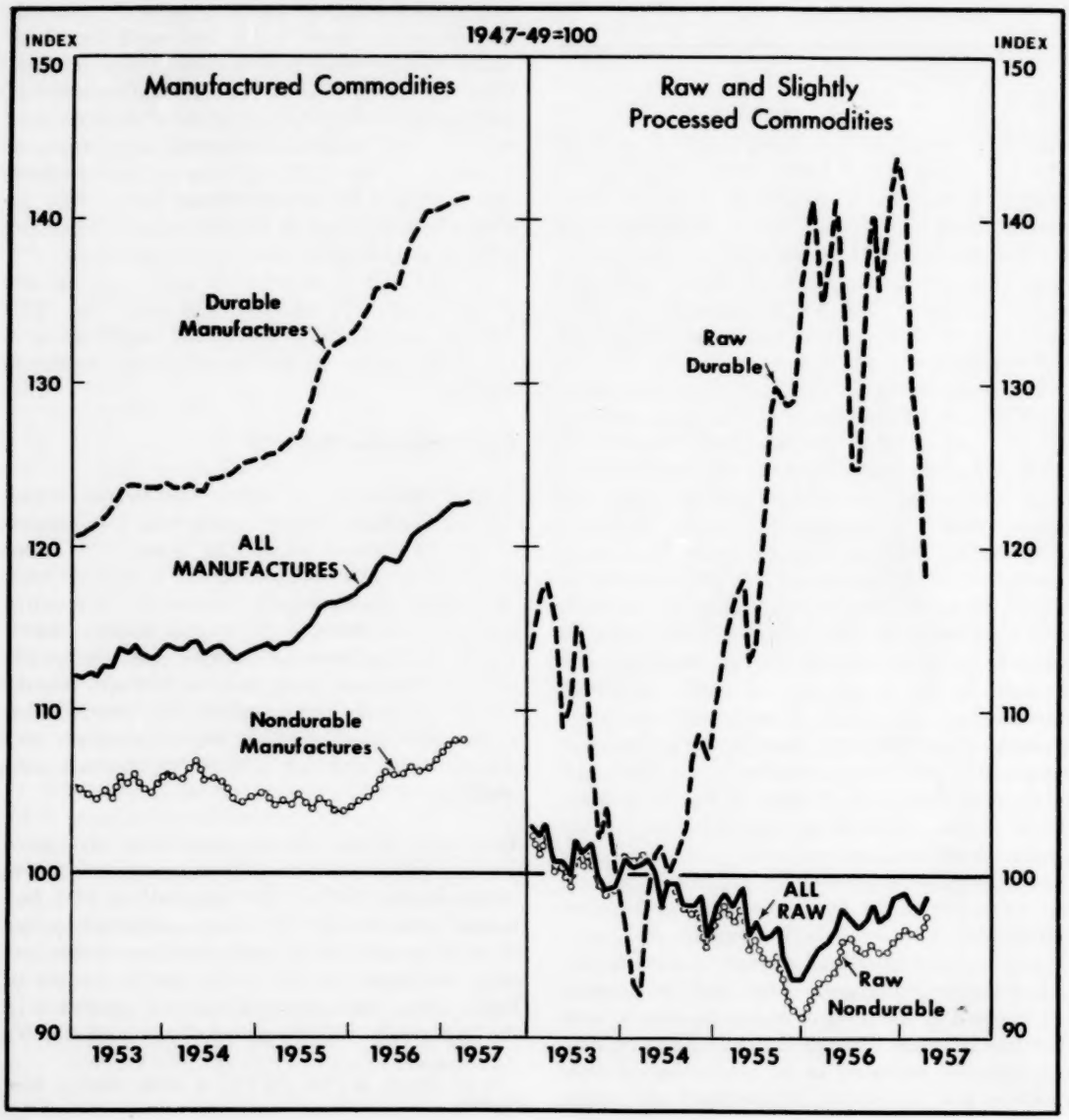
processed commodities, both durable and nondurable. For these commodities, the price drop was concentrated through April in the durables category of raw and slightly processed commodities—specifically steel scrap and basic nonferrous metals—which have not shown declines of the same magnitude since late 1953 and early 1949. At the end of June, this trend appeared to have been reversed chiefly as a result of a sharp upturn in the prices for scrap iron and steel.

As chart 1 shows, nondurable manufactures, particularly food products, which had been declining since 1951, began rising at the beginning of 1956. On the other hand, durable manufactures

Chart 1. Wholesale Price Indexes for Manufactured Commodities and Raw and Slightly Processed Commodities, January 1953–June 1957



prices have been increasing since 1952, although there have been short periods of cessation of the upward movement.

The virtual leveling off of the Wholesale Price Index up to June of 1957 was the net effect of ups and downs in most of the 15 major groups of commodities in the index. Between December 1956 and midyear, 5 groups actually declined, 6 showed slight increases, and of the 4 which showed more substantial increases, only 2—fuel, power and lighting materials and nonmetallic minerals (structural)—rose relatively more than they had in the same period a year ago (see table), although the former turned down slightly in the middle of the period.

Over recent years, the metals and metal products group has been one of the most rapidly rising of all the groups in the Wholesale Price Index. Toward the end of 1956 it leveled off, then declined during the first 5 months of 1957; but in June, it again rose 0.3 percent. For the 6-month period, it fell 1.2 percent, although it was still 3.2 percent above its level in June of a year ago.

This behavior in recent months reflects the fact that prices of ferrous products were not advancing as rapidly as in recent years and hence did not effectively counteract falling prices of nonferrous metals. Whereas iron and steel rose 1.3 percent in the first half of 1957, nonferrous metals fell 7.7 percent. For the year ending June 1957, iron and steel rose 10.6 percent and nonferrous metals fell 12.6 percent. Since the Wholesale Price Index began to rise in late 1955, iron and steel had risen 21.8 percent as of June and nonferrous metals only 0.2 percent, whereas the whole index went up 6.8 percent.

The nonferrous metals index reflected falling prices of zinc, lead, and copper. Principal reasons were a general weakening in worldwide demand for nonferrous metals, increased output of copper, and curtailments in the purchases and barter agreements for lead and zinc by the Government.

Increases in steel prices in recent years have generally been concurrent with increases in steelworkers' wages. The increase in wages in the steel industry which went into effect on July 1, 1957, as a result of last year's contract, was followed by about a 4-percent increase in the steel mill products index, which is made up of semifinished and finished steel products such as billets, plates, sheets, and bars. This index rose 6.7 percent in August 1956, immediately after settlement of the steel strike, and increases at the turn of the year resulted in a rise of more than 10 percent between June 1956 and June 1957.

Percent change in the Wholesale Price Index, by major group, December 1955–June 1956 and December 1956–June 1957

Group	Percent change	
	December 1955 to June 1956	December 1956 to June 1957
All commodities	+2.6	+0.9
Farm products	+10.0	+2.2
Processed foods	+4.2	+2.9
Textile products and apparel	−.7	−.1
Hides, skins, leather, and leather products	+3.6	+.8
Fuel, power, and lighting materials	+1.1	+3.2
Chemicals and allied products	+.5	+.9
Rubber and rubber products	−5.4	−1.9
Lumber and wood products	+1.8	−1.1
Pulp, paper, and allied products	+3.1	+.8
Metals and metal products	+1.3	−1.2
Machinery and motive products	+2.9	+1.1
Furniture and other household durables	+.7	+.3
Nonmetallic minerals—structural	+2.8	+2.9
Tobacco and bottled beverages	−.1	+.8
Miscellaneous	+4.6	−4.8

In the postwar years, increases in wage and material costs were readily passed on to users of steel. However, the price rise this year came after the steel industry had gone through 6 months of slackened demand for steel and was operating well below capacity. Users of steel had cut inventories in the first and second quarters. In particular, new orders for cold and hot rolled sheet strip and bar steel were depressed, but certain other items, notably heavy steel pipes, and plates, were still being produced at capacity.

The level of prices in the lumber and wood products group (lumber, plywood, and millwork) fell more than 1 percent in the first 6 months of 1957 and 6 percent since June 1956. This was due principally to lumber prices; the price level of millwork held relatively stable, and plywood increased slightly in price. This decline in the price of lumber has been attributed to the lagging residential construction program.

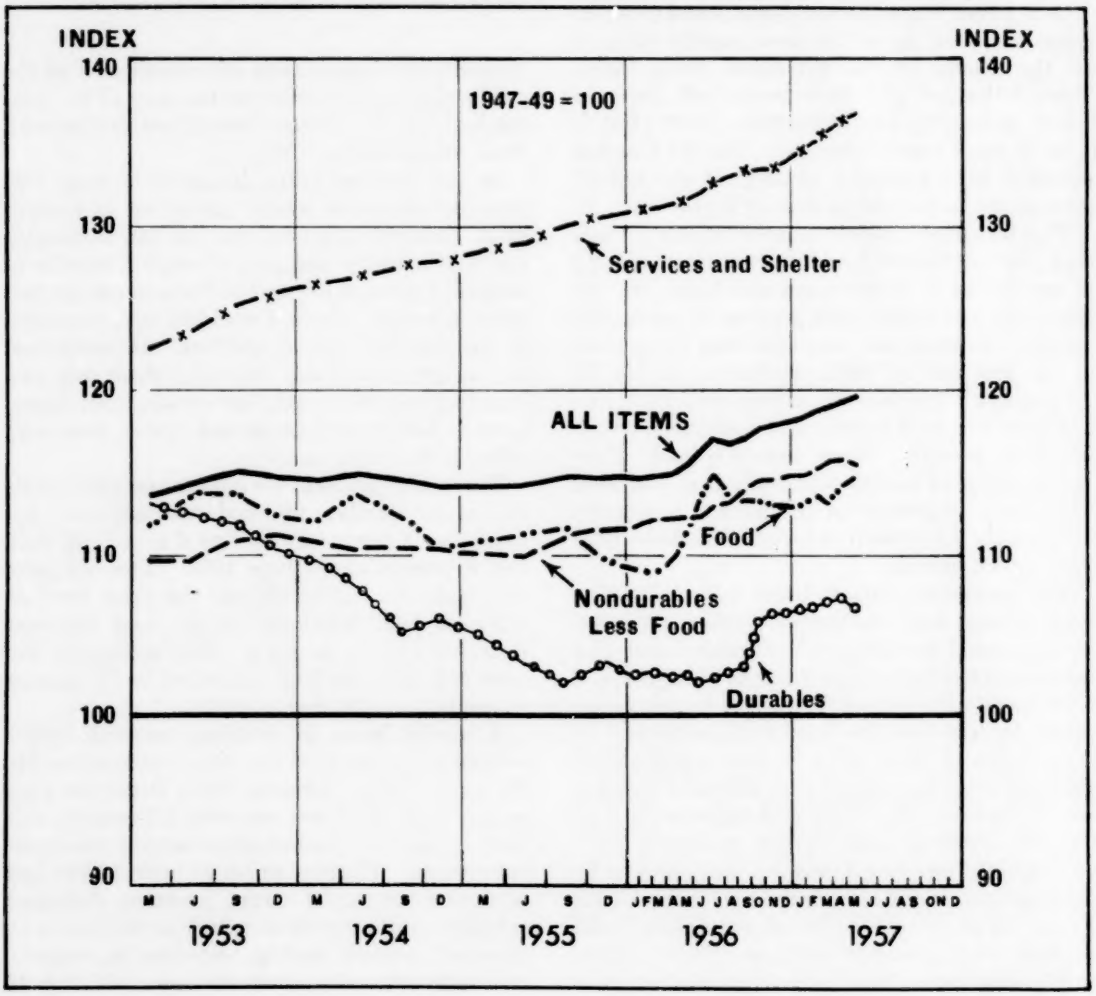
A special index of building materials prices computed by the BLS has been relatively stable since June 1955. Although from December 1956 to June 1957 the index rose only 0.2 percent, this relative stability masked some notably divergent movements. Whereas prices of both lumber and fabricated structural metal products decreased significantly during the 6-month period, prices of prepared asphalt roofing, concrete ingredients, and structural clay products rose. Of the 13

subgroups in this special index, 8 were rising during the period.

The WPI major group which showed the least change between the beginning and end of the first 6 months of 1957 was textiles and apparel. But this, too, masked divergent movements. Woolen yarns and fabrics were up about 5 percent but were counteracted by a decrease in the prices of cotton yarns and broad woven cloth. The price of apparel held generally stable during the period, but in June there were indications of some upward push. The price of synthetic fibers likewise remained relatively stable in the same period although a downturn in January was offset subsequently by scattered increases.

The nonmetallic minerals (structural) group rose sharply in the last 6 months, principally because of steady rises in the prices of cement, asphalt roofing, and insulation wool. The upward movements were particularly sharp in some of the months. For example, cement went up 3 percent in January and insulation wool went up 6 percent in March. Between December 1956 and June 1957, asphalt roofing went up 10 percent. The buoyancy in these items, particularly cement, reflected continued strength in nonresidential

Chart 2. The Consumer Price Index, Special Groups of Items, January 1953–May 1957



construction and pressure from increasing costs. The other items of the group such as flat glass, building lime, brick and tile, asbestos and gypsum products, remained relatively stable over the period.

The principal price increases in the fuel, power, and light group occurred in early 1957. The sharp rise in petroleum products prices in January and February has been attributed to a delayed effect of the Suez crisis. Crude oil went up for the first time in years. In recent months, petroleum products prices, led by kerosene, distillate fuel oils, and residual fuel oils, have slumped. This decline has been in part due to seasonal factors and in part to heavy inventory accumulation. Bituminous coal has been increasing in price but there is usually a seasonal slump in the summer.

Consumer Prices. The Consumer Price Index continued to climb steadily throughout the first half of 1957. The strengthening of food prices accounted for a large share of the upward movement of the index, but if normal seasonal patterns continue, the food component may decline in the fall months. However, this drop, if it occurs, may be largely offset by further increases in retail prices of other goods and services.

At midyear, the consistently rising components of the index—services and shelter—had been going up at a faster rate than in 1956. If seasonal dips are discounted, all of the other components of the index—food, and durable and nondurable commodities—also continued to move upward. The prices of durable and nondurable commodities appeared to be softening in late spring, but this was due at least in part to the usual late spring inventory clearances, particularly in appliances, and the traditional May white sales.

The pattern of increase in consumer prices was far from even. The price level of services exclusive of shelter rose much faster than the combined group. Medical care, excluding drugs, rose at a faster rate than medical care including drugs. Other services for which prices rose substantially were auto repairs and insurance, railroad fares, and water cost to homeowners. In the services category there were other items whose price rises were not as substantial as those above. These included optometrist and hospital fees, dry cleaning, laundry service, auto registrations, beauty and barber shop services, television repairs, and movies. The prices of very few services were stable. These included only specialist fees, telephone service, transit fares, and permanent waves. In all of the major groupings, only appliances showed any weakness, principally because of lower prices for refrigerators.

Part of the explanation of the rise of the CPI during the last year and a half lies in the nature of the stability which preceded it. Services and shelter have been rising steadily since the 1940's. In the period from mid-1953 to the spring of 1956, when the CPI began to rise (chart 2), the major counteracting forces to the rising prices of services and shelter were food and durable commodities. It appears that they had equal influence in the decline; although the weight of the food component was roughly twice as important in the index, durable commodities fell at about twice the rate. Nondurable commodities remained relatively stable until the beginning of 1955, when they began rising. This upturn preceded that of durable commodities, food, and the index itself by over a year although it was not so pronounced as in the case of durables and food.

Demand and Supply Factors

One of the leading forces exerting pressure on prices since mid-1955 has been business investment; the index of producers durable goods prices has risen 15.7 percent, compared with 6.8 percent for the total WPI. The advance in investment expenditures for new plant and equipment in the first half of 1957, although continuing to set new records, was at a considerably lower rate than in the preceding 2 years.

According to surveys of investment expectations by the U. S. Department of Commerce-Securities and Exchange Commission and the McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., it appears that outlays on new plant and equipment will increase modestly throughout the remainder of this year. The Commerce-SEC estimates of "investment programs" indicate seasonally adjusted annual rates of $37.3 billion in the second and $37.9 billion in the third quarters of 1957. Most of the increase over early 1957 is expected to be experienced by public utility and transportation industries.

Another source of underlying strength in the economy was personal disposable income and

consumption expenditures, which continued to rise in the first half of 1957. At the end of the past 6 months, disposable income was at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of about $342 billion—about $18 billion above the same time last year. This explains in part the sustaining role of consumer demand in the continuing rise of consumer prices in the first half of 1957.

Income from wages is a large share of total personal income. Although slight reductions in the workweek had reduced weekly earnings of factory production workers during the winter and spring months, average weekly earnings in every major industry group were above the level of a year ago. In manufacturing, average weekly earnings for June were $3.40, or 4.3 percent, higher than a year ago.

Approximately 5½ million workers were scheduled to receive wage-rate increases in 1957 as a result of contracts negotiated in earlier years; half of these come due in the second half of 1957. Included were workers in the automobile and related industries, in electrical manufacturing, trucking, railroads, construction, and meat packing, as well as those in the primary metals industries. Moreover, more than 4 million employees were covered by cost-of-living escalator clauses, providing for automatic adjustments in wage rates with changes in the level of consumer prices.

Reflecting the favorable income situation, there has been a continuing increase in the level of buying of consumer goods and services. At mid-1957, total retail sales were about 5 percent greater than a year ago. The dollar volume of auto sales was somewhat higher than in the comparable period of last year, although the unit volume was off by 2.5 percent. Most other categories of sales were in a better position.

During most of the first 6 months of 1957 inventory pressures on demand eased as both manufacturers and retailers hewed to conservative inventory policies. The major conclusion that can be drawn about the level of inventories in the first half of 1957 is that it was not a source of upward pressure on demand and prices. For the remainder of the year it is generally expected that inventory levels will conform to the trends in business activity.

Availability of money to consumers and businesses is generally considered an important determinant of economic activity. Commercial and industrial loans outstanding increased by $1.3 billion between December 1956 and the end of June 1957. This compares with an increase of $2.2 billion in the same period last year. Consumer credit continued to reach record levels throughout the period. Instalment credit outstanding increased over $2 billion in the first 6 months of the year, as extensions exceeded repayments. These trends gave indication that the credit position of many consumers was becoming more favorable.

Prevailing low levels of residential construction are associated with the tightness of long-term funds at interest rates established by the Government for FHA and VA loans. Conventionally financed mortgage loans have continued at relatively high levels.

Government spending at Federal, State, and local levels affects the markets for both consumer and capital goods and hence the level of aggregate demand. In recent years, such spending has been a significant factor in swelling demand and, presumably, has contributed to price movements.

Federal spending for goods and services in the first half of 1957 was at a high level. State and local expenditures, including those for construction of roads, schools, and other facilities, have been expanded at the rate of $3 billion annually since 1954. The Federal cash budget expenditures increased almost 6 percent in fiscal 1957 and a further increase is anticipated for fiscal 1958.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Occupations and Salaries of Women Federal Employees

SIGNIFICANT INCREASES in the numbers and variety of positions held by women in the Federal service took place between 1938 and 1954, according to information collected by the U. S. Civil Service Commission and analyzed by the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor.[1] During this period women's employment increased more than three times—with over a half-million women employed by the Federal Government in 1954. Many of these women were holding responsible positions in a wide range of clerical, professional, and administrative fields.

Women white-collar[2] workers in the Federal service had average earnings of $3,562 a year in August 1954. At that time, annual salaries of Federal employees covered by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, ranged from $2,500 to $14,800 for job grades 1 through 18.[3] The median[4] job grade of women in 1954 was grade 4 ($3,175 to $3,655) and for men, grade 6 ($3,795 to $4,545).[5] About 80 percent of the women, including Post Office employees, were in grades 5 and below; almost 20 percent in grades 6 through 11; and less than 1 percent in grades 12 and above.

Of the 440,282 women white-collar workers in Federal service in 1954, almost 85 percent had clerical or related jobs.[6] Almost 4 percent were in semiprofessional or semitechnical positions involving either "the application of specialized knowledge" or "subordinate technical work." Slightly over 7 percent of the women performed professional or scientific work requiring either a college degree or its equivalent. Women in higher level positions (grades 12 and above) who determine policy or administer programs of the Federal Government represented less than 1 percent of all women white-collar workers. The remaining were miscellaneous workers, including administrative assistants and specialists.

Employment opportunities for women have improved in virtually all types of work in the Federal service, as indicated by comparisons of the 1954 data with occupational information collected for 1938.[7] In terms of the number of women employed and their proportion among all employees in individual occupations, women made their greatest gains during this period as accountants, chemists, draftsmen, economists, editorial and information specialists, legal document examiners, mathematicians, medical technicians, nurses, and statisticians.

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[1] This article is a summary of the report entitled Government Careers for Women: A Study of the Salaries and Positions of Women White-Collar Employees in the Federal Service (U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1957).

[2] In the Federal service, the term white-collar refers to three groups of employees: Those in positions for which rates are set by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; those in equivalent positions subject to other pay plans; and those in the postal field service. Employment and earnings data collected by the U. S. Civil Service Commission in 1954 covered employees in these 3 groups who were working full time, located in the continental United States, and on the payroll August 31, 1954. The 93 percent coverage of such workers within scope of the survey included (1) all employees in the executive departments except those in the Central Intelligence Agency; (2) employees of the General Accounting Office, the Government Printing Office, the Library of Congress, and one temporary commission, all in the legislative branch; and (3) employees of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

[3] Effective March 1955, salary rates for classified workers were raised approximately 7.6 percent. Grade 18, however, remained the same until August 1956, when it was raised to $16,000.

[4] These medians refer to all white-collar workers including those not covered by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for whom job grades were estimated from average yearly earnings. If these employees, most of whom are postal employees, are excluded, the median grade is 4 for women and 7 for men.

[5] Information for men and women combined is contained in Occupations of Federal White-Collar Workers, August 31, 1954 (U. S. Civil Service Commission, Pamphlet 56). Data collected by the U. S. Civil Service Commission in August 1954 were the first to separate information for women white-collar workers by job grade and occupational group.

[6] The U. S. Civil Service Commission classifies employees in standard occupational series which are based on the type of work performed and which cover all levels or grades of skill and responsibility required for each type of work. Descriptions for these occupational series are contained in the Handbook of Occupational Groups and Series of Classes (U. S. Civil Service Commission, 1950).

[7] Employment of Women in the Federal Government, 1923-39 (U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau Bull. 182). Although the occupational analyses made in 1938 were based on definitions used by the U. S. Employment Service rather than on the U. S. Civil Service Commission's classification series, some occupational comparisons between the 1938 and 1954 data are meaningful.

TABLE 1.—*Number of women in Federal service [1] and percent of total employment for selected dates, 1923–1954*

Date	Number	Percent of total Federal employees
June 1923	81,486	16
June 1939	172,733	19
July 1944	1,110,545	37
June 1947	444,194	24
June 1951	577,526	25
June 1954	521,945	24

[1] Covers all women employees, except in 1923 and 1939 when small numbers outside the executive branch were not counted.

SOURCE: U. S. Civil Service Commission.

General Pattern of Women's Employment

Defense requirements and increased responsibilities have resulted in a marked growth in Federal Government employment since 1923, when the first count of total employment was published.[8] This overall expansion has been accompanied by an even greater relative increase in the number of women in Government service. In 1923 the 81,486 women employees constituted 16 percent of total employment; by 1954 the number had increased to 521,945,[9] or 24 percent of total Government employment. (See table 1.) About one-seventh of the employment increase for women (only 47,455 women out of a total of 349,212) took place in the Washington, D. C., area.

All Federal agencies employ women, although some employ higher percentages of women than others do. For example, in 1954 women comprised less than 10 percent of the white-collar employees in the Post Office but almost 90 percent in the Selective Service System. Principal factors determining the proportion of women in any agency are the type of work performed by the agency and the influence of custom and tradition in certain employment fields.

The distribution of women among agencies is, nevertheless, somewhat similar to the distribution of all Federal employees. Of all the women white-collar workers employed by the Federal Government in 1954, over half were in the Department of Defense and another fourth in the Veterans Administration and the Post Office and Treasury Departments. About 10 percent were in the Departments of Health, Education, and Welfare; Agriculture; and Justice. The remainder were distributed among 59 other agencies.

Salaries and Job Grades

The $3,562 averaged by women white-collar employees in 1954 compared with an average of $4,618 a year for men. Although they totaled less than half of all the employees for whom job grades were reported, women comprised almost two-thirds of those in grades 1 through 5. As the job grade increased, the proportion of women generally decreased. Women were 20 percent of the employees in grades 6 through 11 and about 3 percent of those in grades 12 and above. Eleven (exactly 1 percent) of the 1,100 persons in the super grades 16, 17, and 18 in 1954 were women. (See table 2.)

Differences [10] between men's and women's grades and salaries are related largely to differences in type of job held, extent of education and training, and length of service [11]—as well as to preference for men or women in certain types of work.

Major Occupations of Women

In 1954, women were employed in three-fourths (381) of the 502 major occupational groups listed by the Civil Service Commission.[12] Their wide range of employment activities included research in library and laboratory; examining the validity of various claims and legal documents; giving advice and service to farmers, business men, consumers, and veterans; analyzing military information; studying weather conditions; and keeping account of the vast number of transactions connected with Government operations. Despite this variety, however, the majority of women in Federal service, like those outside Government, were concentrated in a relatively small number of

[8] For a discussion of employment trends in the Federal Government, 1929–56, see Monthly Labor Review, July 1957, pp. 811–815.

[9] The discussion of employment trends refers to the total number of women in Federal service, since information about women white-collar workers was secured only for August 1954. The rest of the article is confined to white-collar employees.

[10] The principle of equal pay for equal work was first introduced into law in 1870 but not fully implemented until the Classification Act of 1923 established a uniform system of salaries and job grades based on the difficulty, complexity, and responsibility of the work performed.

[11] A special study made by the Committee on Retirement Policy for Federal Personnel in the Executive Office of the President revealed that in 1953 the average length of time in Federal service was 7.6 years for women and 11.3 years for men.

[12] In 1919, the Civil Service Commission issued a ruling opening almost all government service entrance examinations to both men and women.

occupations. In fact, three-fourths of the women studied were employed in 12 occupations, including 10 clerical jobs, nursing, and 1 miscellaneous category covering both clerical and administrative work. Some significant occupations employing women are listed in table 3, with average salaries and job grades. The scarcity of women in some jobs, such as those involving specialized work in engineering, biological sciences, and mechanics, is directly related to the small numbers of women trained in these fields. However, in other types of work, particularly criminal investigation and tax collection, the duties are considered too arduous, hazardous, or unsuitable for women, and the qualifying examinations have not been opened to them.

Clerical Occupations. Clerical work, traditionally the major area of women's employment in Federal service, was performed by about 375,000 women in 1954. As indicated, the clerical group represented 85 percent of all women white-collar workers, as it did in 1938 when the comparable number was 107,000. The size of the clerical force employed by each agency in 1954 was generally in proportion (about one-half to two-thirds) to the agency's total employment. The average salary of clerical women in 1954 was $3,389 and the majority were classified in grades 2 through 4 (salary range $2,750 to $3,655).

Semiprofessional Occupations. At least 16,000 of the women in Government service in 1954 were assigned to work which may be described as semiprofessional, semiscientific, or semitechnical. This type of work usually requires specialized training or experience which, though not professional, is more advanced than that needed in clerical jobs. Salaries were also generally higher: In 1954, most women in semiprofessional work were in grades 4 through 6 (salary range $3,175 to $4,545).

Many of these positions were first occupied by women during war and emergency periods when the young men who previously filled them entered military service. Marked increases in women's employment and representation between 1938 and 1954 are shown in comparable data available for the following occupational groups:

	Number of women employed		*Percent of total Federal employees in group*	
	1954	*1938*	*1954*	*1938*
Draftsmen	1,242	160	15	3
Legal examiners and investigators	5,668	150	24	2
Medical and dental technicians	1,326	200	44	31

Other semiprofessional employees include library assistants; technicians engaged in X-ray, histopathology, electrocardiograph, or audiology work; and aides in the fields of engineering, meteorology, biology, physical sciences, and mapmaking. Occupations considered semiprofessional in 1938 but professional in 1954 include graduate nurse, occupational therapist, physical therapist, and adjudicator.

Professions. The 32,613 women performing, by definition, "professional or scientific work" in 1954 were reported in more than 100 occupations requiring either a college degree or equivalent job experience. They accounted for more than 20 percent of all the professional personnel in Federal service. Their average salary was $4,754 a year and their median job grade was 7. Fewer than one-fifth were in grade 5 (salary range $3,410 to $4,160), the entrance grade for most professional occupations. Almost one-half were in grades 6

TABLE 2.—*Distribution of women white-collar workers*[1] *in Federal service, by salary range, August 1954*

Salary range	General schedule grade equivalent	Number of women	Percentage distribution[2]	Percent of total Federal white-collar employees
Total		440,282	100.0	33.6
$2,500–$2,980	1	3,466	0.9	30.4
$2,750–$3,230	2	62,296	15.3	61.0
$2,950–$3,430	3	137,311	33.7	75.1
$3,175–$3,655	4	92,207	22.7	66.4
$3,410–$4,160	5	49,001	12.0	52.0
$3,795–$4,545	6	23,725	5.8	49.1
$4,205–$4,955	7	17,396	4.3	20.3
$4,620–$5,370	8	6,266	1.5	25.3
$5,060–$5,810	9	8,922	2.2	11.4
$5,500–$6,250	10	768	.2	5.9
$5,940–$6,940	11	3,297	.8	6.3
$7,040–$8,040	12	1,442	.4	4.0
$8,360–$9,360	13	557	.1	2.3
$9,600–$10,600	14	217	.1	1.9
$10,800–$11,800	15	58	(3)	1.1
$12,000–$12,800	16	8	(3)	1.3
$13,000–$13,800	17	2	(3)	.7
$14,800–$14,800	18	1	(3)	.5
Over $14,800	over 18	5	(3)	1.5
Salary not specified		33,337	(3)	

[1] For the definition of white-collar workers, see text footnote 2.
[2] Salary was not specified for some employees covered by the Postal Pay Act and other pay plans, and these employees are excluded from the percentage distribution.
[3] Less than 0.05 percent.
SOURCE: U. S. Civil Service Commission.

and 7 and one-fourth in grades 8 and 9. About one-tenth had reached grades 11 and higher, but less than 2 percent of these were above grade 12.

Women have made notable gains in the professions since 1938, when 6,165 women represented only 8 percent of all Federal professional personnel. Much of the spectacular increase (over 400 percent more women in professional jobs) resulted from the reclassification of the nurse position. However, even if nurses are excluded from count, the increase in women professional employees would still be significant (116 percent). The professions employing women in the Federal service fall into three broad categories:

1. Professions in which women have long been accepted account for more than three-fourths of the women doing professional work and, in most cases, were filled mainly by women. In the Federal service these professional fields include nursing, library science, education and training, dietetics, social work, occupational or physical therapy, and home economics. Since 1938 the numbers of women in these occupations have increased along with those in other Federal jobs and women's employment representation has been generally maintained. Women's salaries in these fields were lower on the average than in other professions employing women. In each of the fields mentioned, with the single exception of home economics, the majority of women in 1954 were in job grades 5 through 8 (salary range $3,410 to $5,370).

2. Professions covering few women in Federal service include those of doctor, lawyer, and engineer. In these professions, women's representation has changed only slightly in the last decade and a half. In 1938, women represented 3 percent of the doctors and 5 percent of the attorneys in Federal service. By 1954 these percentages had risen to 4 and 7 percent, respectively. The percentage of women attorneys would have remained the same, however, if adjudicators had not achieved professional status during this period. No women engineers were employed by the Federal Government in 1938; the 161 women in this field in 1954 were less than 1 percent of all Government engineers. Salaries and grade levels of women in these positions exceeded those of most other professional women in Federal service. Four-fifths of the women doctors and about one-fourth of the

TABLE 3.—*Women employed in selected occupations in Federal service, by average salary and general schedule grade, August 1954*

Occupational series [1]	Number of women employees [2]	Percent of total employees in each series	Average annual salary	Number of women employed in general schedule grade															
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16 and over
Medical officer	267	4	$8,144	4	3	2	4	1	4	5	.....	2	6	24	53	73	70	15	1
Social administration	166	50	7,430	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	21	.....	30	55	42	5	4	3
Attorney-adviser	172	6	6,905	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	14	.....	26	.....	45	54	25	6	2	.....
Business economics	85	26	5,908	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	27	.....	22	.....	14	12	4	3	1	.....
Electronic engineering	23	(3)	5,770	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	6	.....	3	.....	5	5	1	.....	.....	.....
Statistics	416	21	5,693	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	1	115	2	129	4	76	39	19	8	1	.....
Adjudicating	370	15	5,552	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	39	14	182	51	68	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Physics	112	4	5,541	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	26	.....	40	1	20	9	3	2	.....	.....
Bacteriology	227	27	5,348	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	84	.....	59	.....	45	18	3	.....	.....	.....
Chemistry	559	12	5,067	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	4	221	1	150	.....	55	31	7	.....	.....	.....
Personnel administration	2,001	33	5,042	.....	1	1	32	241	205	569	137	444	83	165	78	27	11	1	1
Mathematics	450	35	4,937	.....	.....	.....	1	68	.....	193	.....	136	.....	33	9	5	.....	.....	.....
Accounting	729	6	4,869	.....	.....	1	2	128	21	292	42	159	9	48	25	1	1	.....	.....
Library	2,889	78	4,799	.....	.....	.....	.....	535	271	1,069	59	648	24	215	49	9	2	1	.....
Dietitian	1,069	99	4,785	10	3	16	12	255	35	336	48	170	5	152	23	3	1	.....	.....
Education and training	1,251	18	4,570	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	287	570	51	94	4	38	12	5	.....	1	.....
Nurse	19,128	97	4,450	.....	2	12	5	3,780	9,091	732	3,625	346	1	379	102	5	2	.....	.....
Information and editorial	2,862	55	4,277	.....	.....	130	831	675	233	408	50	289	30	91	84	21	11	.....	.....
Claims examining	4,364	56	3,913	.....	.....	352	1,329	729	1,452	284	153	44	15	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineering drafting	540	8	3,841	8	10	59	100	158	126	65	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Legal instruments examining	1,147	74	3,797	.....	.....	33	461	439	127	39	11	28	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Secretary	22,783	99	3,741	1	14	1,015	8,838	9,366	2,440	742	115	87	12	9	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Medical technician	1,265	53	3,729	3	11	57	348	685	141	17	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General clerical and administrative	74,177	16	3,724	598	5,141	7,480	12,696	8,543	2,808	2,795	559	45	137	302	105	61	32	9	7
Accounting and fiscal clerical	18,740	63	3,605	16	619	3,893	8,236	3,460	1,015	837	223	219	57	44	12	3	.....	.....	.....
Statistical clerical	5,604	71	3,595	1	1	1,514	2,183	1,293	254	270	23	43	4	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Property and stock control	21,339	66	3,392	2	2,216	8,490	7,241	2,347	513	361	65	77	14	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clerk-stenographer	46,349	98	3,296	9	1,534	25,780	18,737	47	23	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Telephone operating	6,356	98	3,253	23	573	4,689	592	283	122	23	7	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mail and file	20,946	65	3,193	297	8,806	6,896	3,329	1,125	264	114	18	12	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Card punch operation	6,321	99	3,160	34	2,277	3,308	405	228	45	19	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clerk-typist	77,368	93	3,115	968	23,873	51,931	166	14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] For definitions, see Handbook of Occupational Groups and Series of Classes (U. S. Civil Service Commission, 1950).
[2] Includes women for whom grades were not reported.
[3] Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: U. S. Civil Service Commission.

women attorneys and women engineers were in grades 12 and above (minimum salary of $7,040).

3. In professions with expanding employment opportunities, women who secured the appropriate training and experience benefited considerably since 1938. The numbers and representation of women in the fields of accounting and auditing, mathematics and statistics, social sciences, natural sciences, and informational or editorial work have increased markedly.

	Number of women		*Percent of total Federal employees in profession*	
	1954	*1938*	*1954*	*1938*
Accountants and auditors	3,408	750	19	11
Biological scientists	245	130	18	4
Chemists	559	50	12	3
Economists	323	230	16	5
Information and editorial workers	[1] 2,862	70	55	12
Mathematicians and statisticians	866	85	26	10
Physical scientists	256	25	4	2

[1] Includes both professional and clerical workers. Of all employees in this series graded 5 and over, the 1,892 women comprised 46 percent.

In 1954, the majority of women engaged in these expanding professions were earning above the $4,754 a year averaged by all professional women in Government service. For example, average salaries of women were $4,869 in accounting, $5,348 in bacteriology, $5,067 in chemistry, $6,399 in economics, $4,937 in mathematics, $5,541 in physics, and $5,693 in statistics.

Administrative Positions. Minimum classification for most administrative or executive positions is grade 12, for which the entrance salary was $7,040 in 1954. Among the 2,290 women at grade 12 and above in that year, 1,437 were primarily professional employees although their work may have included administrative duties. In the remaining group, some women were top administrators, others held responsible positions as members of commissions and boards, served as advisers to executives, or were directors or deputy directors of agencies or agency divisions responsible for carrying out major Government programs.

Women were serving as administrators in many fields of Government operation, including public health, social welfare, training and education, economic and statistical studies, consumer services, personnel, and budgeting. The three administrative fields with the largest numbers of women in grades 12 and over in 1954 were: general administration (214), personnel administration (118), and social administration (109). Half of these women were at grade 12 and about one-fourth at grade 13. The others were in grades 14 through 16, with the exception of 5 women, not in the classified service, who were earning over $14,800. The best opportunities for women were in social administration, engaged on such programs as social security, child welfare, public assistance, and vocational rehabilitation. Almost half of the administrators of these programs were women and two-thirds of them were at grade 12 or higher.

Women's progress in Federal service has been credited to their better education and training qualifications, improved job experience, and increased interest in their work as a career—as well as to the Government's policy of equal treatment for all its employees. The large number of women in almost all types of Federal employment is evidence that women have demonstrated their ability to handle a wide range of assignments satisfactorily. In the future, women with suitable training and experience can anticipate good opportunities for further advancement both in numbers, representation, and importance of positions occupied.

—JEAN A. WELLS
Women's Bureau

Part-Year and Full-Year Workers in the Labor Force

Of the 75 million [1] persons who worked at any time during 1955, 28 million were employed part-year, or less than 50 weeks, and 47 million for the full year.[2] About one-third of the part-year workers were men between the ages of 20 and 64 who usually work a full year but who were kept from continuous employment by illness, layoffs, strikes, or unemployment. Most of the other part-year workers were persons whose primary activities as housewives or students kept them from full-year paid employment. This latter group play an important economic role in this country by providing a manpower reserve willing to work only part of the year to meet the economy's seasonally fluctuating demands for labor both in agricultural and in nonagricultural activities.

Part-Year Workers

Women in the age group 20 to 64 years comprised about 40 percent of the 28 million part-year workers in 1955. Youngsters under age 20 made up slightly less than 20 percent, older men 4 percent, and older women 2 percent. The remaining part-year workers were men between 20 and 64 years of age.

Table 1.—*Distribution of persons who worked during 1955 in full-year and part-year employment, by age and sex*

Age and sex	Total		Percent of total who worked—	
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Full year	Part year
Both sexes, 14 and over	75,353	100.0	62.9	37.1
Male, 14 and over	47,624	100.0	71.6	28.5
14–17	2,541	100.0	31.3	68.7
18–19	1,618	100.0	34.6	65.4
20–24	3,509	100.0	51.2	48.8
25–34	10,835	100.0	78.2	21.8
35–44	10,681	100.0	80.8	19.2
45–54	9,008	100.0	79.2	20.8
55–64	6,323	100.0	74.7	25.3
65 and over	3,109	100.0	62.3	37.7
Female, 14 and over	27,729	100.0	48.2	51.8
14–17	1,663	100.0	13.8	86.2
18–19	1,508	100.0	27.4	72.6
20–24	3,367	100.0	40.2	59.8
25–34	5,688	100.0	45.8	54.2
35–44	6,112	100.0	53.1	46.9
45–54	5,132	100.0	59.1	40.9
55–64	3,067	100.0	60.0	40.0
65 and over	1,192	100.0	52.0	48.0

Source: Work Experience of the Population in 1955, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–50, No. 68.

Table 2.—*Distribution of women who worked during 1955 in full-year and part-year employment in selected industries*

Industry	Number (thousands)	Percentage distribution		
		Total	Full year	Part year
Total [1]	27,729	100.0	48.2	51.8
Manufacturing	5,287	100.0	50.2	49.8
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	995	100.0	58.5	41.5
Wholesale and retail trade	5,686	100.0	38.8	61.2
Service	9,770	100.0	46.9	53.1
Public administration	961	100.0	66.7	33.3

[1] Total includes workers for whom information is not shown separately.

Source: Work Experience of the Population in 1955, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–50, No. 68.

Over half of all women who worked during 1955 worked on a part-year basis, compared with 29 percent of the men (table 1). Most men feel compelled to work continuously, but many working women drop out during the year to get married or to have children, while others enter the labor force after their children are in school. The decisions of women to go to work or quit their jobs also depend on such factors as the income level of their husbands, the desire for a higher standard of living, or the occasional need to meet large expenses.

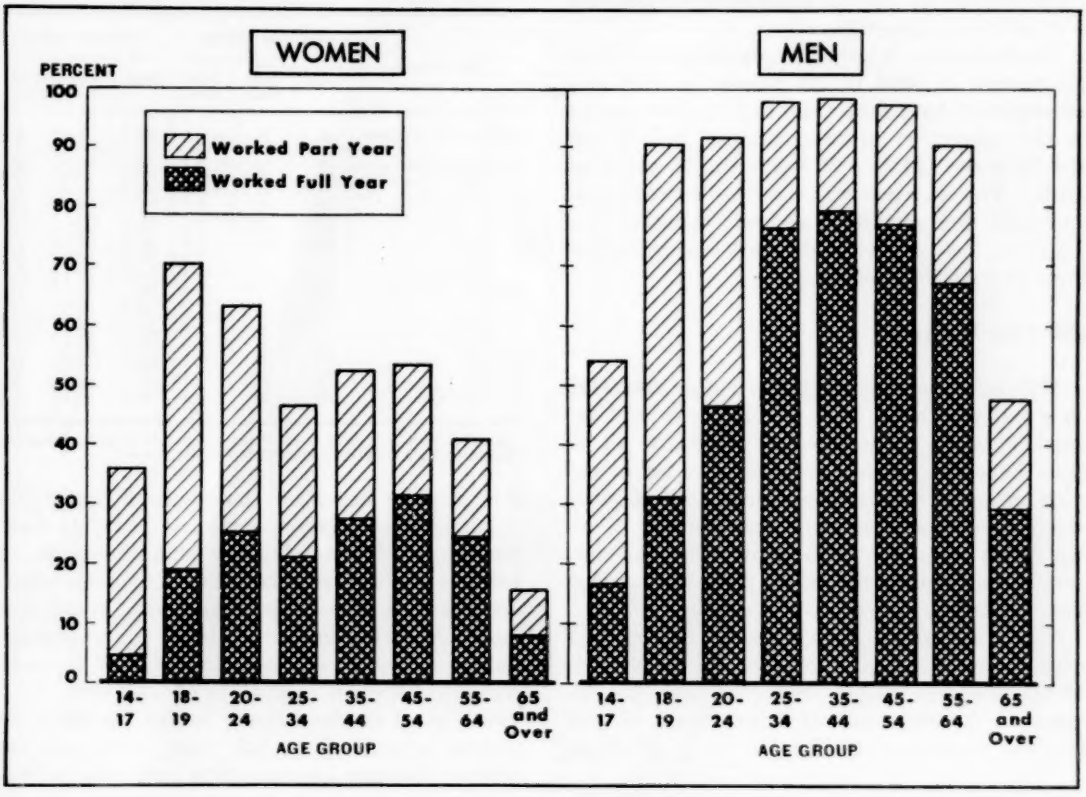
Part-year women workers were concentrated in a few industries and occupations. More than half of the 14 million women, including teenage girls and women over 64, who worked part of the year in 1955 held jobs in trade and service industries (including private households). (See table 2.) About 55 percent of all women who worked on farms worked on a part-year basis, reflecting the seasonal needs for manpower in farming operations. Many others were clerical workers, operatives, and service employees. (See table 3.) Of all women employed during 1955 as sales and service workers, over 60 percent worked for less than a full year, reflecting the seasonal demands for labor in trade and the casual job attachments of many service workers.

Because many teenagers look for work only during school vacations, part-year work is common among them. (See chart 1.) Moreover, young people who enter the labor force after graduation at midyear are part-year workers during the year

[1] This figure is considerably larger than the average monthly estimates of the labor force because it includes everyone who did any work during the year.

[2] Work Experience of the Population in 1955, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–50, No. 68.

Chart 1. Percent of Population Who Worked During 1955 in Full-Year and Part-Year Employment, by Age and Sex



of entry. During 1955, 5.3 million of the 7.3 million teenagers who worked did so only part of the year.

Part-year work was also widespread among older men. In 1955, about 38 percent of the 3.1 million men 65 and over who worked held jobs only part of the year. Much part-year work among older men results from their inability to secure year-round jobs, but the principal reasons appear to be disability, retirement, and voluntary intermittent labor force activity. Recent liberalization of social security legislation, such as raising the maximum amount of money recipients may earn and still draw benefits, has encouraged older persons to continue to do some work.

In 1955, part-year work was not as prevalent among men 20 to 64 years of age as among other segments of the work force. However, because they comprised such a large part of the total work force, the comparatively smaller proportion of part-year workers among them made up over a third of all part-year workers. Many of the men part-year workers were employed in the construction industry where only 46 percent worked at full-time jobs all year. Large numbers were employed as unskilled laborers in industries which are characterized by layoffs and irregularity of employment. Where part-year work occurs among men in the central ages, most of it can be accounted for by unemployment, layoffs, temporary illness, and strikes. More than a third of all part-year work among men was caused by unemployment.

Changes in the level of unemployment are directly reflected in the proportions of male population who worked part of the year and all of the year as shown in the data for the 6 years, 1950–55. Between 1950 and 1951, the proportion of the male population 14 years of age and over working

on a part-year basis fell from 27.4 to 25.4 percent, reflecting lower unemployment in 1951; a rate of 3.0 percent of the civilian labor force as compared with 5.0 percent in 1950.

The sharp rise in the unemployment rate from 2.5 percent in 1953 to 5.0 percent in 1954 was accompanied by a drop from 62.2 to 59.0 percent in the proportion of men working a full year and by a rise (24.2 to 26.5 percent) in part-year work. The situation was reversed between 1954 and 1955; the unemployment rate dropped from 5.0 to 3.1 percent, while the part-year group fell from 26.6 to 23.7 percent.

Full-Year Workers

Although a substantial proportion of men work on a part-year basis, most men in the central age brackets seek full-year jobs. Virtually all of them have the primary responsibility for bread-winning and are under great social and economic pressure to work full-time year round. Work experience data for 1955 show that full-time year-round work was most prevalent among married men living with their families.

Nearly as many women work all year as part year. One of the most significant labor force developments in recent years has been the increase in the proportion of women workers over 45 years of age who work a full year. Much of this increase has been the result of better job opportunities, although some has probably been the result of the relatively small numbers of younger women entering the labor force ages, and the high rate of marriage among young women. As shown in chart 2, there was a substantial increase between 1950 and 1955 in the proportion of women aged 45 to 64 who work, with virtually all of the increase taking place among women who work a full year. The greatest relative increase between 1950 and 1955 in full-year work occurred among women 55 to 64 years of age where the proportion of full-year work rose from 17 percent to 25 percent.

A much higher proportion of women over 35 years of age work on a full-year basis than do younger women. In 1955, about 21 percent of women 25 to 34 years of age worked a full year as compared with 28 percent for women 35 to 44, 32 percent for women 45 to 54, and 25 percent for women 55 to 64. Of those who worked, the proportion working a full year increased with each successive age group through the age group 55–64 with the highest proportion of full-year workers—about 60 percent—found among women 45 to 64. Even among women workers over 65 years of age, the proportion who work a full year is greater than for women under 35. The greater importance of full-year work at the older

TABLE 3.—*Distribution of women who worked during 1955 in full-year and part-year employment, by major occupational group*

Major occupational group	Number (thousands)	Percentage distribution		
		Total	Full year	Part year
Total	27,729	100.0	48.2	51.8
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	2,776	100.0	50.1	49.9
Farmers and farm managers	191	100.0	(1)	(1)
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	1,095	100.0	73.6	26.4
Clerical and kindred workers	7,120	100.0	60.5	39.5
Sales workers	2,566	100.0	39.4	60.6
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	250	100.0	48.8	51.2
Operatives and kindred workers	4,493	100.0	43.4	56.6
Private household workers	2,828	100.0	38.4	61.6
Service workers, except private household	3,655	100.0	37.3	62.
Farm laborers and foremen	2,629	100.0	42.6	57.7
Laborers, except farm and mine	126	100.0	(1)	(1) 4

[1] Percent not shown where the base is less than 200,000.

SOURCE: Work Experience of the Population in 1955, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–50, No. 68.

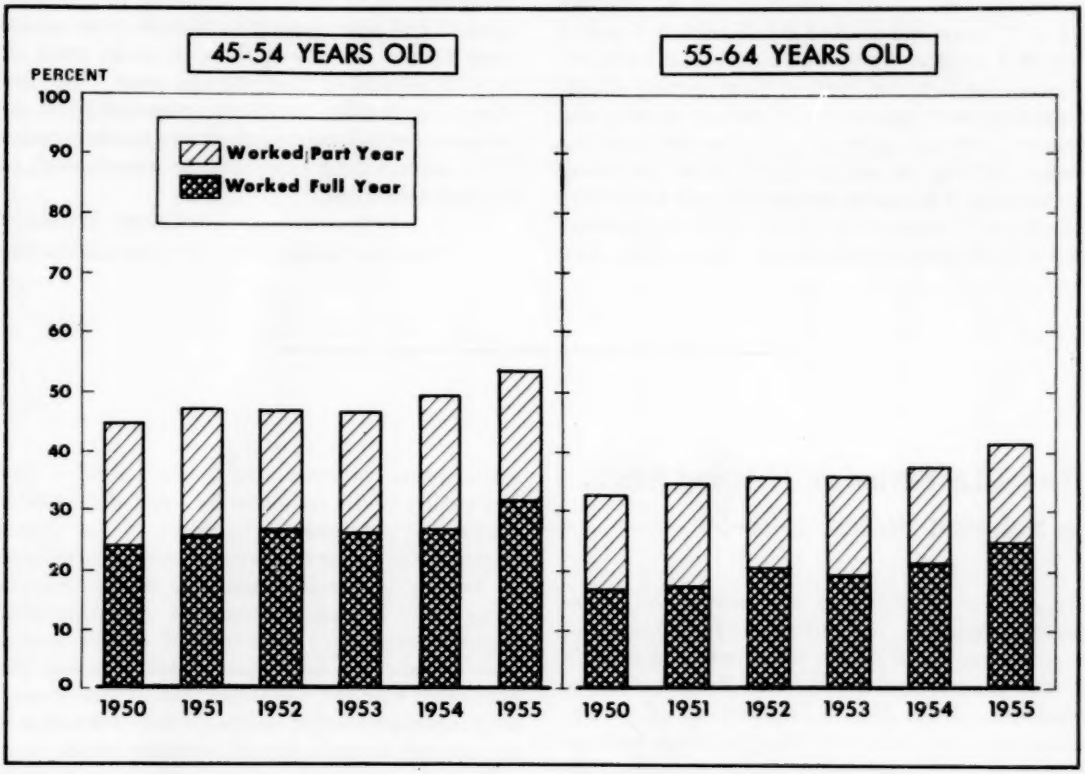
TABLE 4.—*Distribution of full-year and part-year workers by full-time and part-time employment, by age and sex, 1955*

[Percent]

Age and sex	Full-year workers			Part-year workers		
	Total	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time
Both sexes, 14 and over	100.0	90.0	10.0	100.0	71.4	28.6
Male, 14 and over	100.0	94.3	5.7	100.0	78.9	21.1
14–17	100.0	16.6	83.4	100.0	36.4	63.6
18–19	100.0	62.1	37.9	100.0	69.9	30.1
20–24	100.0	93.0	7.0	100.0	86.9	13.1
25–34	100.0	98.3	1.7	100.0	93.1	6.9
35–44	100.0	98.8	1.2	100.0	92.7	7.3
45–54	100.0	98.0	2.0	100.0	88.5	11.5
55–64	100.0	96.1	3.9	100.0	84.2	15.8
65 and over	100.0	81.7	18.3	100.0	59.9	40.1
Female, 14 and over	100.0	78.6	21.4	100.0	64.5	35.5
14–17	100.0	8.0	92.0	100.0	35.3	64.7
18–19	100.0	78.8	21.2	100.0	74.2	25.8
20–24	100.0	92.0	8.0	100.0	79.1	20.9
25–34	100.0	84.5	15.5	100.0	72.1	27.9
35–44	100.0	79.5	20.5	100.0	63.1	36.9
45–54	100.0	78.3	21.7	100.0	62.3	37.7
55–64	100.0	75.3	24.7	100.0	64.2	35.8
65 and over	100.0	58.7	41.3	100.0	42.5	57.5

SOURCE: Work Experience of the Population in 1955, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P–50, No. 68.

Chart 2. Percent of Women 45 to 64 Years Old Who Worked During the Year in Full-Year and Part-Year Employment, 1950–55



ages is undoubtedly related to the diminished child care responsibilities and the increase in widowhood among older women.[3]

The highest proportions of women wage and salary employees working all year were in public administration—State, local, and Federal Government—and in transportation, communication, and other public utilities. (See table 2.) Although the service industry accounted for the greatest number of full-year workers, it had a lower proportion of full-year women workers than most major nonagricultural industries because it includes private household workers. Other industries with many full-year women workers were manufacturing and wholesale and retail trade. In all industry groups except wholesale and retail trade, 90 percent or more of the full-year workers worked a full week (35 hours or more) in 1955.

There were also significant variations in the proportions of women working a full year among broad occupational groups. Over half of all women who were employed in professional, managerial, clerical, and skilled jobs in 1955, worked a full year. The largest occupational group of full-year workers were employed in clerical jobs where seasonal swings in employment are relatively minor.

One of the most significant differences between men and women who worked throughout the year was that a much larger proportion of the women work part-time, or less than 35 hours a week. (See table 4.) In 1955, over 20 percent of all

[3] For discussion of these factors, see Tables of Working Life for Women BLS Bull. 1204, or Monthly Labor Review, August 1956, pp. 901–907.

women who worked year round worked on part-time schedules, compared with 5.7 percent of the male workers. About one-fourth of all workers 14 to 17 years old worked a full year, but over 4 out of 5 of these worked on a part-time basis, reflecting the fact that most of them were in school. Full-time work predominated among all men and women over age 18 who worked a full year but beginning with the age group 35–44, an increasing proportion of full-year workers of both sexes were employed on a part-time basis. This increase was much more pronounced among women than men. Among adult men the ratio of year-round workers holding part-time jobs varied from 1.2 percent in age group 35 to 44 to 18.3 percent in the group aged 65 and over; among women the rates ranged from 8.0 percent among those 20 to 24 years old to 41.3 percent of those 65 and over. The fact that many women have home responsibilities and do not entirely depend on their own earnings makes them more willing than men to accept work on reduced schedules.

—Cordy Hammond
Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics

New BLS Series on Housing Starts in Selected States, 1954–56

Because of the localized character of the home-building industry, one of the continuing goals of the construction statistics programs is to provide greater geographical detail. The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor, which has regularly published national and regional estimates of housing starts, recently published estimates for the first time of all new nonfarm dwelling units started in 19 individual States and the District of Columbia.[1] Annual estimates for the 3 years, 1954–56, appear in the accompanying table.

The limiting factor in obtaining reliable State estimates of total housing starts is that part of the private housing segment of the Bureau's estimates which is based on field surveys in areas not requiring building permits. The survey sample, though representative of all parts of the country, was designed to supplement only on a regional basis information on the number of new dwelling units authorized by building permits which local building officials throughout the country report to the Bureau. Available resources did not permit a canvass that would provide data for the nonpermit-issuing areas of all 48 States. After careful examination, however, the Bureau decided that the quality of the estimates for some of the States warranted publication. In most of the States selected, new home construction was concentrated so heavily in permit-issuing places that even a large error in the estimate for the nonpermit segment could not seriously affect the overall State total. In the other States selected, the nonpermit segment was larger, but supplementary field surveys provided a reliable basis for estimating activity in the nonpermit-issuing places.

The selected States accounted for three-fourths of all nonfarm housing begun in the United States in each of the 3 years, 1954–56. As a group, these States exert a strong influence on the national trends in housing activity, and individually they illustrate clearly the sharply divergent local trends which are merged in the national total. Thus in 1955, when national housing starts topped the totals for all previous years except 1950, mild downtrends were evident in a few States. (See table.) In the remaining States for which data are presented, increases over 1954 ranged from only 1 percent to more than 20 percent. In the slackening which typified 1956, only homebuilders in Florida continued to expand their volume, and new homebuilding in several States dropped below

[1] For a description of the method used in obtaining the volume of new homebuilding, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series (BLS Bull. 1168, 1954, ch. 2).

New nonfarm dwelling units started and their relation to population, selected States, 1954–56

State	New dwelling units started [1]					Total population [2]			1956 dwelling-unit rate per 1,000—	
	Number (in thousands)			Percent change		1956	Increase, 1950 to 1956	Percent increase, 1950 to 1956	1956 population	1950–56 increase in population
	1956	1955	1954	1955 to 1956	1954 to 1955	[In thousands]				
United States, total	1,118.1	1,328.9	1,220.4	−16	+9	167,191	16,493	11	6.7	67.8
Selected States, total	839.0	1,002.6	916.8	−16	+9	110,737	13,212	14	7.6	63.5
Arizona	13.3	14.4	12.3	−8	+17	1,057	308	41	12.6	43.2
California	178.3	214.7	199.4	−17	+8	13,433	2,846	27	13.3	62.6
Colorado	15.4	21.2	19.4	−27	+9	1,612	287	22	9.6	53.7
Connecticut	18.9	19.3	18.1	−2	+7	2,232	224	11	8.5	84.4
District of Columbia	2.8	2.8	2.9	0	−3	866	63	8	3.2	44.4
Florida	62.8	56.8	51.2	+11	+11	3,770	998	36	16.7	62.9
Illinois	65.8	76.1	61.9	−14	+23	9,432	720	8	7.0	91.4
Maryland	23.0	30.8	31.5	−25	−2	2,812	469	20	8.2	49.0
Massachusetts	25.1	27.4	23.5	−8	+17	4,812	121	3	5.2	207.4
Michigan	52.6	66.6	63.2	−21	+5	7,516	1,144	18	7.0	46.0
New Jersey	44.0	55.4	48.4	−21	+14	5,403	567	12	8.1	77.6
New York	80.7	98.5	92.6	−18	+6	16,195	1,365	9	5.0	59.1
Ohio	60.9	71.2	64.8	−14	+10	9,096	1,150	14	6.7	53.0
Oregon	8.0	10.1	10.0	−21	+1	1,718	196	13	4.7	40.8
Pennsylvania	49.8	60.8	51.8	−18	+17	10,964	466	4	4.5	106.9
Texas	63.1	86.4	80.4	−27	+7	8,925	1,214	16	7.1	52.0
Utah	6.7	8.2	7.3	−18	+12	812	123	18	8.3	54.5
Virginia	28.2	34.2	31.6	−17	+8	3,651	333	10	7.7	84.7
Washington	16.2	22.9	23.1	−29	−1	2,667	289	12	6.1	56.1
Wisconsin	23.4	24.8	23.4	−6	+6	3,764	329	10	6.2	71.1

[1] Includes both public and private housing. Public housing units started during 1954–56 were limited to a few hundred units in most States; they represented 2 percent or less of the national total; a third of the units begun were concentrated in New York State.

[2] Intercensal State estimates are available for the total population only. In 1950, the nonfarm areas accounted for 85 percent of the total U. S. population, but this percentage varied among the States shown from 78 percent in Virginia, to 98 percent in Massachusetts and New Jersey, and 100 percent in the District of Columbia. Consequently, the State rates of nonfarm dwelling units started per 1,000 total population in 1956 are not strictly comparable, as there is a greater understatement in the rates for States with relatively low proportions of nonfarm population than for States with higher proportions. Of the States shown in this table, the following had less than 90 percent of their 1950 population in nonfarm areas: Arizona, Colorado, Michigan, Ohio, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin.

SOURCE: New dwelling units started, Bureau of Labor Statistics; population, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Population Estimates, Series P–25, No. 148, November 18, 1956.

the previous year's totals by substantially more than the national decline of 16 percent.

As a group, the States listed may be characterized as experiencing more rapid population growth since 1950 than the country as a whole. In this respect, also, individual States showed marked differences which are reflected in the comparisons of rates of new housing starts per 1,000 of 1956 total population and per 1,000 of the 1950–56 population increase.

The demand for new housing associated with a strong and sustained increase in population is illustrated by the figures for the rapidly growing States of Arizona, Florida, California, and Colorado, which had the highest new dwelling-unit rates per 1,000 population in 1956. On the other hand, States with less spectacular population growth generally ranked ahead of the others in the rate of new construction per 1,000 increase in their population from 1950 to 1956. In such States—notably Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Virginia, and Connecticut—it is probable that a substantial part of the new housing represents replacements of units withdrawn from the housing supply. Such withdrawals may result from a variety of causes, including fires or other catastrophes, the replacement of old or substandard dwellings by new houses or apartments, and the changing land-use patterns in many communities where residential sections are yielding to new highways or commercial and industrial developments. In several of these States in which there are popular recreational areas, seasonal homes undoubtedly account for some new housing which is over and above the basic shelter needs of the population.

Quarterly figures for the same group of States will be published regularly in Part B of the Construction Review.[2] Additional States will be listed when the basic data become adequate to be shown separately.

[2] Published by the U. S. Departments of Labor and Commerce.

Wage Chronology No. 28: International Harvester Co.[1]

Supplement No. 2—1953–57

In 1953, after the United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW–CIO) contracts with major automobile companies were reopened on the question of the conversion of their cost-of-living escalator clauses to the revised Consumer Price Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the union proposed that similar changes be made in its agreement with the International Harvester Company.[2] In separate negotiations the Farm Equipment Division of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (FE–UE) made similar proposals. The ensuing meetings between the company and the unions resulted in no change in the contracts. Although the parties failed to agree on a conversion formula, cost-of-living adjustments were continued by unilateral company action.

The company and the UAW, which as a result of National Labor Relations Board elections had become the sole bargaining agent for all units covered by this chronology, began negotiations for a new agreement on July 11, 1955. When settlement was not reached by the contract expiration date of August 23, a work stoppage occurred at 18 plants in 6 States.[3] Final agreement on a new contract was not reached until September 16, 1955; ratification was completed by September 19.

The new 3-year national agreement provided for a supplemental unemployment benefit plan similar to and contingent upon those negotiated with the Ford Motor Co. and the General Motors Corp.; a general wage raise and an increase in the annual improvement factor; additional increases for specified groups of skilled workers and for dayworkers in the five top labor grades; elimination of the area wage differential at five plants; increased vacation for certain categories of employees; one additional paid holiday; and liberalized insurance and pension plans.

The contract, to be in force from September 16, 1955, through July 31, 1958, can be reopened during this period in regard to the supplemental unemployment benefit plan and then only in the event of failure to obtain favorable governmental rulings as stipulated in the agreement.

The following tables bring the International Harvester Wage Chronology up through August 1957.

[1] See Monthly Labor Review, August 1952, p. 167, and September 1953, p. 965, or Wage Chronology Series 4, No. 28.

[2] These changes consisted of a method of converting the escalator clause to the revised index; incorporation of part of the existing cost-of-living allowance into base rates; an increase in the annual improvement factor; additional increases for skilled workers; and pension improvements. For a discussion of the negotiations in the auto industry, see Wage Chronology No. 9: General Motors Corporation, Supplement No. 2, Monthly Labor Review, August 1953, p. 845, or BLS Serial No. R. 2108–2.

[3] Several thousand workers stopped work on August 10 and August 22, but the bulk of the workers struck on August 23.

A—General Wage Changes

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
Aug. 24, 1953 (by agreement of Nov. 6, 1950, UAW–CIO; Nov. 15, 1952, FE–UE).	4 cents an hour increase	Annual-improvement-factor adjustment.
Sept. 7, 1953 (UAW–CIO and FE–UE).	1 cent an hour increase	Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.[1]
Dec. 7, 1953 (UAW–CIO and FE–UE).	1 cent an hour increase	Do.
Mar. 1, 1954 (UAW–CIO and FE–UE).	No change	Quarterly review of cost-of-living allowance.[1]
June 7, 1954 (UAW–CIO and FE–UE).	1 cent an hour *decrease*	Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.[1]
Aug. 21, 1954 (by agreement of Nov. 6, 1950, UAW–CIO; Nov. 15, 1952, FE–UE).	4 cents an hour increase	Annual-improvement-factor adjustment.
Sept. 6, 1954 (UAW–CIO and FE–UE).	1 cent an hour increase	Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.[1]
Dec. 6, 1954 (UAW–CIO and FE–UE).	1 cent an hour *decrease*	Do.

See footnotes at end of table.

A—General Wage Changes—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
Mar. 7, 1955 (UAW-CIO and FE-UE).	No change	Quarterly review of cost-of-living allowance.[1]
June 6, 1955 (UAW-CIO)[2]	No change	Do.
Aug. 23, 1955 [3] (by agreement of Sept. 16, 1955).	General wage increase, averaging approximately 10 cents an hour, consisted of: (a) 6 cents an hour increase or 2½ percent [4] of base rate, whichever was greater; (b) further 2-cent adjustment in wage scales; and (c) 2-cent cost-of-living adjustment under the revised escalator clause.	New amount designated as annual improvement factor. Similar adjustments to be effective Aug. 23, 1956, and 1957. The new agreement incorporated 17 cents of the previous cost-of-living allowance of 21 cents into the basic wage structure and provided for quarterly adjustments of the cost-of-living allowance in accordance with the movement of the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index (revised series). If the CPI fell below 110.9, the cost-of-living allowance would be 0.[5] Additional increases: [6] 18 cents an hour for certain skilled occupations; 5 to 8 cents an hour for dayworkers in 5 top labor grades; and 5 cents an hour at 6 plants to eliminate area wage differentials.
Sept. 5, 1955	1 cent an hour increase	Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.
Dec. 5, 1955	No change	Quarterly review of cost-of-living allowance.
Mar. 5, 1956	1 cent an hour *decrease*	Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.
June 4, 1956	1 cent an hour increase	Do.
Aug. 23, 1956 (by agreement of Sept. 16, 1955).	6 cents an hour increase or 2½ percent [4] of base rate, whichever was greater, averaging approximately 6 cents an hour.	Annual-improvement-factor adjustment.
Sept. 3, 1956	4 cents an hour increase	Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.
Dec. 3, 1956	2 cents an hour increase	Do.
Mar. 4, 1957	1 cent an hour increase	Do.
June 3, 1957	2 cents an hour increase	Do.
Aug. 23, 1957 (by agreement of Sept. 16, 1955).	6 cents an hour increase or 2½ percent [4] of base rate, whichever was greater, averaging approximately 6 cents an hour.	Annual-improvement-factor adjustment.

[1] By unilateral company action.

[2] By June 1955, the UAW represented all International Harvester employees formerly represented by the FE-UE.

[3] Effective date mentioned in contract, although workers were on strike at the time.

[4] The annual-improvement-factor increase (in the case of dayworkers, computed on the basis of the maximum of the rate range) was made in accordance with the following schedule:

Straight-time hourly wage rate	*Annual-improvement-factor increase*
Less than $2.60	6 cents an hour.
$2.60 but less than $3.00	7 cents an hour.
$3.00 but less than $3.40	8 cents an hour.
$3.40 but less than $3.80	9 cents an hour.
$3.80 but less than $4.20	10 cents an hour.

[5] The new agreement provided that future cost-of-living adjustments be determined in accordance with the following table:

Consumer Price Index	*Cost-of-living allowance*
110.8 or less	None.
110.9 to 111.5	1 cent an hour.
111.6 to 112.1	2 cents an hour.
112.2 to 112.8	3 cents an hour.
112.9 to 113.5	4 cents an hour.
113.6 to 114.1	5 cents an hour.
114.2 to 114.6	6 cents an hour.
114.7 to 115.1	7 cents an hour.
115.2 to 115.6	8 cents an hour.

and so forth, with a 1-cent adjustment for each 0.5-point change in the index. The base index months were January, April, July, and October.

[6] These amounted to an increase of slightly more than 3 cents averaged over all employees of the company represented by the union.

B—Hourly Rate Ranges for Dayworkers, by Labor Grade [1]

United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America and the International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America,[2] August 1952 through August 1957

Labor grade	August 1953				August 1954				August 1955 [4]		August 1956		August 1957	
	Group 1 [3]		Group 2 [3]		Group 1 [3]		Group 2 [3]							
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
Grade I	$1.37	$1.43	$1.32	$1.38	$1.41	$1.47	$1.36	$1.42	$1.66	$1.72	$1.72	$1.78	$1.78	$1.84
Grade II	1.39	1.47	1.34	1.42	1.43	1.51	1.38	1.46	1.68	1.76	1.74	1.82	1.80	1.88
Grade III	1.43	1.51	1.38	1.46	1.47	1.55	1.42	1.50	1.72	1.80	1.78	1.86	1.84	1.92
Grade IV	1.48	1.56	1.43	1.51	1.52	1.60	1.47	1.55	1.77	1.85	1.83	1.91	1.89	1.97
Grade V	1.51	1.61	1.46	1.56	1.55	1.65	1.50	1.60	1.80	1.90	1.86	1.96	1.92	2.02
Grade VI	1.57	1.67	1.52	1.62	1.61	1.71	1.56	1.66	1.86	1.96	1.92	2.02	1.98	2.08
Grade VII	1.62	1.72	1.57	1.67	1.66	1.76	1.61	1.71	1.91	2.01	1.97	2.07	2.03	2.13
Grade VIII	1.66	1.78	1.61	1.73	1.70	1.82	1.65	1.77	1.95	2.07	2.01	2.13	2.07	2.19
Grade IX	1.72	1.84	1.67	1.79	1.76	1.88	1.71	1.83	2.01	2.13	2.07	2.19	2.13	2.25
Grade X	1.77	1.91	1.72	1.86	1.81	1.95	1.76	1.90	2.11	2.25	2.17	2.31	2.23	2.37
Grade XI	1.87	2.01	1.82	1.96	1.91	2.05	1.86	2.00	2.23	2.37	2.29	2.43	2.35	2.49
Grade XII	1.93	2.09	1.88	2.04	1.97	2.13	1.92	2.08	2.29	2.45	2.35	2.51	2.41	2.57
Grade XIII	2.00	2.18	1.95	2.13	2.04	2.22	1.99	2.17	2.37	2.55	2.43	2.61	2.50	2.68
Grade XIV	2.08	2.28	2.03	2.23	2.12	2.32	2.07	2.27	2.45	2.65	2.52	2.72	2.59	2.79

[1] Daywork jobs are those paid on an hourly basis and are mostly nonproduction occupations. The 1952 FE-UE agreement provided for automatic progression from minimum to maximum within a labor grade. The 1950 and 1955 UAW agreements provided for partial automatic progression within a labor grade.

The rates shown for 1955 and subsequent periods include 17 cents of the existing cost-of-living allowance which was incorporated into base rates. With this exception cost-of-living allowances, while affecting earnings of employees on the payroll, do not change rate ranges and are not included in this table.

[2] By 1955, the UAW represented all workers formerly represented by the FE-UE.

[3] Group I—McCormick and Tractor Works in Chicago, and works in East Moline, Melrose Park, Rock Island, and West Pullman, Ill., Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, Ind., and Springfield, Ohio; Group II— Works in Canton and Rock Falls, Ill., Evansville and Richmond, Ind., Louisville, Ky., and Memphis, Tenn. Rate structures in the two California plants differ from those in groups I and II.

[4] The wage differentials for dayworkers between groups 1 and 2 were eliminated in August 1955.

C—Related Wage Practices

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Holiday Pay	
Sept. 16, 1955 (by agreement of same date).	Added: 1 paid holiday (total 7)	Holiday was Dec. 24.
	Paid Vacations	
Jan. 1, 1956 (by agreement of Sept. 16, 1955).	Added: ½ week (to 2½) after 10 but less than 15 years' continuous service.	
	Health and Welfare Benefits	
Dec. 29, 1952 (by agreement of Nov. 21, 1952, UAW–CIO).	Changed to: *Daily hospital benefits*, $10 per day for employees. *Special hospital benefits*, up to $150 for employees. *Maternity benefits*, up to $300 for surgical and medical care for dependents in connection with Caesarean operations. Added: *Diagnostic X-ray and laboratory expense benefits* for employees only (both in and out of hospital) up to $25 for any one accident or disease.	At no additional cost to employees.

See footnotes at end of table.

C—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Health and Welfare Benefits—Continued	
Feb. 2, 1953 (by agreement of Jan. 20, 1953, FE–UE).	Changed to: *Maternity benefits*, up to $300 for surgical and medical care for dependents in connection with Caesarean operations. Added: *Diagnostic X-ray and laboratory expense benefits* for employees only (both in and out of hospital) up to $25 for any one accident or disease.	At no additional cost to employees.
Nov. 7, 1955 (by agreement of Sept. 16, 1955).	Dependents' benefits brought up to level of employees', and benefits for all persons covered by plan increased to: *Daily hospital benefits*, full cost of semi-private or ward accommodations for a maximum of 120 days or maximum of $11 a day for private room. *Special hospital benefits*, up to $250 for all other expenses charged by hospital, plus 75 percent of expenses in excess of $250; payable for a maximum of 120 days. *Surgical benefits*, added cost of administering anesthetics by outside doctor, up to 20 percent of surgical allowance. *Maternity benefits*, increased daily and special hospital benefits, as above. *Medical expense benefits*, up to 120 days for treatments prior to and after surgical operation if rendered by another doctor.	Employee contributions ranged from $0.43 to $1.26 a week ($1.85 to $5.47 a month), depending on number of dependents. Added: Employee could continue health and welfare benefits [1] (other than maternity) upon retirement. Monthly contributions were $3.70 for pensioner only; $8.14 for pensioner and spouse.
	Group Paid-Up Life Insurance Plan [2]	
Feb. 2, 1953 (by agreement of Jan. 20, 1953, FE–UE).	Increased coverage by $200 to a total of $2,800.	At no additional cost to employees. Nonoccupational accidental death benefit, provided by company, increased by $500 to a total of $1,500.
Dec. 29, 1952, for UAW–CIO and Feb. 2, 1953, for FE–UE (by agreements of Nov. 21, 1952, and Jan. 20, 1953, respectively).	Added: Minimum $1,200 life insurance established for retired employees with 25 years' service (15 years in case of disability retirement) who had continuously participated in the Group Life Insurance Plan for 5 years immediately prior to retirement.	Total insurance coverage consisted of amount of accumulated paid-up insurance to date of retirement, plus such amount of term insurance as necessary to provide life insurance of $1,200. Premium for term insurance paid by company.
Nov. 7, 1955 (by agreement of Sept. 16, 1955, UAW–CIO).	Changed: Minimum insurance for retired employees ranged from $1,000 to $1,800, depending on years of service.[3]	Years-of-service requirement eliminated. Accidental death benefit increased to $2,800; benefit discontinued after retirement.
	Group Term Life Insurance	
Dec. 29, 1952, for UAW–CIO and Feb. 2, 1953, for FE–UE (by agreements of Nov. 21, 1952, and Jan. 20, 1953, respectively).	Group term life insurance made available to employees with 3 months' service, providing for insurance approximately equal to an employee's annual earnings (ranging from $2,000 to $20,000).[4]	Employees contributed 11.5 cents a week per $1,000, with the balance of the cost paid by the company. During layoffs and furloughs, employees could continue the insurance for a period not exceeding 1 year by continuing to pay the required premiums. Employees totally and permanently disabled prior to age 60 and insured under the plan to have their life insurance remain in force as long as they remain disabled.

See footnotes at end of table.

C—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Group Term Life Insurance—Continued	
Dec. 29, 1952, for UAW–CIO and Feb. 2, 1953, for FE–UE (by agreements of Nov. 21, 1952, and Jan. 20, 1953, respectively)—Continued		This insurance, like other insurance, continued in force up to 1 year without payment of premium, for employees absent without pay because of disability.
Nov. 7, 1955 (by agreement of Sept. 16. 1955).	Added: Employees retired because of disability prior to age 60 could have insurance paid to them in 50 monthly instalments. Upon death of disabled employee, beneficiary received unpaid balance in lump sum.	
	Disability and Dismemberment Benefit Plan	
Dec. 29, 1952, for UAW–CIO and Feb. 2, 1953, for FE–UE (by agreements of Nov. 21, 1952, and Jan. 20, 1953, respectively).	*Disability benefits*, maximum increased to $42.50 a week, according to earnings.	Employee contributions ranged from 34 to 52 cents a week (depending upon earnings) for those protected by State compensation laws and from 39 to 60 cents a week for those not so protected.[5]
Nov. 7, 1955 (by agreement of Sept. 16, 1955).	Changed to: *Disability benefits*, $35 to $70 a week, according to earnings, starting on eighth calendar day of illness or the first day of hospital confinement (whichever occurs first) and on first day for occupational or other type of accident. *Dismemberment benefits*, of $1,400 and $2,800 according to extent of injury. *Maternity benefits*, weekly disability benefits payable up to 6 weeks for any one pregnancy.	Employee contributions ranged from 45 to 91 cents a week (depending upon earnings) for those protected by State compensation laws as well as those not so protected. Benefits reduced by amount of any compensation received under workmen's compensation or occupational diseases laws.
	Pensions	
Sept. 1, 1955 (by agreement of Sept. 16, 1955).	Noncontributory retirement plan revised. *Normal retirement:* Benefits for employees aged 65 or older after 10 years' credited service to be $2.25 a month for each year of credited service, supplemented by Federal social security benefits. *Early retirement:* Employees between ages 60 and 65 with 10 or more years' credited service retiring at own option could elect (a) deferment of normal retirement benefits until age 65 for each year of credited service at time of early retirement or (b) an immediate annuity reduced by 0.6 percent for each month under age 65 at time of early retirement. *Disability retirement:* $4.50 a month for each year of credited service, less statutory benefits, for totally disabled employees under age 65 with at least 15 years' service. Reduced to $2.25 a month for each year of service when Federal social security benefits become payable.	Effective Jan. 1, 1956, amount of employment required to receive credit for a full year's employment increased to 1,700 hours. New benefits to be added to pensions of employees retired on or after March 15, 1950. Effective Sept. 1, 1955, an employee who reached the automatic retirement age (68) with more than 5 but less than 10 years' credited service received a monthly pension of $22.50. No service beyond age 68 credited, except that employees actively employed on Sep. 1, 1955, permitted to accumulate service credits beyond age 68 for a maximum of 5 years. Employees could continue employment after automatic retirement age only at company option. Employee disabled between Mar. 15, 1950, and Sept. 1, 1955, eligible for pension upon reaching age 50 (formerly age 55).

See footnotes at end of table.

C—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Pensions—Continued	
Sept. 1, 1955 (by agreement of Sept. 16, 1955)—Continued	Added: *Vested rights:* Employees breaking continuity of service on or after Sept. 1, 1955, and aged 40 or over with at least 10 years' credited service received deferred monthly benefits at age 65 based on $2.25 a month for each year of credited service between January 1 of year in which they reach age 30 and date of termination. *Option to continue retirement benefits to spouse* could be elected at time of early or normal retirement. On disability retirement, option could be elected at time Federal social security benefits become payable.	Amount of retirement benefit reduced to actuarial equivalent based on age of employee and spouse at time election was made. Retirement benefit could be: (a) a level monthly payment as long as pensioner or spouse live, or (b) level monthly payments as long as pensioner and spouse live but reduced one-third upon death of either pensioner or spouse.
	Supplemental Unemployment Benefit Plan	
Sept. 3, 1955 (by agreement of Sept. 16, 1955).	Plan established to supplement benefits paid under State unemployment systems. *Contributions:* Company to contribute 5 cents per man-hour compensated. *Size of benefits:* "Special" benefits—paid for the first 4 weeks of benefits [6]—will, when added to State unemployment and other compensation, equal 65 percent of the employee's weekly straight-time wages after taxes or $25, whichever is smaller. "Regular" benefits—paid for each subsequent week of benefits up to a maximum of 22 additional weeks—will, when added to State unemployment and other compensation, equal 60 percent of the employee's weekly straight-time wage after taxes or $25, whichever is smaller. Benefits will be reduced by 20 percent if the trust fund position falls below 13 percent, but in no event to an amount less than $5 by reason of such reduction. If such position is less than 4 percent, no benefits are payable. Benefits to be first payable on Sept. 1, 1956, if favorable rulings obtained from State and Federal Governments or if benefits are payable to eligible employees of Ford Motor Co. or General Motors Corp. laid off on or after this date (assuming the adequacy of the applicable trust funds and the sufficiency of credit units under similar plans established in 1955 by agreements between those companies and the UAW). If neither of these conditions was met by Sept. 1, 1956, benefits would be payable as soon as either condition was met. *Eligibility:* Laid-off employees with at least 1 year's seniority [9] and with benefit credits will be eligible for benefits after a waiting period of 1 week within the benefit or calendar year.	Company contributions will be paid into a fund eventually to be built up to a "maximum trust fund position" of $400 per employee (including workers laid off but eligible for benefits)—or a total of $15 million, assuming no change in employment from August 1955 levels.[7] Company contributions to the fund will cease when the fund reaches 100 percent (maximum trust fund position) and will be resumed only as necessary to restore this level. Plan contingent on obtaining rulings (1) that company contributions are deductible expenses for Federal income tax purposes; (2) that such contributions would be excluded in computation of overtime pay under the Fair Labor Standards Act; and (3) that in States in which the company had two-thirds of its employees, simultaneous payment of benefits would not reduce or eliminate State unemployment benefits, or weekly benefits are payable to eligible employees of Ford Motor Co. or General Motors Corp. laid off after Sept. 1, 1956.[8] If these conditions are not met by Sept. 1, 1957, the plan terminates. If the plan is terminated in this manner, the company and union are to negotiate with respect to the use of the money which the company otherwise would contribute to the fund; if no agreement is reached within 60 days, there will be a general 5-cent-an-hour wage increase.

See footnotes at end of table.

C—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Supplemental Unemployment Benefit Plan—Continued	
Sept. 3, 1955 (by agreement of Sept. 16, 1955)—Continued	To obtain a week of benefits, employees will surrender credits varying from 1 to 10 units, depending on length of service and amount of funds on hand to pay benefits.[10] *Accrual of credit units:* During the first 2 years of the plan, employees with less than 10 years' seniority will accumulate 0.25 of a credit unit for each week in which they were employed 32 or more hours and employees with longer service will accumulate 0.50 of a credit unit for each such week of employment. Subsequently, all employees will receive 0.50 of one credit unit for each such week of employment. A maximum of 26 credit units can be accumulated by a worker at any one time.	

[1] Benefits not paid if hospital confinement or surgical operation occurred outside of the continental United States, Hawaii, and the provinces of the Dominion of Canada or for hospital confinement in any rest home, home for the aged, and any other place not primarily engaged in the diagnosis and treatment of sick and injured persons.

[2] Formerly called Group Life Insurance Plan.

[3] Schedule of paid-up life insurance after retirement:

Credited service at time of retirement	*Total insurance coverage*
25 years and over	$1,800
20 but less than 25 years	1,500
15 but less than 20 years	1,200
10 but less than 15 years	1,000

[4] Schedule of term life insurance and employee contributions:

Regular weekly earnings (excluding overtime and premium pay)	*Amount of life insurance*	*Employee weekly contributions*
Less than $48.08	$2,000	$0.23
$48.08 to $67.30	3,000	.35
$67.31 to $86.53	4,000	.46
$86.54 to $105.76	5,000	.58

An additional amount of $1,000 life insurance to be provided for each additional $19.23 regular weekly earnings up to a maximum of $20,000, with comparable weekly contributions.

[5] In 1950, minimum contributions had been increased to 34 cents for employees protected by compensation laws and to 40 cents for those not so protected.

[6] Until the trust fund position reaches 49 percent of its maximum for the first time, applicants will receive special benefits for a maximum of only 4 weeks in any calendar year, and after that, a maximum of 8 weeks.

[7] Beginning in August 1958, maximum funding will be revised downward according to the following scale in any year following one in which average weekly benefit payments from the fund fall below $20:

If the average benefit is—	*The adjusted maximum funding shall be the following percentage of maximum funding*
$20 to $25	100
$15 to $19.99	80
$10 to $14.99	60
$5 to $9.99	40
Less than $5	20

[8] Beginning on September 1, 1957, "substitute" supplemental benefits will be paid in States, that do not permit concurrent supplementation, for weeks in which State unemployment compensation benefits are not paid.

[9] Employees to receive credit units retroactively upon attaining 1 year's seniority.

[10] The number of credits to be canceled for a week of benefits is summarized as follows:

If the trust fund position applicable to the week for which such benefit paid is—	And if the seniority of the person to whom such benefit is paid is—					
	1 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	10 to 15 years	15 to 20 years	20 to 25 years	25 years and over
	The credit units canceled for such benefit shall be—					
85 percent or over	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
76 to 84.99 percent	1.11	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
67 to 75.99 percent	1.25	1.11	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
58 to 66.99 percent	1.43	1.25	1.11	1.00	1.00	1.00
49 to 57.99 percent	1.67	1.43	1.25	1.11	1.00	1.00
40 to 48.99 percent	2.00	1.67	1.43	1.25	1.11	1.00
31 to 39.99 percent	2.50	2.00	1.67	1.43	1.25	1.11
22 to 30.99 percent	3.33	2.50	2.00	1.67	1.43	1.25
13 to 21.99 percent	5.00	3.33	2.50	2.00	1.67	1.43
4 to 12.99 percent	10.00	5.00	3.33	2.50	2.00	1.67
Under 4 percent	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

*No benefit payable.

Technical Note

Revised Estimates of Residential Additions and Alterations, 1945–56

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics has made a substantial upward revision of its estimates of the dollar value of additions and alterations to private nonfarm housing during the period 1945–56. A variety of surveys made in recent years had indicated that the prior estimates had been much too low for the postwar period.[1] The revised BLS estimates published with this note, and in table F–1 on p. 1042 of this issue, reflect a thorough review of alternative sources of basic data and a detailed statistical analysis and adjustment of the materials finally used.

The value of additions and alterations to private nonfarm residential buildings is estimated separately from other new residential building, and is published as a distinct category in the series on the dollar value of new construction put in place, prepared jointly by the U. S. Departments of Labor and Commerce. For all other types of construction, the value of additions and alterations is an integral part of the figure for new structures.

Additions and alterations to existing structures are defined as new construction, being regarded as additions to capital investment. They add materially to the value of a property, in contrast to maintenance and repair work. Additions and alterations, for example, include the addition of a wing, a story or stories, a garage, the initial installation of a furnace or an air-conditioning system, or the finishing of a basement or attic. Representing value of work put in place, they are part of the final products of the economy, measured by the gross national product (GNP). Maintenance and repair expenditures[2] include painting, decorating, and repair or replacement of a furnace or other equipment; they are defined as operating costs for purposes of the GNP.

The estimates of expenditures for residential additions and alterations in the prewar and World War II years, which are based on various data, including the BLS family expenditure surveys of 1934–36 and 1941–42, appear reasonable through 1941 and most of the war years. Thus, only the postwar estimates, beginning with 1945, have been revised. The latter had been derived from the Bureau's regularly published series on the value of building permits issued for residential additions and alterations, adjusted for undercoverage.[3]

Developing the Benchmark

The revised estimates in the accompanying table were developed from a combination of three main sources of consumer data on expenditures, prices, and finances, from which a benchmark estimate was prepared for 1950. Current estimates are derived by applying to this benchmark the changes in the volume of residential additions and alterations authorized by building permits. Because of the nature of the main sources of data used, the revised estimates were prepared in two parts: (1) expenditures by owners of 1 to 4 family properties and (2) expenditures by landlords on tenant-occupied structures. (It was assumed that tenants' outlays on their rented quarters were largely confined to maintenance and repairs.)

Expenditures by Homeowners. Expenditures by the owners of 1 to 4 family properties account for most of the total residential additions and alterations volume (over nine-tenths during the postwar

[1] Annual Survey of Consumer Finances, conducted by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in cooperation with the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan; the 1947 Interindustry Relations Study by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (see especially Input-Output Analysis, in New and Maintenance Construction, BLS Report 2, February 1953); and the U. S. Bureau of the Census survey, Expenditures on Residential Owner-Occupied Properties, January to May 1954, Housing Series H–101, No. 1, December 18, 1954.

[2] See Expenditures for Maintenance and Repairs in 1955 (in Construction Review, U. S. Departments of Labor and Commerce, October 1956, p. 14) and Construction Volume and Costs, 1915–1954, a Statistical Supplement to Construction Review, 1955, pp. 10–12 and 67.

[3] See Estimating Expenditures for New Construction, Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series (BLS Bull. 1168, 1945, ch. 3, p. 21).

Revised estimates of residential additions and alterations, 1945–56

[Millions of dollars]

Period	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Year total	516	1,307	1,960	2,467	2,200	2,400
January	21	63	94	152	144	136
February	19	75	96	139	131	136
March	21	90	109	147	141	147
April	27	108	139	203	179	187
May	34	122	160	248	203	218
June	37	128	176	256	216	245
July	51	126	192	256	216	248
August	53	124	203	248	205	248
September	57	125	205	235	208	251
October	63	123	213	216	203	224
November	67	122	205	197	192	195
December	66	101	168	170	162	165
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Year total	2,490	2,787	2,955	3,013	3,376	3,695
January	147	149	168	168	189	187
February	160	168	171	163	181	195
March	162	205	197	189	211	229
April	192	232	251	256	283	291
May	216	264	280	296	355	352
June	234	275	293	304	355	379
July	243	269	299	301	339	371
August	245	264	293	293	317	371
September	248	259	275	285	317	360
October	243	261	269	272	309	344
November	224	243	251	256	285	339
December	176	198	208	230	235	277

period). Data on these outlays were derived from two sources: (1) The Survey of Consumer Expenditures in 1950, conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as a basis for revising its Consumer Price Index; and (2) the 1951 Survey of Consumer Finances, applying to 1950, conducted by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. The former survey provided data on expenditures for additions and alterations, apart from maintenance and repairs, but was only urban in coverage. In the latter, additions and alterations could not be clearly distinguished from maintenance and repairs, but all owner-occupied nonfarm structures were covered.[4]

The two studies were analyzed and compared in detail to determine likenesses and differences in coverage, definitions, and methodology. A statistical breakdown between additions and alterations and maintenance and repairs was developed for urban homeowners from the BLS study. The breakdown was effected keeping in mind the criteria used in developing the series on the dollar value of new construction put in place, and the function of these data in the GNP.[5]

The results of the Federal Reserve Board (FRB) study were used to adjust the BLS data to represent total nonfarm expenditures for additions and alterations. Then, the BLS ratio of expenditures for additions and alterations to homeowners' total expenditures on their properties, also adjusted to a nonfarm coverage, was applied to the FRB estimates of nonfarm homeowners' total expenditures in 1950, to establish a benchmark.

Expenditures by Landlords. The second part of the estimate—expenditures by landlords on tenant-occupied housing—covers 1 to 4 family structures not occupied by the owner, and all 5-or-more family structures. It represents such activities as the modernization of apartment buildings and the renovation of houses in rundown areas where rehabilitation is under way, as well as others of lesser proportions—addition of a garage or fence, or the installation of air conditioning. Such activities in combination are a small proportion of the total expenditures for additions and alterations, but in the localities where they are most prevalent, mainly the large cities, they can be sizable.

An average expenditure per unit in 1950 was derived from building-permit data in New York City, Chicago, and Washington, D. C., where such data were regarded as being particularly accurate, because in those places the building regulations are usually strictly enforced. These cities also account for a large portion of this activity. This average was then applied to the total inventory of tenant-occupied housing reported in the Census of Population and Housing in 1950. Although the resulting estimate is less reliable than that for the owner-occupied segment, it makes up a

[4] The 1954 Bureau of the Census survey of homeowner alterations and repairs (see footnote 1) was also investigated as a source, but it was not used directly because it was an experimental study based on a small sample, it covered only 5 months of 1954, and it included data which could not be incorporated in the nonfarm residential additions and alterations estimate, i. e., expenditures on farm housing and for equipment and appliances. The results, however, tend to confirm the general magnitude of the revised series.

[5] Included among the additions and alterations were: the addition of floor area or living space by finishing basements and attics, enclosing porches or construction of a new wing; conversion of space to provide an additional dwelling unit; new retaining walls, walks, driveways, and patios; general remodeling or modernization by installing an additional bathroom, enlarging a kitchen, etc., additional landscaping (but not replacement of existing shrubbery, etc.); and initial installation of a furnace, hot water heater, electrical wiring, plumbing, air conditioning, etc. Appliances, such as refrigerators, stoves, and window air-conditioners, were excluded. Among the inclusions, detached garages, outside masonry work, and landscaping were considered borderline case. They were included, however, even though the expenditures do not pertain primarily to the house itself, because this type of activity represents capital improvements to the homeowner's property and is not covered elsewhere in the derivation of the GNP figures. Also, it was considered likely that where such items are furnished by the builder of new houses, the cost is included in the builder's estimate of construction cost and, hence, in the construction expenditure estimates for new dwelling units. Analogously, similar items should be included in the additions and alterations category.

relatively small part of the combined additions and alterations figure (6 percent). Even a large error in this area of estimate would have a negligible effect on the overall figure.

Developing Current Estimates. For purposes of comparison, two different methods were used in deriving an annual postwar series from the 1950 benchmark of additions and alterations. One series was derived by applying the 1950 ratio of additions and alterations to all nonfarm homeowner expenditures, to the FRB estimates of owners' total expenditures on their homes in the 8 years for which such data were available—1947–50 and 1952–55. That is, the percentage of all expenditures accounted for by additions and alterations was assumed to remain constant. The second series was derived by the use of the trend in the value of residential additions and alterations as authorized by building permits.

The annual estimates obtained by the two methods were similar. These estimates, together with the annual estimates previously published by the BLS, were as follows:

	Estimates utilizing—		*Previously published BLS estimates*
	FRB trend	*BLS building-permit trend*	
	(Millions of dollars)		
1947	2,317	1,960	735
1948	2,607	2,467	925
1949	2,524	2,200	825
1950	2,400	2,400	900
1951	(1)	2,490	934
1952	2,731	2,787	1,045
1953	2,814	2,955	1,108
1954	2,938	3,013	1,130
1955	3,228	3,376	1,266

[1] Not available.

As the FRB estimates are available only on an annual basis, it would be necessary, in any event, to use the building-permit data to derive monthly additions and alterations figures. The building-permit trend was selected for use in the additions and alterations series for that reason and, also, because: (1) The building-permit series covers additions and alterations to tenant-occupied as well as owner-occupied units, whereas the FRB data are limited to owner-occupied homes; (2) the permit trend would reflect any increase in the relative importance of the renovation and urban renewal types of activity, both because those data cover such housing, whereas the FRB data do not, and permit coverage tends to be relatively more adequate in cities where such activity is concentrated than in rural areas; and (3) the permit data are likely to reflect any shift in the importance of additions and alterations. The alternate technique holds the 1950 ratio between these two types of activity constant. A continuing comparison of the results of the two methods will be made, however, and any divergence in trend will be analyzed, and adjustments in methodology introduced, as required.

The revised series was prepared initially from 1947 to date. It was then necessary to link the new and the old series. As mentioned above, the original series appears adequate through 1941 and most of the war years, when all residential building was at an extremely low level. Building activity boomed during late 1945, and building costs increased rapidly in 1946. It appears likely that much of the discrepancy in level between the old and revised series accumulated during this period. The linking was therefore effected during these 2 years.[6] The revised estimates from 1945 to date are shown in the accompanying table.

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[6] A uniformly increasing rate of understatement in the old series during the 2-year period was assumed. To link the old and new series, the original estimate for each month of 1945–46 was multiplied by a factor which was increased in each successive month by a uniform amount, so that the new level was reached by January 1947.

Significant Decisions in Labor Cases

Labor Relations

Federal Jurisdiction in Arbitration Cases. In three companion cases, the United States Supreme Court held [1] that section 301 (a) of the Labor Management Relations Act empowers the Federal courts to compel specific performance of arbitration clauses in collective bargaining agreements.

In the first case—*Textile Workers Union* v. *Lincoln Mills*—the employer and the union had entered into an agreement which provided that there would be no strikes or work stoppages and that grievances would be handled pursuant to a specified procedure; the last step of the procedure was arbitration which could be requested by either party. The union brought suit in a Federal district court when several grievances were denied by the employer, and the union's request for arbitration was refused. The court's order to the employer to arbitrate was reversed by an appellate court which held that the district court had no authority to grant relief although it had jurisdiction to entertain the suit.

The Supreme Court, in reviewing the case on the union's petition, said that its disposition turned on whether section 301 (a) "merely gives Federal district courts jurisdiction in controversies that involve labor organization in industries affecting commerce without regard to diversity of citizenship or the amount in controversy" [2] or whether that section is more than jurisdiction in that "it authorizes Federal courts to fashion a body of Federal law for the enforcement of these collective bargaining agreements and includes within that Federal law specific performance of promises to arbitrate grievances under collective bargaining agreements." [3] Numerous other lower court cases have supported these alternative interpretations. In joining the majority of those courts in holding that section 301 (a) creates substantive rights, the Supreme Court went on to rule that agreements to arbitrate grievance disputes contained in collective bargaining agreements should be specifically enforced.

While characterizing the legislative history of section 301 as "cloudy and confusing," the Court felt that "the entire tenor of the history indicates that the agreement to arbitrate grievance disputes was considered as *quid pro quo* of a no-strike agreement." It said, "Viewed in this light, the legislation does more than confer jurisdiction in the Federal court over labor organzations. It expresses a Federal policy that Federal courts should enforce these agreements on behalf of or against labor organizations and that industrial peace can best be obtained in that way. . . . We conclude that the substantive law to apply in suits under section 301 (a) is Federal law which the courts must fashion from the policy of our national labor laws."

The Court disposed of the question of any constitutional difficulties in its interpretation by pointing out that Article III, section 2 of the Constitution of the United States extends the judicial power to cases "arising under . . . the laws of the United States . . ." and that a case or controversy arising under section 301 (a) is within the purview of such judicial power. Furthermore, it felt that there was no reason to submit the question of enforcement of agreements to arbitrate grievance disputes to the requirements of section 7 of the Norris-LaGuardia Act, which "prescribes stiff procedural requirements for issuing an injunction in labor disputes," because failure to arbitrate was not one of the abuses against which that act was aimed.

In the second case—*Goodall-Sanford, Inc.* v. *United Textile Workers*—the controversy arose over the layoff of employees incident to liquidation of the plants in question. In filing suit in a Federal district court, the union contended the

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*Prepared in the U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor. The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts, to the issue presented.

[1] *Textile Workers Union* v. *Lincoln Mills, Goodall-Sanford, Inc.* v. *United Textile Workers,* and *General Electric Co.* v. *Local 205, United Electrical Workers* (U. S. Sup. Ct., June 3, 1957).

[2] See *ILGWU* v. *Jay-Ann Co.,* 228 F. 2d 632 (Jan. 11, 1956).

[3] See *Textile Workers Union* v. *American Thread Co.,* 113 F. Supp. 137 (June 5, 1953).

employees should not have been discharged, but kept in the "laid off" status so that certain accrued rights to fringe benefits could have been preserved; that court ordered enforcement of the agreement to arbitrate and was upheld by a court of appeals.

The Supreme Court upheld the decision granting specific performance on the basis of its reasoning in the *Lincoln Mills* case. A second question regarding whether an order directing arbitration was appealable under the United States Arbitration Act was disposed of by the holding that (1) the right which was being enforced arose under section 301 of the LMRA of 1947 and (2) a decree under section 301 (a) ordering arbitration was a "final decision." Therefore, according to the Court, "arbitration is not merely a step in judicial enforcement of the claim nor an auxiliary to a main proceeding but the full relief sought."

In the third case—*General Electric Co.* v. *Local 205, United Electrical Workers*—the union's suit to compel arbitration was dismissed by a district court on the ground that the relief sought was barred by the Norris-LaGuardia Act forbidding the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes. A court of appeals reversed, holding first that the Norris-LaGuardia Act did not bar such enforcement, and second that, although the LMRA of 1947 gave the district court "jurisdiction over the cause, it supplied no body of substantive law to enforce an arbitration agreement governing grievances" but that the United States Arbitration Act, which it held applicable in this case, did. The Supreme Court reached the same results but on the basis of the reasoning in *Lincoln Mills*.

Mr. Justice Burton, joined by Mr. Justice Harlan, concurred in the result of the majority in all three cases, expressing the view that the power to enforce arbitration clauses had its source in section 301 and also in the inherent equitable powers of a Federal court and a congressional policy to encourage and enforce labor arbitration.

The concurring opinion did not share the majority conclusion that the substantive law to be applied was Federal law. At the same time, it felt that Federal rights may necessarily be involved in section 301 cases, and therefore the constitutionality of that section could be sustained as a congressional grant of "protective jurisdiction" to Federal district courts.

Mr. Justice Frankfurter dissented in all three cases. He felt that section 301 (a) was plainly procedural and could not be construed as a grant of substantive rights. Furthermore, if so construed, it would be unconstitutional.

Injunction of Peaceful Picketing under State Law. The United States Supreme Court held [4] that an injunction against peaceful picketing, determined to be for an "unlawful purpose" under a State statute, did not exceed the limits imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment on the power of the State to enjoin picketing.

In this case, the employer operated a small gravel pit employing 15 to 20 men. The unions sought unsuccessfully to induce some of the employees to join and commenced to picket the entrance of the business. No issues of violence, mass picketing, obstruction, etc., were present in the case. The union's signs read: "The men on this job are not 100 percent affiliated with the AFL." Several drivers for trucking companies refused to cross the picket line. The employer sought an injunction in a Wisconsin trial court which enjoined the union on the basis of a State statute which prohibits picketing in the absence of a "labor dispute." That court refused to make the finding, requested by the employer, which, if made, would have brought the case under another statute. The latter statute prohibits picketing for the purpose of coercing, intimidating, and inducing the employer to interfere with any of his employees in their right to join or not to join a labor organization.

Upon appeal, the Wisconsin Supreme Court reversed the lower court decision and declared the statute which prohibited picketing in absence of a "labor dispute" unconstitutional, relying largely on *AFL* v. *Swing*,[5] but on reargument, withdrew its original opinion. The court, drawing inference from the undisputed facts and making the finding which the lower court had refused to make, held that the picketing was for an "unlawful purpose" under the law which the employer had sought to have applied.

In delivering the opinion of the United States Supreme Court, which sustained the granting of the injunction, Justice Frankfurter reviewed a series of cases which considered the limits imposed

[4] *International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Local 695* v. *Vogt, Inc.* (U. S. Sup. Ct., June 17, 1957).
[5] 312 U. S. 321.

by the Fourteenth Amendment on the power of a State to enjoin picketing. On the basis of these cases, the majority agreed that, consistent with the Fourteenth Amendment, a State could enjoin the picketing which was for an unlawful purpose against the public policy of the State. According to the Court, "the mere fact that there is 'picketing' does not automatically justify its restraint without an investigation into its conduct and purposes" but in this case the State court drew the valid inference that the purpose of the picketing was contrary to a State law.

Mr. Justice Douglas dissenting, with Chief Justice Warren and Mr. Justice Black concurring, characterized the majority position as "coming full circle" since the Court's decision in *Thornhill* v. *Alabama*.[6] In that case, the Court struck down a State ban on picketing on the ground that "the dissemination of information concerning the facts of a labor dispute must be regarded as within that area of free discussion that is guaranteed by the Constitution." The dissent felt that the factual record in the *Swing* case could not be distinguished from the record in this case, and *Swing* held that the First Amendment protected organizational picketing. It said that, in this case, "there is no rioting, no mass picketing, no violence, no disorder, no fisticuffs, no coercion—indeed nothing but speech" and therefore the principles announced in the *Swing* case "should give the advocacy of one side of a dispute First Amendment protection."

The dissent pointed out that the majority reaffirmed prior pronouncements of the Supreme Court that States cannot declare blanket prohibitions against picketing without exceeding the limits imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment; however, "for practical purposes," this left "State courts and State legislatures . . . free to decide whether to permit or suppress any particular picket line for any reason other than a blanket policy against all picketing."

Post-Certification Picketing. A Federal court of appeals denied[7] enforcement of an NLRB order against a picketing union to cease and desist from such activity which, the Board found, was intended to induce or encourage a work stoppage to force the employer to recognize or bargain with it when another labor organization had been certified as the representative of the employees in violation of section 8 (b) (4) (c) of the NLRA.

The history of union rivalry in this case dates back to 1943. The respondent union made frequent, unsuccessful attempts to persuade an independent union to affiliate with it. In the summer of 1954, the employer's plant was picketed by two pickets who carried signs urging the employees to join the respondent union and the public to buy union baked products. The pickets had been instructed not to speak to employees about union activity and to tell any truck driver who asked to cross the picket line because no strike or lockout was in progress.

The independent union's petition requesting NLRB certification in October 1954 was not contested by the respondent union which declined to participate in the election. Subsequent to the election and certification, picketing continued, for 10 days without signs, and later with signs which announced that the employees had refused to join the picketing union and that the working conditions in the employer's plant were below the union's standards, and which urged the public to buy bakery products made by its members.

In an unfair labor practice proceeding before the NLRB, the Board found that the objective of the post-certification picketing was to force or require the employer to recognize or bargain with the union as representative of the employees even though another labor organization had been certified as such representative, and that the picketing constituted an inducement to employees to engage in a concerted work stoppage. The union claimed that, whereas its precertification picketing may have been to induce employees to join it, its purpose thereafter was only to bring the dispute before the public.[8] Despite the union's claim, the Board said that the inference was compelling that the union's desire for immediate recognition remained alive and was one of the continued objects of the picketing. It agreed that in this particular case the effect of picketing was "by its very nature a 'strike signal' and was of itself an inducement to

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[6] 310 U. S. 88.

[7] *NLRB* v. *Local 50, Bakery and Confectionery Workers* (C. A. 2, May 23, 1957).

[8] In *Douds* v. *Local 50*, an injunction to restrain the picketing under section 10 (l) of the NLRA was denied. See Monthly Labor Review, September 1955, p. 1027.

stop work, regardless of whether such a stoppage did take place." [9]

The court held that the Board's findings—(1) that post-certification picketing was designed to induce and encourage a work stoppage and (2) that it was for the unlawful purpose of forcing the employer to bargain with the union—were not supported by substantial evidence.

It said that the Board relied on a presumption of continuity of a state of affairs in the absence of contrary evidence. It held that "the statutory phrase 'an objective' was [not] properly applied in this case" when the Board had decided that the union's objective was proscribed by section 8 (b) (4) (c) of the National Labor Relations Act. That section, it said, "was not intended to deter or terminate all picketing but only that picketing which is decided upon to attain an illegitimate end . . . To include all vague and speculative hopes simply because they may co-exist with the real and immediate 'springs of action' would virtually prohibit all post-certification organizational picketing."

The court disagreed with the Board that the "mere existence of a picket line" could be construed as a "strike signal." It said that picketing alone, in the absence of supporting evidence of surrounding circumstances, should not raise any presumption as to the intent or the probable consequence of the picketing. "In every case, the issue is whether the picketing is likely to induce a work stoppage in the particular context in which the picketing takes place and there must be some independent evidence supporting the inference of inducement, in addition to the fact of picketing."

Unlawful Conditions in Collective Bargaining. A Federal court of appeals held [10] that an employer committed unfair labor practices (1) in violation of section 8 (a) (1), (3), and (5) of the National Labor Relations Act by securing individual agreements from strikers that they would not engage in further work stoppages as a condition of reinstatement and (2) in violation of section 8 (a) (1) and (5) by conditioning the execution of a collective bargaining agreement upon the union's withdrawal of unfair labor practice charges. It further held in connection with its findings in this case that the NLRB should not impose a blanket restraint on the employer without supporting evidence.

This case was previously before an appellate court whose finding that the strikers had lost their status as employees and were not entitled to the relief granted by the Board was reversed by the Supreme Court.[11] However, the unfair labor practice charges were not ruled on in either of the previous decisions.

The court of appeals determination in this case rested on whether or not there was substantial evidence in the record to support the NLRB's finding that the employer had violated the act on both charges of unfair labor practices.

According to the Board's findings, the employees had been on strike for several weeks when the union offered to end the work stoppage. The employer, as a counteroffer, agreed to put the men back to work under the old contract if, among other things, it were amended to include a no-strike clause. Subsequent to the union offer, many employees made offers to return to work and were told they would have to see the plant superintendent. Individual strikers were interviewed and were reinstated upon their assurance that they would not strike again. Therefore the court concluded that the Board's finding that the company had violated the provision of the act by securing individual agreements from the strikers was properly substantiated in the record.

The court said, "The NLRA does not countenance negotiating with individual employees when they have bargaining representatives.[12] . . . It requires that representatives designated by the majority of employees shall be the *exclusive* collective bargaining representative in respect to rates of pay, wages, hours of employment, or other conditions of employment. [The employer] is compelled to deal exclusively and collectively with the union or, as the Supreme Court has put it, '. . . the obligation to treat with the true representatives was exclusive and hence imposed the negative duty to treat with no other' . . . The fact that a strike was in progress does not terminate the normal employee-employer relationship

[9] The majority was split on the inevitable inducement of picketing in all cases, however.

[10] *Lion Oil Co.* v. *NLRB* (C. A. 8, June 5, 1957).

[11] For discussions of the earlier rulings regarding this case by the NLRB, appellate court, and Supreme Court, see Monthly Labor Review, October 1954, p. 1133; July 1955, p. 807; and March 1957, p. 354, respectively.

[12] *Medo Photo Supply* v. *NLBR*, 321 U. S. 678 (1944); see also Monthly Labor Review, July 1944, p. 125.

nor does it relieve [the employer] from the duty to bargain collectively."

On the second point, the Board had found that the employer made the withdrawal of the unfair labor charges a precondition to the signing of the contract even though it was subsequently withdrawn. The court upheld the Board in this finding. It held that the subsequent withdrawal of the precondition did not justify the employer's assertion that its prior insistence did not delay settlement of the controversy. The court said that, "withdrawal or settlement of the pending unfair labor practice charge cannot be lawfully insisted upon as a prerequisite to the fulfilling of the requirement of section 8 (a) (1) and (5) of the act."

The court also deleted from the Board ruling a blanket order restraining the employer from committing any other unfair labor practices. It was of the opinion that the evidence, although it supported the specific violations charged, did not warrant so broad an injunction.

Veterans' Reemployment

Probationer's Statutory Rights. A Federal court of appeals, in reversing a lower court, held [13] that, under the proper test of reasonable expectation of continuous employment, a probationary position is not "temporary"; that Federal courts have jurisdiction of reemployment claims of airline pilots, regardless of the existence of boards of adjustment; and that statutory rights include protection of "seniority for pay purposes," where pay increases are not related peculiarly to experience or proficiency, though the contract provides to the contrary for probationary employees.

In this case, a veteran was called to active duty in the Armed Forces on March 1, 1951, 7 months after he was employed by an airline as a copilot. On December 1, 1952, he was reinstated as if continuously employed, except that he was denied credit for the time of his military absence for "seniority for pay purposes." As a result, he was paid at a lower rate than he would have been but for his military service. In ordering judgment for the veteran, the appellate court ruled against the three defenses made by the employer.

The employer argued that the grievance proceedings under the existing collective bargaining agreement—including ultimate appeal to the National Air Transport Adjustment Board—constituted the veteran's exclusive, primary remedy. The court ruled otherwise because the Universal Military Training and Service Act provides a specific remedy in the Federal courts, and this specific grant of jurisdiction prevails over the more general policy of the law providing for boards of adjustment.

In the second of his three defenses the employer denied that the veteran had statutory rights, asserting that he left a "temporary" position. This argument was based on a contract providing that "the copilot shall be on probation for an aggregate of the first 12 months of his service on flying status as a copilot with the Company." The lower court, in line with other courts, ruled for the employer because on leaving for active duty the veteran "was still 'on probation' which meant he had no vested right of employment and could be discharged at any time and for any reason." The appellate court reversed, saying that the controlling determination is whether, regardless of the contract of employment, there was a reasonable expectation that the employment would have been continuous and for an indefinite time. It found that this veteran, as a probationary employee, had every reason to expect that his employment would be continuous and for the indefinite future. It rejected other court decisions holding probationary positions "temporary," because they placed "undue emphasis on the formal or nominal designation of the employee as 'probationary'" and ignored "the justifiable expectation of continuous employment for the indefinite future and the policy behind the [statutory] exception of those in a temporary position."

The third defense was based on contract provisions that seniority for pay purposes was, in general, to be computed on the "actual length of service as a pilot with the company" except that pilots who have not completed their probation were not to accrue seniority for pay purposes during active military service. The appellate court examined the complicated contract provisions and concluded that a copilot was assured, on the basis of seniority for pay purposes, a yearly wage increase for his first 8 years of service as copilot, and a pilot also was assured 8 yearly increases.

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[13] *Moe* v. *Eastern Air Lines* (C. A. 5, June 18, 1957).

Without departing from its established position that "a benefit which accrues by virtue of the increased skill and ability that come from experience on the job is not covered by the act . . . [and that] military service is not a substitute for proficiency," and observing that there is an element of experience in every seniority system, the court concluded that the increased pay rate in this case was not related peculiarly to proficiency. It noted that pilots after probation accrue seniority for pay purposes during military service containing no flying experience and that flying experience with other companies does not count for pay purposes. It also noted that the length-of-service increases were completely automatic, with no discretion to withhold them if unmerited, and commented that proficiency would be more important in seniority governing flight assignments than in seniority for pay purposes.

The court quoted Supreme Court doctrine to the effect that the veteran was entitled to the status he would have enjoyed if he had continuously kept his position in his civilian employment; that no agreement between employers and unions could reduce the statutory service adjustment benefits. It was emphasized that Congress in section 9 (c) (2) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act and the Supreme Court in *Diehl* v. *Lehigh Valley R. R.*[14] had approved the escalator principle as expressed in this continuous employment rule.

[14] 348 U. S. 960 (Mar. 14, 1955); for discussion, see Monthly Labor Review, May 1955, p. 573.

Conferences and Institutes, September 16 to October 15, 1957

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*As a service to its readers, the Monthly Labor Review publishes a list of forthcoming conferences and institutes devoted to the broad field of industrial relations. Institutes and organizations are invited to submit schedules of such meetings for listing. To be timely enough for publication, announcements must be received 90 days prior to the date of a conference.*

Date	*Conference and sponsor*	*Place*
Sept. 16–18	Workshops on: (1) Preparation for Collective Bargaining and Negotiating the Union Contract; (2) Planning for a Sound Industrial Relations Organization; (3) Selecting, Interviewing, and Orienting the New Employee; (4) Recruitment, Recruiting, Training, and Company Integration of College Graduates; (5) Supervisory Training, Planning and Administering a Sound Program; (6) Establishing and Operating a Sound Wage and Salary Program. *Sponsor*: American Management Association.	Chicago, Ill.
Sept. 16–18	Workshop on Manpower, Selection, Training, Motivation, and Compensation of Research and Development Personnel. *Sponsor*: American Management Association.	Chicago, Ill.
Sept. 22–26	43d Annual Convention. *Sponsor:* International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions.	St. Paul, Minn.
Sept. 29–Oct. 3	40th Convention. *Sponsor:* International Association of Governmental Labor Officials.	Boise, Idaho
Oct. 7–9	Workshops: (1) Dynamics of Industrial Relations: Formulation and Planning of Personnel Policy; and (2) Improving Employee Interviewing and Selection Techniques and Methods of Employee Orientation. *Sponsor*: American Management Association.	New York, N. Y.

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Chronology of Recent Labor Events

June 3, 1957

THE SUPREME COURT ruled in three companion cases that section 301 of the Labor Management Relations Act gives Federal district courts the power to enforce arbitration provisions of collective bargaining contracts and also furnishes the Federal substantive law to be applied in enforcing such provisions (see also p. 976 of this issue). The cases were *Textile Workers Union* v. *Lincoln Mills of Alabama; Goodall-Sanford, Inc.* v. *United Textile Workers of America, AFL Local 1802;* and *General Electric Co.* v. *Local 205, United Electrical Workers.*

June 4

THE FEDERAL WAGE AND HOUR ADMINISTRATOR signed an order under the Fair Labor Standards Act, effective June 24, raising the minimum wage rates for the corsets, brassieres, and allied garments industry in Puerto Rico from 70 to 75 cents an hour.

Two days later, the Administrator signed a similar order for the island's men's and boys' clothing and related products industry, increasing wage rates from 55 to 65 cents an hour and from 60 to 70 cents an hour for the industry's 2 classifications, effective June 27.

June 5

THE FEDERAL court of appeals in St. Louis, Mo., ruled, in *Lion Oil Co.* v. *National Labor Relations Board,* that an employer had violated the Taft-Hartley Act by (1) requesting individual strikers, as a condition of reinstatement, to sign agreements that they would not engage in further work stoppages and (2) making the withdrawal by the union of an unfair labor practice charge a precondition of the signing of a contract with the union. (See also p. 979 of this issue.) The Supreme Court had previously found the strike in question legal and remanded the case for further procedure. (See Chron. item for Jan. 22, 1957, MLR, Mar. 1957.)

June 6

A 2-YEAR AGREEMENT between the Pacific Gas and Electric Co. in northern California and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was announced, providing for wage increases of 5.5 percent on July 1, 1957, and of 5 percent a year later for 14,500 operating, maintenance, clerical, and construction workers.

About a week later, the union announced ratification of a 2-year contract with the Illinois Bell Telephone Co., calling for weekly wage raises of $2.50 to $5, retroactive to May 19, and other benefits for more than 12,000 linemen, installers, repairmen, and other mechanical workers and clerical personnel.

June 7

A FEDERAL district court in New York temporarily enjoined a union from disciplining one of its members for disclosing to his attorney the report of an annual audit of a welfare fund. The court held, in *Wilkins* v. *De Koning* and *Local 138, International Union of Operating Engineers,* that the member—a contributor to the fund—was an "interested party" within the meaning of section 302 (c) of the Taft-Hartley Act and that his conduct in examining the audit and consulting his counsel was protected by that section.

June 10

THE GEORGIA Supreme Court ruled that, although the Railway Labor Act's union-shop provision has been found constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States (see Chron. item for June 21, 1956, MLR, Aug. 1956), an employee under such agreement "can [not] constitutionally be compelled to contribute money to support ideas, politics, and candidates which he opposes," because "his right to immunity from such exactions is superior to any claim the union can make upon him." The Supreme Court, the Georgia court said, had left this point still open for decision. The case, *Looper* v. *Georgia Southern & Florida Railway Co.,* was remanded for trial in the lower court which had dismissed it on the basis of the Supreme Court ruling.

THE LICENSING of labor organizers and labor solicitors, as required by an ordinance of the City of Russellville, Ky., was ruled unconstitutional by a Federal district court in *United Steelworkers* v. *Fuqua.* The court held the ordinance an interference with the Taft-Hartley Act which protects the freedom of workers to select bargaining representatives of their own choice.

THE Mohasco Industries, Inc., became the year's first northern carpet and rug manufacturer to reach an agreement with the Textile Workers Union, patterned on the union's earlier pacts with northern textile firms. (See also p. 986 of this issue.)

On June 15, a three-member arbitration board handed down an award in a wage dispute between the Bates Manufacturing Co. and the union, which left wage rates in the company's Maine mills unchanged. (See also p. 986 of this issue.)

June 13

THE NLRB, in *Commission House Drivers, Local 400, International Brotherhood of Teamsters* and *Euclid Foods, Inc.,* announced a new rule for asserting jurisdiction in secondary boycott cases involving multiple secondary employers and a primary employer who does not meet jurisdictional standards: "In asserting jurisdiction with respect

to all the unfair labor practices found, we rely only on the fact that all the secondary employers were victims of a pattern of unfair labor practices and that the business of one or more of the secondary employers, each standing alone, meets the jurisdictional requirements."

June 14

THE Pacific Maritime Association and the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union jointly announced an arbitration award providing for immediate pay raises ranging from 8 to 13 cents an hour for 15,000 West Coast longshoremen and clerks. (See also p. 984 of this issue.)

FOUR maritime unions and East and Gulf Coast ship operators reached agreements under wage-review clauses of the existing contracts, providing for 6-percent pay increases for about 46,000 unlicensed seamen and officers. (See also p. 984 of this issue.)

A 1-YEAR AGREEMENT was reached by the Western States Service Employees Union with the Standard Stations, Inc., providing for a monthly base wage increase of $7.50, a $20 increase in the guaranteed monthly commission, and other improvements for 6,400 workers.

June 17

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT, in *International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Local 695* v. *Vogt, Inc.*, ruled that a Wisconsin court's injunction against peaceful picketing, which had, on the basis of undisputed facts, violated State public policy, had not exceeded the limits imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment on the State's power to enjoin picketing. (See also p. 977 of this issue.)

AN HOURLY PAY RAISE of 9 percent in 2 steps in 1957 and a reduced length of service (from 15 to 12 years) requirement for a third week's vacation were agreed on by the Brown Co., Berlin, N. H., and the Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers in a contract covering about 3,000 employees.

On June 25, the union and the United Papermakers and Paperworkers announced ratification of an agreement with the Pacific Coast Association of Pulp and Paper Manufacturers, providing for a 3½-percent general wage increase and other benefits for 19,400 employees of 45 mills in Oregon, Washington, and California. (See also p. 985 of this issue.)

June 19

RATIFICATION of a 3-year contract between the International Ladies' Garment Workers, representing 4,000 workers, and the Los Angeles Coat and Suit Manufacturers Association, representing 110 employers, was announced. The pact provides for wage increases ranging from $2 to $3.50 a week effective July 1 and weekly raises of $1.50 and $1.75 in 1958 plus other improvements. (See also p. 986 of this issue.)

June 21

THE International Association of Machinists and the Air Line Pilots Association jointly announced the signing of an agreement pledging them to a common action in collective bargaining for the 50,000 airline employees they represent and setting procedures for the settlement of disputes between the unions.

THE Norfolk and Western Railroad Co., one of the few major railroads without a union-shop contract, signed such an agreement with 11 unions, representing about 12,000 nonoperating railroad employees.

June 26

FRANK W. BREWSTER, a Teamster vice president, was convicted by a Federal district court in Washington, D. C., for contempt of Congress in refusing to answer questions of the Permanent Investigations Subcommittee of the Senate Government Operations Committee at its hearings on labor racketeering last January (see Chron. item for Mar. 29, 1957, MLR, May 1957).

June 27

THE NLRB, in two companion cases (*Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania* and *Local 1944, Pennsylvania Telephone Union, IBEW; Ohio Consolidated Telephone Co.* and *Communications Workers of America*), decided to discontinue the policy of making declaratory judgments as to the status of particular employees in collective bargaining units where there has been no Board certification and neither party desires an election. The Board held that the National Labor Relations Act does not authorize it to determine the status of employees in a unit which the Board has never found appropriate or empower the Board to give advisory opinions on such matters.

OUTSTANDING among the actions taken at the 40th General Conference of the International Labor Organization, which ended at Geneva, were the approval of a convention against forced labor, approval of the draft of a convention and recommendations (to be acted on by the 1958 Conference) to ban discrimination in employment, and unseating of the so-called worker and employer (but not Government) Hungarian delegates to the Conference.

Developments in Industrial Relations*

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING SETTLEMENTS in the transportation industry—maritime, longshoring, and railroads—were reached in June; agreements were reached with a number of public utilities as well. Significant wage developments in the manufacturing field included agreements in the West Coast paper industry and with several lumber firms in the same area. The hearings of the U. S. Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field shifted to the affairs of the Bakers' union, although activities involving the Teamsters' union continued to concern the labor movement.

Wage Developments and Collective Bargaining

About 600,000 workers, primarily in the basic steel industry, received increases averaging about 13 cents an hour effective in the first week of July. Of this increase, an estimated average of 9.1 cents fell due under deferred wage increases negotiated by 12 major steel producers and other companies in the summer of 1956,[1] while the remainder (4 cents) was a semi-annual cost-of-living wage adjustment under escalator provisions linking pay scales to changes in the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index. The May index, announced in June, rose to 119.6 percent of the 1947–49 average. Over 150,000 workers in the iron ore mining, aluminum, metal container, and refractory industries were also scheduled to receive a 4-cent-an-hour increase as a result of the May index, although the adjustments were not to be effective until August in the aluminum industry and not until October in the metal-container industry. More than 115,000 workers in the meatpacking industry received 3-cent cost-of-living increases in July while 100,000 workers, mostly in aircraft and related parts, received such adjustments ranging between 1 and 2 cents an hour.

Transportation. A 6-percent wage increase, effective at midnight, June 15, for about 46,000 seamen and officers was negotiated under wage reopening clauses by 4 maritime unions and East and Gulf Coast ship operators in what was reportedly one of the quickest negotiations ever concluded in the maritime industry. Terms were first reached in a morning session of June 14 between officials of 11 tanker-operating companies and 2 unions—the National Maritime Union and the American Radio Association; this settlement served as a pattern for an unscheduled afternoon meeting between these unions and 21 companies operating passenger liners and dry-cargo freighters. These employers then came to terms later in the day with two officers' unions—the Masters, Mates, and Pilots and the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association.

The payment of certain war-risk bonuses in certain areas to merchant seamen was discontinued by agreement between 2 employer groups (the American Merchant Marine Association and the Pacific Maritime Association) and 3 unions (the Sailors Union of the Pacific, Seafarers' International Union, and the National Maritime Union). The bonuses, in effect representing double-time pay for each day a ship spent in certain areas, were terminated effective June 1 for 4 Far Eastern zones, and June 19 for the Suez Canal area. The agreement provided, however, for continuation of life insurance of $10,000 (instead of the usual $5,000) for men serving in these areas and bonuses for men on ships that come under attack while in harbor in these areas or at sea anywhere in the world.

On the West Coast, pay raises of 8 cents for longshoremen and 13 cents for winch drivers, gang bosses, and ship clerks went into effect on June 17. Employer contributions to welfare funds were also increased by 1 cent per man-hour. These increases, awarded by an arbitrator, were jointly announced by the Pacific Maritime Association and the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union representing 15,000 employees. Under the award, longshore straight-time pay was raised to $2.53 an hour and overtime to $3.795;

*Prepared in the Division of Wages and Industrial Relations of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, on the basis of currently available published material.

[1] See Monthly Labor Review, September 1956, p. 1070.

the straight-time rate for clerks was raised to $2.68. West Coast longshoremen work 6 hours at straight-time rates and 3 hours overtime in a regular 9-hour shift. A union request for an 8-hour day without loss of pay for longshoremen and for 3 paid holidays was denied. Also denied was a union request for overtime after 6 hours for clerks.

On June 12, the National Mediation Board announced agreement between the Nation's railroads and the Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen representing 20,000 employees. Under the 3-year agreement (similar to those previously negotiated by other railroad unions [2]), pay rates were increased 12½ cents an hour retroactive to November 1, 1956, with an additional 7-cent raise going into effect on November 1 of both 1957 and 1958. The workers also received a 3-cent cost-of-living increase, retroactive to May 1, under an escalator clause providing semiannual adjustments.

Other Nonmanufacturing. General wage increases of 5.5 percent effective July 1, 1957, and 5 percent effective July 1, 1958, were provided for 14,500 employees of the Pacific Gas and Electric Co. in northern California under a new 2-year contract announced on June 6. The pact affects operating, maintenance, clerical, and construction employees represented by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The Pennsylvania Power and Light Co. and the Employees Independent Association, representing about 4,500 employees, concluded contract talks on terms of a 2-year agreement. Rates of pay were increased by 5 to 15 cents an hour effective June 10 with a provision for a wage reopening in 1958. Other changes in the contract call for increased vacation time for 25-year service employees, and improved pension and welfare benefits.

The Illinois Bell Telephone Co. reached an agreement in June with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, providing wage increases ranging from $2.50 to $5 a week retroactive to May 19, 1957, for about 12,000 plant department employees and with the Independent Chicago Telephone Traffic Union providing weekly advances of $2.50 to $3 effective June 9 for 5,500 operators, clerks, and dining service employees. Both agreements also included an additional paid holiday (Lincoln's Birthday).

The general manager of the Tennessee Valley Authority, on June 12, announced salary increases averaging 5.1 percent effective June 30 for approximately 6,000 white-collar workers.

Under a settlement with the Home Builders Association of Philadelphia, approximately 12,000 members of the Building and Construction Trades Council (representing all building trades except carpenters) were to have their rates of pay increased by 30 cents an hour over a 3-year period. A 12½ cent-an-hour increase went into effect on June 1, to be followed by 10 cents on May 1, 1958, and 7½ cents a year later.

On June 15 an agreement was announced between the Carpenters union and 4 Los Angeles, Calif., building trades contractors associations. The 5-year contract included a 22½-cent-an-hour raise on June 15, an additional 15 cents effective May 1, 1958, an employer contribution of 10 cents an hour effective in 1959 to a pension fund, and a wage reopener in the same year. It was expected to set the pattern for an estimated 55,000 carpenters in southern California. Similar wage adjustments were agreed upon recently by the Carpenters in the northern part of the State.[3]

In Utah, Nevada, and northern California, the Associated General Contractors and the Operating Engineers negotiated wage increases of 22½ cents an hour for approximately 20,000 workers, retroactive to May 1, 1957, and an additional 20 cents next May. The employers also agreed to contribute 5 cents an hour beginning in January 1958 to a company-paid pension plan with 5 cents added in January 1959.

Also in California, approximately 100,000 State and local government employees received pay increases of from 5 to 6½ percent effective July 1. Pay for the State's 67,000 workers went up 5 percent; 22,000 employees of Los Angeles schools had their pay increased by 6 percent; and a 6½ percent increase went into effect for 4,800 school employees in San Francisco, where 8,000 other city employees received wage adjustments of 5 percent.

Manufacturing. On June 25, the United Papermakers and Paperworkers and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill

[2] See Monthly Labor Review, January 1957, p. 81.
[3] See Monthly Labor Review, July 1957, p. 861.

Workers announced ratification of an agreement with the Pacific Coast Association of Pulp and Paper Manufacturers. Under the terms of the agreement, 19,400 employees at 45 mills in Oregon, Washington, and California received a 3½-percent general wage increase (ranging from 5½ to 15 cents an hour) retroactive to June 1, 1957. Other changes in the contract included an increase in employer contributions to health and welfare funds from 70 to 80 percent of basic cost and, effective on June 1, 1958, a reduction in the eligibility requirement for 3 weeks' vacation from 15 to 10 years' service. Also, about 22,000 employees in major northern and southern paper mills received deferred wage increases of 5 percent (a minimum of 9 cents) on June 1, 1957, as a result of negotiations concluded in 1956.[4]

Tentative settlements were reached in June in the lumber, logging, and plywood industry of Oregon, Washington, and California. Two major companies, the Georgia-Pacific Corp. and the Willamette Valley Lumber Co., agreed to a general 5-cent hourly wage increase and additional vacation benefits for about 10,000 employees in negotiations with the Lumber and Sawmill Workers (affiliated with the Carpenters union) and the International Woodworkers of America.

On June 10, Mohasco Industries, Inc., of Amsterdam, N. Y., became the first northern carpet and rug mill to come to contract terms this year with the Textile Workers Union. Like other northern textile settlements in March and April,[5] no general wage increase was negotiated but supplementary benefits were expanded and a wage reopening was provided after 1 year. However, there were some wage adjustments for about 5 percent of the labor force—specialized workers (including loom fixers) received rate advances of 5 to 8 cents an hour. Among other benefits included in the 2-year contract were a 7th paid holiday (Election Day), $12 a day hospitalization coverage (formerly $8), and increases in the surgical allowance from $150 to $225 and in miscellaneous hospital expenses. In addition, life insurance was advanced from $1,000 to $1,250 and a double indemnity clause was added.

In Boston, an arbitration board on June 15 turned down a request from the Bates Manufacturing Co. for a pay cut for its workers at the firm's Maine mills. Originally the company had asked for a 14-cent-an-hour wage reduction at these New England plants [6] (later scaled down to an 8½-cent reduction for "4 to 6 months"); the Textile Workers Union countered with a request for a 5-cent wage increase. Under the Bates agreement, the dispute was subject to binding arbitration.

In June, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union concluded negotiations with the Los Angeles Coat and Suit Manufacturers Association on terms of a 3-year contract for approximately 4,000 workers. Weekly wage increases, effective July 1, were $2 for miscellaneous floor workers, $2.50 for special machine operators, and $3.50 for other employees. In addition to wage increases in 1958 of $1.50 for miscellaneous floor workers and special machine operators and $1.75 a week for other employees, the agreement also established 2½ paid holidays for pieceworkers and gave an additional paid half holiday (for a total of 5½ days) to hourly workers. Also included was an increase in the employers' contributions for health, welfare, vacation, and retirement benefits of 1½ percent, bringing the total contributions to 9 percent of the payroll.

Petroleum. An agreement reached on June 14 by the Sinclair Oil Companies and the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union, representing about 10,000 employees, provided a general wage increase of 5 percent retroactive to April 1, which was advanced to 6 percent on May 1. The contract also changed supplementary benefits including increased premium pay for work on holidays, and improved hospital, surgical, and vacation benefits.

Union Affairs

Investigations. The U. S. Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field opened hearings on June 6 on the 160,000-member Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union. Earlier charges by Curtis Sims, suspended union secretary-treasurer,[7] of misuse of union funds by International President James Cross and former Vice President George Stuart

[4] See Monthly Labor Review, August 1956, p. 950.
[5] See Monthly Labor Review, May 1957, p. 616.
[6] See Monthly Labor Review, March 1957, p. 365.
[7] See Monthly Labor Review, May 1957, p. 614.

were probed. Anthony Conforti, president of Local 1 in Chicago, testified that, "at the direction of Mr. Stuart," he had made unrecorded payments totaling about $10,500 to Mr. Stuart out of a fund originally set up for organizing work (a fund from which Mr. Conforti "never did any organizing work"). Reportedly, the funds were used to buy Mr. Stuart and Mr. Cross automobiles which were subsequently returned by them to the local. All told, Mr. Stuart was accused of misuse of $40,000 of union funds; upon being called to testify, he invoked the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer the committee's questions.

On the following day, Max Kralstein (a vice president and an international representative) and Kay Lower (an alleged union-financed "girl friend" of Mr. Cross) testified on gifts and money they had received. A testimonial dinner (financed largely by employer contributions) was tendered to Mr. Kralstein in June 1956, from which he reportedly netted about $60,000 for a home, furnishings, and other accessories. In citing instances involving other union officials, Kralstein said such dinners were "nothing new." Miss Lower reportedly had received money from the union for "organizing" help at a Los Angeles bakery where she had "talked" to workers about joining the union. In addition, she reported she "used to" get other money from Mr. Cross but "never kept any record" of funds from him or the union. Later in the month, on June 19, Mr. Cross testified that Miss Lower was in fact an undercover organizer for the union and had never received union funds for anything but union organizing activity.

On June 18, several witnesses testified before the Committee on alleged terror tactics used by international union officials to enforce their rule over local union officials. Gilbert Mann (former president of Local 100 in Chicago) declared that he "resigned under pressure," while Joseph Kane, president of Local 535 in Long Island City, stated that he was beaten up by Cross and Stuart last October because of his opposition to changes in the union's constitution proposed by Mr. Cross.

Mr. Cross was also accused of virtually imposing a substandard contract on union members employed by Zion Industries, Inc., of Zion, Ill., by withdrawing permission for a strike. Peter Carbona, secretary-treasurer of Local 1, testified that when negotiations were concluded with this company the new contract contained few changes from the old one, while other workers in the area in similar industries were winning better contracts. After Mr. Carbona had testified, Robert F. Kennedy, chief counsel of the committee, revealed that he had evidence showing that Martin Philipsborn (a principal in Zion Industries) had made 2 loans of more than $100,000 to Mr. Cross.[8]

In answer to these charges, Mr. Cross on June 20 admitted that he had borrowed $100,000 from a person connected with the Illinois bakery but denied that the loan influenced his union's contract negotiations with the company, or that the resulting agreement was substandard.

In an investigation headed by Senator Albert Gore of the Senate Public Works Subcommittee, Maurice A. Hutcheson, president of the 850,000-member Carpenters union, invoked the Fifth Amendment when questioned about his alleged participation in a 5-way split of some $80,000 in profits on right-of-way land sales for use in the Federal aid highway system in Indiana. Also under investigation by the subcommittee were the Carpenters' general treasurer and 2d vice president, Frank M. Chapman and O. William Blaier, respectively, as well as Virgil W. Smith, former chairman of the Indiana State Highway Department, and Harry V. Doggett, former chief land buyer for the department—all of whom also invoked the Fifth Amendment.

Internal Affairs. On June 5, the Industrial Union Department of the AFL–CIO informed the Teamsters, the Distillery Workers, and the Plasterers to pay their delinquent dues by July 1 or face suspension. Expulsion from the IUD would not affect the standing of the unions in the AFL–CIO itself, but would deny them any help from the department on strikes or organizing campaigns. The Teamsters Union was supposed to pay dues at the rate of 2 cents a month for its 400,000 members in the department, but early in 1957, it had announced that it was withdrawing all but 25,000 of its members from the IUD and would pay no dues on the withdrawn members after February.[9]

[8] In Chicago, Martin Philipsborn, Jr., said, "Zion Industries, Inc., never made any loan to Cross and never received any favored treatment . . . from the Baker's Union." He did, however, add that his uncle once acted as a broker to arrange a "small" Federal Housing Administration loan for Cross.

[9] See Monthly Labor Review, April 1957, p. 491.

In a letter in early June to the Bay Area Joint Council of Teamsters, Frank Brewster, head of the Western Conference of Teamsters, admitted that "the McClellan hearings [had] brought to [his] attention several shortcomings regarding the financial management of the conference."[10] He urged a series of constitutional reforms in the use of union funds including an annual financial audit, a ban on the use of conference funds for "personal use of any kind," and investigation of brokerage arrangements in health and welfare plans.

Toward the end of the month, on June 27, the Western Conference adopted some changes in its constitution. Mr. Brewster remained as head of the organization after being instrumental in changing a proposal for an elective president,[11] but the name of his office was changed from chairman to president. Other offices were made elective—for the first time—and a 16-man executive board was created. The revised constitution (subject to ratification by the international union at its September convention) also includes controls on union finances, e. g., provisions for audits and reports.

The policy of the United Automobile Workers regarding union members who invoke the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution was set forth in June in an administrative letter from union president Walter P. Reuther to all UAW locals. It was recognized in the letter that there might be situations in which persons appearing before congressional investigating committees would feel compelled to invoke the amendment "for the very reasons for which the founding fathers wrote it into the Bill of Rights." It did, however, criticize the use of the Fifth Amendment by union members because "the matter [then] is no longer purely personal . . . and inescapably involves the union as an organization in the matter." Hence, the letter went on to say, "the union . . . must take prompt steps to protect itself by determining beyond a doubt whether the member is eligible to hold a position of leadership in the union . . ."

In an action described by the International Association of Machinists as "unprecedented in trade union history," the Machinists announced on June 10 the dismissal of 3 organizers who invoked the Fifth Amendment before the U. S. Senate Internal Security Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee in response to questions about alleged past Communist connections. The Machinists said the three were former representatives of the United Electrical Workers (Ind.) and were "inherited" by the union during the past year. The IAM declared that the ouster was "the first taken by a union with regard to its representatives since the AFL–CIO Executive Council last February set its Fifth Amendment policy."[12]

Also in June, the Machinists, together with the Air Line Pilots Association, announced the signing of a jurisdictional and mutual assistance pact. The agreement, affecting more than 50,000 employees of virtually every certificated airline and every major airport in the United States, includes provisions for recognizing certain spheres of operation of the 2 unions,[13] procedures for settling disputes between the unions, and assistance in contractual talks.

The international labor organizations on the State level in Mississippi and Connecticut became the twenty-third and twenty-fourth such units, respectively, to merge since the AFL and CIO merger in December 1955. The Mississippi AFL–CIO Labor Council has a membership of about 30,000; the Connecticut merger, completed on June 13, has about 200,000 members. With the help of AFL–CIO President George Meany, a basic merger agreement was reached by the AFL and CIO groups in New York State covering over 2 million workers—the largest State labor organization in the country. Under the new arrangement, subject to ratification later in the year, the "New York State AFL–CIO" would be headed by 2 representatives from each body, and 15 of the remaining 25 members of the executive board would be from the AFL State Federation of Labor.

On June 13, the first "general work stoppage" in 25 years in the New York garment industry occurred when members of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union left their jobs (by agreement with the employers) to honor not only the 25th anniversary of David Dubinsky's presidency of the ILGWU, but also to mark 25 years of prog-

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[10] On June 26, a United States district court judge found Mr. Brewster guilty of contempt of Congress arising from his refusal to answer questions before the Senate Investigations Subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee in January. Mr. Brewster announced he would appeal the decision.

[11] Earlier in the week Mr. Brewster had been reappointed to this office by letter from Dave Beck, Teamster president.

[12] See Monthly Labor Review, March 1957, pp. 350 and 361.

[13] The Air Line Pilots Association represents flight employees while the International Association of Machinists bargains for ground maintenance, mechanical, and service employees.

ress for this union. In his speech before 17,000 persons in Madison Square Garden, Mr. Dubinsky pointed out, among other things, that since 1932 overall membership had increased almost 18-fold, while employment in the women's garment industry increased only about 1½ times.

Conventions. In Kansas City, Mo., at the 11th annual convention of the Communications Workers Union, Joseph A. Beirne was reelected president in the first election challenge he has faced while in office. A. T. Jones, the challenger,[14] not only lost this campaign but was also defeated for reelection as a union vice president. James Massey succeeded Mr. Jones while the two other vice presidents and the secretary-treasurer (all Beirne supporters) were reelected without opposition. In addition, the delegates (representing over 266,000 union members) voted to support a motion submitted by the executive board authorizing it to conduct a membership referendum on a proposed life insurance plan it had drawn up as an answer to insurance offers from management.

The 60th annual convention of the American Federation of Musicians opened in Denver, Colo., on June 10. One resolution voted on charged James C. Petrillo (president of the union since 1940) with "arbitrary, dictatorial powers . . . in conflict with every democratic procedure." The resolution was defeated by a voice vote in spite of the fact that Mr. Petrillo urged the surprised delegates to the convention to rescind his broad authority—stating that such action would remove "a political football" for anyone who wanted to criticize the union.

On May 24, at the third biennial convention of the Aluminum Workers Union in Vancouver, Wash., the delegates voted to amend their constitution to increase dues by 25 cents a month. In addition, a resolution calling for a 30-hour workweek in the aluminum industry at 40 hours pay was also passed, but resolutions concerning merger with the United Steelworkers were defeated. President Eddie Stahl was reelected after his term of office was changed from 2 to 4 years.

At the biennial convention of the Office Employes' International Union in Minneapolis, President Howard A. Coughlin, as well as other members of the executive board, was reelected. Subject to approval by the AFL–CIO Executive Council, the convention delegates (representing 50,000 union members) also voted to change the name of the union to the Office and Professional Employes' Union because of the alleged impact of automation on office work. Mr. Coughlin noted that this change was not intended to affect the union's existing jurisdiction with "professional" unions (e. g., the American Newspaper Guild and the American Federation of Technical Engineers) and that the union's traditional jurisdiction over "any phase of office, clerical, and related work" would remain unchanged.

Other Developments

On June 14, the New York City Transit Authority agreed to include its 38,000 employees under the Federal social security system.[15] Under the plan (retroactive to January 1, 1956), the Authority will pay half the cost while the remainder will be paid by the employees. The agreement developed from discussions with the Transport Workers Union.

In late June, more than 100,000 New York City employees also came in line for social security benefits, which are estimated to cost the city between $8 and $9 million dollars annually and will be in addition to retirement plans currently in effect. Under the Federal law, firemen and policemen will not be eligible but are already included in separate city retirement plans.

The State of California raised maximum unemployment compensation pay from $33 to $40 a week and temporary disability and workmen's compensation benefits each from $40 to $50 a week, while the Territory of Hawaii became the first jurisdiction in the United States to extend unemployment compensation to agricultural workers.[16] Under the Hawaiian plan, which will be financed by employer payments, farm workers employed more than 30 weeks in a given year may

[14] In a preconvention dispute, Mr. Jones charged on June 9 that the union president had falsely charged him of misappropriating $25,000 in union funds. Mr. Beirne had denied that he had made the accusation and charged Mr. Jones with engaging in "gutter politics."

[15] Amendments to the Social Security Act in 1956 permitted coverage of State and local government employees (see Monthly Labor Review, October 1956, p. 1161), and in 1957 the New York State legislature implemented this change.

[16] In February 1956, the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union negotiated unemployment benefits for field workers in the Island's pineapple industry (see Monthly Labor Review, April 1956, p. 456). See also Unemployment Insurance for Hawaiian Agricultural Workers (in Monthly Labor Review, May 1957, pp. 586-588).

receive up to $35 a week for 20 weeks if they become unemployed.

Court Rulings. On June 3, the United States Supreme Court ruled that Federal courts can require companies or unions to honor the arbitration clauses in their collective bargaining agreements.[17] The decision arose from conflicting lower court rulings involving Goodall-Sanford, Inc., Lincoln Mills of Alabama, and the General Electric Co.'s Ashland, Mass., plant.

A Supreme Court ruling on the use of the Fifth Amendment was announced on June 10. The decision (reversing a previous contempt finding by a Federal court of appeals) ruled that a Teamster union official (Joseph Curcio) was within his rights in invoking the Fifth Amendment rather than answering questions of a grand jury as to the whereabouts of records in his keeping. The Court pointed out that such compulsory testimony "requires him to disclose the contents of his own mind . . . [and would be] contrary to the spirit and letter of the Fifth Amendment." However, the decision did not sanction the withholding of the documents themselves.

In a 5 to 3 decision the Supreme Court on June 17 upheld a Wisconsin State court injunction forbidding organizational picketing which was found to have the purpose of inducing an employer to urge his workers to join a union.[18] Admitting that there can be no blanket prohibitions against all picketing, the Court held that the States possessed wide discretionary powers to ban picketing in many specific cases after proper investigation.

In late May, a New York court of appeals upheld the State's minimum wage law as regarding conditions of male employment. The case arose when an operator of 20 men's "flop" houses in New York City said he could not afford to pay "hotel industry" salaries, contending that there would be no undermining of women's minimum rates since no females would be employed at these establishments. The statute states that minimum wage standards for covered industries are designed to protect women and children, but stipulates that no man shall be employed at a lower rate.

[17] See also p. 976 of this issue.
[18] See also p. 977 of this issue.

Union Conventions, September 16 to October 15, 1957

Date	*National and international unions*	*Place*
September 23	Amalgamated Lithographers of America	Chicago, Ill.
September 23	National Independent Union Council	Detroit, Mich.
September 25	International Association of Marble, Slate and Stone Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, Tile and Marble Setters, Helpers & Terrazzo Helpers.	Philadelphia, Pa.
September 27	Foreman's Association of America (Ind.)	Detroit, Mich.
September 30	International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America.	Miami Beach, Fla.
October 7	International Chemical Workers Union	Detroit, Mich.
October 15	Commercial Telegraphers Union	Buffalo, N. Y.

Date	*State federations*	*Place*
September 16	California State Federation	Oakland
September 17	Connecticut State Federation	Hartford

Book Reviews and Notes

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*Listing of a publication in this section is for record and reference only and does not constitute an endorsement of point of view or advocacy of use.*

Special Reviews

Codetermination: Labor's Middle Way in Germany. By Abraham Shuchman. Washington, Public Affairs Press, 1957. 247 pp. $4.50.

In his preface, the author remarks that "some literature has appeared in this country dealing with current codetermination legislation and practice . . ." but that his book is "the first attempt to describe and analyze not only current practice but also the meaning, evolution, and economic implications of codetermination." These statements do not do full justice to a number of serious studies on codetermination which have appeared in the United States during recent years. The author also claims more for this book than it actually offers. It does not describe and analyze the current practice of labor participation in Germany, nor does it deal with important recent developments, such as the decline in union emphasis on codetermination which first became apparent at the convention in October 1954 of the German Trade Union Confederation and may well be more than a temporary change in labor attitude.

The book has, on the other hand, genuine merits, outstanding among them the author's insight that German labor codetermination within the individual plant or enterprise has always been only part of a comprehensive program of "economic democracy" which, to be fully realized, must cover entire industries, regions, and the national economy.

This broad meaning of the term "codetermination" is clarified in Part I which also offers useful definitions of the manifold forms of labor participation, ranging from the right to information to the right to codecision. What may be missed in this discussion is a line of demarcation between codetermination and collective bargaining, which seems essential for an understanding of German thought.

One of the most valuable parts of the book—in spite of some errors in details—is the report in chapter 6 (Part III) of labor's efforts under the Weimar Republic to define and to realize "economic democracy." Any close observer of these efforts will agree with the author's statement that "the era of the Weimar Republic produced all the elements that make up the structure and ideology of codetermination, as it is demanded by the German Federation of Trade Unions today."

In the author's opinion, the Federal laws of 1951 and 1952, which are described in Part IV, are actually aimed "at improving industrial relations by fostering cooperation between labor and management while, at the same time, preserving fully management's right to manage." In appraising the laws, the author correctly states that the general Plant Organization Law of 1952 gives to the worker, "at best, a right of consultation." Less well founded seems his judgment that under the Coal and Steel Act labor does not have "a real right of codecision," even in those policy matters which are handled by company supervisory boards, which contain representatives of the workers. It is, of course, too early for a definite judgment. But the author might have checked his assumptions against the actual experience which is already available, for instance, in the informative study Codetermination in the German Steel Industry, by W. Michael Blumenthal. It is certainly true that an arrangement limited to two industries like the Coal and Steel Act is at best only a first step towards "economic democracy."

In the final and most significant part of his book, the author analyzes the implications which "full codetermination," as envisaged by the German unions, would have upon the economic order. The scheme would not interfere with the legal status of ownership, but would limit the economic controls which at present are exercised by owners, managers, and other economic interests, represented by the stockholders, by introducing labor as an additional control group. It would allow and support centralized economic planning and direction—one of the goals at which the unions

aim—and would, in the unions' opinion, assure stable and full employment and a continuous rise of productivity, and help labor to a more adequate share of the national income.

The question whether such order would actually have the beneficial results which the unions expect is approached by the author with cautious optimism. He recognizes the difficulties of reconciling democracy with the requirements of a planned and managed economy, and the importance of a "spirit of compromise" in a partnership of management and labor. In any case, he considers the unions' program as "part of the worldwide search for the optimal combination of freedom and order" that "could, if successfully implemented, mark for the peoples of the world a new course between capitalism and collectivism."

—Oscar Weigert
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Wage Incentives as a Managerial Tool. By William B. Wolf. New York, Columbia University Press, 1957. 143 pp., bibliography. $3.50.

Most of the existing literature on wage incentives, according to the author, presents very little from the point of view of management. The most thorough studies have dealt with union attitudes and activities. Management literature has centered attention on descriptions and apparent benefits of specific wage incentive plans. This brief volume presents, for the student and practitioner, an empirical study of the actual impact of wage incentives on manufacturing costs and an analysis of whether incentives accomplish the objectives of management based on the theory and logic underlying their use.

Following an introductory chapter on the nature of wage incentives, the author presents the findings of his field investigations in 26 plants. He concludes that both desirable and undesirable results arise from their use. On the positive side, wage incentives can contribute to increased worker output, allow management considerable flexibility in adjusting to changing market conditions, and force management to do a better job of scheduling production. Negative aspects of wage incentives, discussed under the heading of operating problems, include tendencies of workers to deceive time study men, slowdowns, strikes, grievances over standards, pressure for premature rating of standards for new jobs, pressure to misapply the incentive idea, ceilings on output, fraudulent practices, and friction and animosity among workers. Mentioned, also, are the required employment of additional administrative personnel and management's claim that wage incentives at times provide workers with a device for directly appropriating part of the benefits of technological improvements.

The third chapter reviews the theory and logic of wage incentives and the implications of this logic under actual operating conditions. Of particular interest is the discussion of worker motivation and conflicts that may occur. A final chapter sets forth observations framed as precepts and caveats to guide practitioners in the use of wage incentives. The writer concludes that "although wage incentives may be useful to management, they have inherent weaknesses leading to rigidities, friction, and hypertrophy."

Although this book offers much that is useful, particularly to those planning the installation or revision of wage incentive plans, too heavy emphasis appears to be placed on the negative aspects of the findings.

—Toivo P. Kanninen
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Womanpower. New York, National Manpower Council, 1957. xxxiii, 371 pp., bibliography. $5, Columbia University Press, New York.

In Womanpower, the National Manpower Council deals with one-third of the total labor force, a heterogeneous segment numbering some 22 million.

Part I summarizes changes in women's employment since 1890 and presents recommendations to foster the effective development and utilization of womanpower. Part II, the bulk of the volume, reviews in some detail the facts about women workers and discusses their implications. Included are succinct and informative chapters on women workers at the present time, in the past 60 years, and during wartime. Other subjects analyzed and evaluated are women's education and training, and the experiences and characteristics of women as workers in business and industry, in professional work, and in the armed services.

The present position of women in the economy is viewed as a "revolutionary" one. At the end of the last century, about half the adult women

never entered paid employment at all, and those who did, entered primarily for just a short period before marriage, unless unusual circumstances arose. Today at least 9 out of 10 women work outside the home during the course of their lives, and they are likely to spend a considerable, though discontinuous, period at paid work.

A major shift of this nature in itself makes the study desirable and the recommendations highly significant. In effect, a program is being recommended to maximize the personal or human capital of the economy. Development of such intangible capital differs from other capital investment in two ways: (1) It is usually done by persons other than those who expect to realize the returns from the investment, i. e., by parents; (2) expenditure intended for personal self-development may be indistinguishable from that intended to bring higher future earnings from work.

If growing numbers of women continue as workers for a considerable length of time (and this is viewed by the Council as likely if opportunities for women to work continue), it becomes desirable from an economic standpoint to encourage greater investment in their skill and training. Furthermore, since ability of a high order is a relatively scarce resource, it is important not to shut out women capable of contributing such ability.

Of course, life is more than economics, and the report has done well to recognize that there may be ground for differing opinions on a variety of issues having to do with women workers. It points out the realities and diversities of women's lives, and marks down as a "stubborn fact" that cannot be disregarded, the strong pull toward preoccupation with family responsibilities.

Questions of the type of education appropriate for college women and of the desirability of mobilization of women in an emergency, are discussed in the same objective and inquiring vein. Likewise, the question of whether there is need for revision of protective legislation for women in industry is not ruled on one way or the other, but rather a review of the matter is proposed.

In all, the Council has made an illuminating and judicious contribution on the subject of "not only an essential but also a distinctive part of our manpower resources."

—Janet M. Hooks
Champaign, Illinois

Youth at Work [Great Britain]—A Five-Year Study by an Appointed Factory Doctor. By M. E. M. Herford. London, Max Parrish and Co., Ltd., 1957. 159 pp., bibliography. $3.

In his capacity as the appointed factory doctor for a local district in Great Britain, the author is in a good position to understand the problems youth face in making the transition from school to work and to point up the lacks in community services set up to handle such problems.

He describes the frustrations of the medical examiner who, charged with the responsibility of determining whether a young person is physically fit for employment, has neither the time to conduct an adequate examination nor ways of providing treatment for the defects he uncovers. He can do very little in a positive way to help youth find jobs suited to their physical and mental capacities when there is no adequate vocational guidance or specialized placement service.

Dr. Herford knows a great deal about the factories in his area, their working conditions, and the kinds of supervision and training offered youth, but he does not have the opportunity to work closely enough with the Youth Employment Service. Greater cooperation with the Youth Employment Service would be particularly helpful in placing retarded and physically handicapped children, but this would require broadening of the functions of both the appointed factory doctor and the Youth Employment Service.

In further evaluating his job, Dr. Herford suggests that the appointed factory doctor, if placed on a full-time basis, could obtain the confidence of youth through the medical examination and thereby play a key role in helping them realize their potential as workers and citizens. Also recommended are a continuous medical history record starting with the school medical record (not presently available to the appointed factory doctor), and closer cooperation between the appointed factory doctor and the general practictioner.

Agencies and organizations in those States in the United States where medical examinations are required for employment certificates will find information in the book that can be used to strengthen their programs.

Helen S. Corcoran
Bureau of Labor Standards

Automation

The Push-Button World—Automation Today. Edited by E. M. Hugh-Jones. Norman, Okla., University of Oklahoma Press, 1956. 158 pp., bibliography. $3.75.

The Scope of Automation. By S. Moos. (*In* The Economic Journal, Royal Economic Society, London, March 1957, pp. 26–39. 10s.; also available from St. Martin's Press, New York.)

The Impact of Technology on Economic Growth. By Richard E. Ball. (*In* American Journal of Economics and Sociology, New York, April 1957, pp. 281–290. $1.)

Child and Youth Employment

Youth Training-Incentives—Conference Proceedings. Washington, President's Committee on Government Contracts, 1957. 85 pp. 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

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Collective Bargaining

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[2] This table is included in the January, April, July, and October issues of the Review.

A: Employment and payrolls

TABLE A–1: Estimated total labor force classified by employment status, hours worked, and sex

[In thousands]

Employment status	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over [1]														
	1957 [2]						1956							Annual average	
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. [3]	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1956	1955
Total, both sexes															
Total labor force	72,661	70,714	69,771	69,562	69,128	68,638	69,855	70,560	70,905	70,896	71,787	72,325	72,274	70,387	68,896
Civilian labor force	69,842	67,893	66,951	66,746	66,311	65,821	67,029	67,732	68,082	68,069	68,947	69,489	69,430	67,530	65,847
Unemployment	3,337	2,715	2,690	2,882	3,121	3,244	2,479	2,463	1,909	1,998	2,195	2,833	2,927	2,551	2,654
Unemployed 4 weeks or less	2,028	1,398	1,251	1,167	1,335	1,645	1,231	1,401	964	1,019	1,011	1,384	1,676	1,214	1,138
Unemployed 5–10 weeks	620	520	507	684	883	808	580	443	408	368	491	784	556	594	598
Unemployed 11–14 weeks	182	161	224	368	288	292	183	182	117	139	223	184	195	211	217
Unemployed 15–26 weeks	261	377	439	410	390	312	238	233	209	261	237	269	326	301	367
Unemployed over 26 weeks	247	260	267	253	227	188	247	204	211	209	233	213	175	232	336
Employment	66,504	65,178	64,261	63,865	63,190	62,578	64,550	65,269	66,174	66,071	66,752	66,655	66,503	64,979	63,193
Nonagricultural	58,970	58,519	58,506	58,431	57,996	57,643	59,440	59,076	59,000	58,683	59,487	58,955	58,627	58,394	56,464
Worked 35 hours or more	46,988	47,116	47,230	46,989	46,183	46,638	48,309	43,158	46,867	47,371	45,975	43,661	46,524	46,062	45,046
Worked 15–34 hours	6,241	6,576	6,671	6,699	7,134	6,612	6,555	11,164	7,305	5,963	5,710	5,725	5,973	6,715	6,422
Worked 1–14 hours	2,498	2,942	2,920	3,065	2,894	2,672	2,804	2,775	2,646	2,516	2,171	2,283	2,473	2,648	2,261
With a job but not at work [4]	3,243	1,886	1,684	1,678	1,787	1,721	1,772	1,980	2,182	2,834	5,631	7,287	3,657	2,969	2,736
Agricultural	7,534	6,659	5,755	5,434	5,195	4,935	5,110	6,192	7,173	7,388	7,265	7,700	7,876	6,585	6,730
Worked 35 hours or more	5,402	4,616	3,851	3,492	3,254	3,032	3,245	4,163	5,384	5,554	5,300	5,419	5,647	4,577	4,887
Worked 15–34 hours	1,622	1,523	1,411	1,352	1,264	1,162	1,175	1,445	1,305	1,348	1,384	1,656	1,623	1,399	1,332
Worked 1–14 hours	396	351	356	364	454	471	460	433	350	329	361	431	430	416	314
With a job but not at work [4]	115	170	137	225	222	270	229	151	134	157	219	194	177	192	196
Males															
Total labor force	50,160	48,657	48,214	48,006	47,692	47,498	47,927	48,303	48,340	48,490	49,682	49,969	49,928	48,579	48,054
Civilian labor force	47,375	45,870	45,428	45,223	44,908	44,714	45,135	45,508	45,550	45,697	46,875	47,167	47,118	45,756	45,041
Unemployment	2,054	1,665	1,809	1,950	2,095	2,150	1,665	1,466	1,124	1,152	1,319	1,672	1,767	1,608	1,752
Employment	45,321	44,205	43,620	43,273	42,813	42,564	43,470	44,042	44,426	44,546	45,556	45,495	45,351	44,148	43,290
Nonagricultural	39,647	38,982	38,747	38,635	38,331	38,244	39,112	39,020	39,007	39,056	39,880	39,569	39,337	38,870	37,803
Worked 35 hours or more	33,713	33,251	33,027	33,046	32,439	32,619	33,620	30,422	33,036	33,519	32,980	31,439	33,358	32,536	31,897
Worked 15–34 hours	2,984	3,165	3,350	3,260	3,424	3,291	3,080	6,232	3,482	2,771	2,809	2,888	2,875	3,388	3,257
Worked 1–14 hours	1,096	1,309	1,248	1,218	1,228	1,143	1,219	1,126	1,123	1,012	863	957	1,071	1,135	967
With a job but not at work [4]	1,854	1,257	1,122	1,111	1,240	1,190	1,193	1,240	1,366	1,754	3,168	4,285	2,033	1,810	1,681
Agricultural	5,674	5,222	4,872	4,638	4,482	4,320	4,358	5,022	5,419	5,490	5,676	5,926	6,013	5,278	5,487
Worked 35 hours or more	4,499	4,006	3,560	3,279	3,076	2,854	2,998	3,741	4,374	4,484	4,511	4,640	4,806	3,993	4,208
Worked 15–34 hours	820	815	912	856	867	825	773	837	691	636	732	864	775	806	777
Worked 1–14 hours	260	249	282	309	354	400	378	307	226	226	242	296	294	308	233
With a job but not at work [4]	96	152	118	194	185	240	210	137	128	144	191	156	139	171	177
Females															
Total labor force	22,500	22,056	21,556	21,557	21,436	21,140	21,928	22,258	22,565	22,405	22,105	22,355	22,346	21,808	20,842
Civilian labor force	22,467	22,023	21,523	21,524	21,403	21,107	21,894	22,224	22,532	22,372	22,071	22,321	22,312	21,774	20,806
Unemployment	1,283	1,050	882	932	1,026	1,094	814	997	785	847	876	1,161	1,160	943	903
Employment	21,183	20,974	20,641	20,592	20,377	20,013	21,080	21,227	21,748	21,525	21,196	21,160	21,153	20,831	19,904
Nonagricultural	19,323	19,537	19,758	19,796	19,665	19,399	20,327	20,056	19,994	19,627	19,607	19,386	19,290	19,524	18,661
Worked 35 hours or more	13,275	13,865	14,203	13,943	13,745	14,018	14,689	12,736	13,831	13,852	12,995	12,222	13,166	13,526	13,147
Worked 15–34 hours	3,257	3,411	3,322	3,439	3,710	3,321	3,475	4,932	3,823	3,192	2,841	2,837	3,098	3,327	3,164
Worked 1–14 hours	1,402	1,632	1,672	1,847	1,666	1,529	1,585	1,649	1,523	1,504	1,308	1,326	1,402	1,513	1,294
With a job but not at work [4]	1,389	628	562	567	544	531	579	740	817	1,080	2,463	3,002	1,624	1,158	1,055
Agricultural	1,860	1,437	883	796	712	614	752	1,171	1,754	1,898	1,589	1,775	1,863	1,307	1,243
Worked 35 hours or more	902	609	291	213	178	178	248	422	1,010	1,070	789	779	841	585	589
Worked 15–34 hours	802	708	499	496	398	337	403	608	614	712	652	792	848	594	555
Worked 1–14 hours	137	101	74	56	100	71	82	126	124	103	119	165	136	108	81
With a job but not at work [4]	19	18	19	31	36	30	20	14	6	13	28	38	38	21	19

[1] Estimates are based on information obtained from a sample of households and are subject to sampling variability. Data relate to the calendar week ending nearest the 15th day of the month. The employed total includes all wage and salary workers, self-employed persons, and unpaid workers in family-operated enterprises. Persons in institutions are not included.

Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

[2] Beginning with January 1957, two groups numbering between 200,000 and 300,000 which were formerly classified as employed (under "with a job but not at work") were assigned to different classifications, mostly to the unemployed. For a full explanation, see Monthly Report on the Labor Force, February 1957 (Current Population Reports, Labor Force, Series P–57, No. 176).

[3] Survey week contained legal holiday.

[4] Includes persons who had a job or business but who did not work during the survey week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute. Prior to January 1957, also included were persons on layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff and persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days. Most of the persons in these groups have, since that time, been classified as unemployed.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A–2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry [1]

[In thousands]

Industry	1957						1956							Annual average	
	June [2]	May [3]	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1956	1955
Total employees	52,727	52,420	52,245	51,894	51,704	51,716	53,639	53,007	52,952	52,663	52,258	51,258	52,135	51,878	50,056
Mining	851	836	833	831	833	832	837	837	836	842	839	765	833	816	777
Metal	114.3	112.2	110.8	110.2	110.2	110.2	111.1	111.3	112.4	113.8	110.2	85.3	112.0	108.3	101.4
Iron	.....	38.5	36.1	34.8	34.9	35.1	35.7	36.5	38.0	38.8	36.5	11.2	37.8	34.6	34.2
Copper	.....	33.5	33.5	33.9	33.7	33.6	33.7	33.7	33.6	33.8	33.6	33.5	33.4	33.3	28.9
Lead and zinc	.....	17.3	18.2	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.1	17.7	17.7	17.3	17.3	17.6	17.4	16.6
Anthracite	.....	26.6	28.5	30.4	30.8	31.1	31.8	30.6	30.3	29.8	30.0	29.0	29.2	29.7	31.3
Bituminous coal	240.6	238.8	239.0	240.1	242.9	242.0	242.4	240.7	240.6	239.4	235.3	188.6	233.4	230.8	218.7
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production	.....	340.6	339.8	338.8	338.7	336.5	336.1	335.4	333.1	338.5	342.9	342.9	338.8	330.8	317.1
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)	.....	204.6	204.0	202.3	201.8	200.4	197.6	197.6	197.3	202.9	205.6	205.3	200.9	196.4	189.0
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	119.2	117.8	115.3	111.8	110.0	111.8	115.7	118.7	119.9	120.6	120.9	119.4	119.7	116.2	108.3
Contract construction	3,210	3,080	2,906	2,756	2,673	2,667	2,997	3,174	3,296	3,342	3,361	3,256	3,237	2,993	2,759
Nonbuilding construction	.....	660	572	514	496	502	580	647	698	715	722	705	709	606	516
Highway and street	.....	294.9	237.3	199.9	184.9	191.5	233.3	274.1	309.7	324.2	329.1	323.9	320.3	263.3	232.4
Other nonbuilding construction	.....	364.7	334.7	314.1	310.6	310.4	346.9	372.8	388.5	391.2	392.9	381.1	388.9	342.6	284.0
Building construction	.....	2,420	2,334	2,242	2,177	2,165	2,417	2,527	2,598	2,627	2,639	2,551	2,528	2,387	2,243
General contractors	.....	981.7	944.6	898.7	878.2	885.7	1,001.6	1,054.7	1,099.1	1,116.5	1,130.0	1,087.8	1,076.4	995.1	922.6
Special-trade contractors	.....	1,438.5	1,389.5	1,343.3	1,298.5	1,279.5	1,415.5	1,472.5	1,498.7	1,510.9	1,509.3	1,463.2	1,451.8	1,391.8	1,320.8
Plumbing and heating	.....	333.1	334.6	331.8	331.5	335.1	345.7	351.1	355.9	355.2	351.8	346.4	342.1	334.0	317.0
Painting and decorating	.....	189.6	176.5	159.0	148.9	151.5	176.4	192.0	203.8	214.0	217.8	202.3	195.7	179.5	162.3
Electrical work	.....	221.1	218.2	219.5	221.0	223.2	228.7	226.4	226.4	221.2	213.8	205.8	195.3	198.1	168.4
Other special-trade contractors	.....	694.7	660.2	633.0	597.1	569.7	664.7	703.0	712.6	720.5	725.9	708.7	718.7	680.2	673.1
Manufacturing	16,626	16,748	16,822	16,933	16,945	16,959	17,159	17,180	17,238	17,119	17,035	16,301	16,825	16,905	16,563
Durable goods [4]	9,879	9,880	9,927	9,976	9,992	9,990	10,067	10,071	9,999	9,826	9,780	9,313	9,800	9,825	9,549
Nondurable goods [4]	6,947	6,868	6,895	6,957	6,953	6,969	7,088	7,113	7,239	7,293	7,255	6,988	7,025	7,080	7,014
Ordnance and accessories	127.6	127.6	129.4	130.0	130.6	132.0	132.9	131.5	131.0	131.6	129.3	130.9	130.5	130.6	139.2
Food and kindred products	1,500.7	1,452.9	1,433.1	1,430.8	1,429.2	1,459.0	1,521.8	1,573.0	1,659.3	1,738.1	1,707.1	1,598.4	1,550.3	1,552.0	1,536.9
Meat products	.....	320.5	320.3	323.1	325.4	338.2	350.8	353.1	347.9	342.6	340.9	336.7	335.5	337.4	325.9
Dairy products	.....	104.5	101.5	99.4	98.7	102.6	103.8	105.7	107.6	112.2	117.2	118.8	116.9	109.3	112.7
Canning and preserving	.....	168.1	166.1	158.0	159.5	164.9	183.0	215.8	300.7	362.6	358.9	255.7	213.1	231.1	227.4
Grain-mill products	.....	114.9	114.4	116.1	116.3	116.5	117.0	116.8	120.1	121.0	121.9	122.3	120.2	118.7	121.3
Bakery products	.....	287.2	286.5	285.9	286.2	286.3	290.8	292.1	293.1	290.7	292.0	291.5	292.5	289.1	285.9
Sugar	.....	24.9	25.4	25.2	25.9	30.4	42.7	46.8	44.6	29.8	27.1	27.4	27.2	31.8	32.4
Confectionery and related products	.....	73.5	75.6	77.4	79.1	81.1	86.6	86.6	87.2	83.8	77.9	70.0	71.5	79.3	79.8
Beverages	.....	218.8	207.4	209.0	202.7	204.2	211.1	218.1	218.2	224.7	227.6	232.0	226.8	215.3	211.1
Miscellaneous food products	.....	140.5	135.9	136.7	135.4	134.8	136.0	138.0	139.9	140.7	143.6	144.0	146.6	140.0	140.4
Tobacco manufactures	82.6	82.3	82.8	85.9	92.6	97.3	101.7	104.7	112.4	114.7	106.1	83.9	86.4	97.3	102.2
Cigarettes	.....	33.9	33.7	33.7	33.7	34.2	34.3	34.6	34.2	34.3	34.5	34.2	34.7	34.2	33.0
Cigars	.....	32.9	33.4	33.4	33.7	33.1	34.4	34.7	34.1	33.8	33.5	32.2	33.8	34.5	38.1
Tobacco and snuff	.....	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.0	7.4
Tobacco stemming and redrying	.....	8.8	9.0	12.1	18.5	23.3	26.5	28.6	37.3	30.6	31.2	10.6	10.8	21.6	23.7
Textile-mill products	1,003.6	1,004.6	1,012.1	1,020.1	1,024.5	1,026.9	1,039.3	1,046.7	1,049.5	1,046.8	1,047.8	1,019.9	1,057.8	1,057.3	1,077.0
Scouring and combing plants	.....	6.6	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.6
Yarn and thread mills	.....	118.1	118.5	119.2	120.5	120.7	121.6	121.5	120.5	120.8	120.7	119.3	122.3	123.0	129.9
Broad-woven fabric mills	.....	430.6	434.5	437.4	441.5	444.9	448.1	449.9	451.0	451.2	454.4	442.2	460.7	457.2	467.4
Narrow fabrics and small wares	.....	29.2	29.4	29.6	29.8	29.6	29.2	29.8	29.9	29.7	29.3	28.4	29.3	29.8	30.5
Knitting mills	.....	213.5	211.7	212.6	209.6	208.9	215.6	221.7	224.7	222.6	223.7	215.1	221.2	220.6	221.9
Dyeing and finishing textiles	.....	87.7	88.9	89.1	89.3	89.6	90.6	90.8	90.6	89.6	89.6	86.4	91.4	91.7	91.0
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	.....	51.1	52.8	54.3	55.2	54.0	53.8	53.5	53.7	53.6	51.6	50.6	53.9	54.2	53.1
Hats (except cloth and millinery)	.....	9.7	10.9	11.5	11.5	11.1	11.8	11.7	11.3	11.9	11.7	12.3	12.5	12.3	13.1
Miscellaneous textile goods	.....	58.1	59.2	60.0	60.4	61.3	61.7	61.0	61.0	60.5	59.8	58.8	59.7	61.6	63.5
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,186.5	1,171.5	1,204.5	1,233.4	1,228.5	1,209.2	1,227.4	1,226.9	1,230.4	1,217.9	1,220.5	1,154.5	1,181.8	1,215.4	1,206.3
Men's and boys' suits and coats	.....	120.8	122.6	124.8	124.8	124.5	125.9	125.1	125.1	125.8	125.7	118.5	124.7	124.1	119.7
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	.....	304.8	307.2	310.1	309.0	303.3	305.6	311.1	317.8	316.8	318.9	305.9	314.6	315.4	309.7
Women's outerwear	.....	335.7	357.9	372.6	372.1	368.1	371.0	359.0	353.0	350.5	359.1	331.0	332.1	356.4	358.0
Women's children's undergarments	.....	121.3	123.8	124.8	123.6	120.7	121.8	125.0	124.5	123.2	121.4	114.7	119.6	121.6	119.7
Millinery	.....	15.1	20.5	22.4	21.9	18.9	18.6	16.6	19.5	19.0	18.8	16.4	14.0	18.7	20.2
Children's outerwear	.....	75.2	72.5	76.5	78.4	75.8	74.9	75.1	77.0	75.7	74.9	74.7	76.4	74.8	73.0
Fur goods	.....	11.4	9.8	9.8	9.5	10.0	12.8	13.1	13.2	12.4	12.1	12.6	12.7	11.6	12.3
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	.....	60.6	61.2	62.7	61.1	60.2	62.8	65.3	66.5	65.8	65.3	59.3	63.8	63.4	61.4
Other fabricated textile products	.....	126.6	129.0	129.7	128.1	127.7	134.0	136.6	133.8	128.7	124.3	121.4	123.9	129.4	132.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1957						1956							Annual average	
	June [2]	May [2]	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1956	1955
Manufacturing—Continued															
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	728.5	704.3	680.0	660.9	657.4	662.9	696.9	723.9	754.4	770.9	789.2	773.3	781.6	741.4	746.6
Logging camps and contractors	.....	96.8	83.2	75.4	72.0	71.4	89.0	102.6	115.9	120.9	128.4	123.0	125.1	104.0	103.0
Sawmills and planing mills	.....	368.2	359.5	349.4	349.4	353.5	366.9	377.5	390.1	397.2	405.4	400.8	404.0	388.1	393.1
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	.....	129.2	127.2	126.4	125.9	127.2	129.2	131.3	134.6	139.2	141.8	137.6	137.9	135.8	139.8
Wooden containers	.....	52.7	52.2	52.0	52.6	53.3	53.6	53.6	54.8	54.4	54.5	54.6	55.8	55.0	55.3
Miscellaneous wood products	.....	57.4	57.9	57.7	57.5	57.5	58.2	58.9	59.0	59.2	59.1	57.3	58.8	58.5	55.4
Furniture and fixtures	371.4	368.3	372.5	373.1	373.9	373.0	380.4	381.0	386.0	384.8	379.6	367.2	372.8	379.0	368.2
Household furniture	.....	258.8	263.2	263.1	263.1	261.5	267.4	268.4	271.2	269.2	264.2	257.3	260.0	266.4	259.3
Office, public-building, and professional furniture	.....	47.2	47.6	47.4	47.9	47.4	48.0	48.2	48.9	49.4	49.6	47.7	48.1	48.1	44.2
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures	.....	38.1	37.7	37.6	37.6	38.3	38.5	37.7	39.1	39.5	39.3	36.2	38.1	37.9	37.7
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	.....	24.2	24.0	25.0	25.3	25.8	26.5	26.7	26.8	26.7	26.5	26.0	26.6	26.6	27.0
Paper and allied products	580.2	573.1	575.0	574.6	573.1	575.7	580.1	577.0	577.2	578.3	577.4	568.9	572.1	569.9	550.0
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	.....	277.9	278.8	279.1	279.6	280.9	282.5	279.2	279.6	281.9	283.6	279.9	280.8	278.0	271.2
Paperboard containers and boxes	.....	157.0	157.1	156.7	155.9	157.6	160.5	161.9	161.2	159.3	157.9	154.6	156.7	156.7	148.3
Other paper and allied products	.....	138.2	139.1	138.8	137.6	137.2	137.1	135.9	136.4	137.1	135.9	134.4	134.6	135.2	130.5
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	866.1	860.2	863.8	864.4	861.0	862.2	874.8	868.6	867.8	858.8	852.2	847.0	849.9	852.5	823.6
Newspapers	.....	320.2	320.0	319.5	318.8	317.3	321.0	316.7	317.7	316.1	314.5	313.7	314.8	313.7	302.1
Periodicals	.....	59.1	59.7	60.5	61.0	61.5	66.5	65.6	65.0	63.7	62.6	62.3	62.7	64.2	64.0
Books	.....	53.5	54.0	55.0	54.7	54.4	54.4	54.0	53.6	53.2	53.3	53.9	52.9	53.1	51.1
Commercial printing	.....	227.0	227.6	227.9	225.8	228.1	228.9	227.3	226.5	224.0	222.7	220.6	221.3	222.4	214.2
Lithographing	.....	62.3	62.6	62.7	62.1	62.2	64.0	64.5	64.3	63.6	62.8	62.0	62.5	63.1	62.0
Greeting cards	.....	16.7	16.4	16.3	16.2	17.2	18.7	20.0	20.3	19.8	19.3	18.6	19.3	18.8	18.9
Bookbinding and related industries	.....	46.0	46.4	45.9	45.9	46.2	46.5	46.1	46.7	46.8	46.4	45.5	46.1	46.0	42.9
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services	.....	75.4	77.1	76.6	76.5	75.3	74.8	74.4	73.7	71.6	70.6	70.4	70.3	71.2	68.4
Chemicals and allied products	833.0	837.5	841.8	840.1	835.7	834.5	834.4	832.6	835.5	834.0	832.8	823.7	828.0	830.6	810.5
Industrial inorganic chemicals	.....	108.0	107.7	107.7	107.6	107.8	107.8	107.7	108.3	109.4	109.2	109.1	109.7	108.4	105.0
Industrial organic chemicals	.....	315.1	316.4	317.1	317.4	318.8	318.0	316.9	316.3	317.7	320.0	313.4	316.9	315.7	308.6
Drugs and medicines	.....	101.5	101.5	101.4	100.9	100.3	100.3	100.2	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.5	97.0	97.7	93.2
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations	.....	49.9	50.3	50.6	50.6	50.2	50.1	50.3	50.6	50.7	51.5	50.4	50.4	50.3	49.8
Paints, pigments, and fillers	.....	77.5	77.0	76.6	76.6	76.4	76.2	76.3	76.4	76.7	77.4	76.8	76.5	76.2	73.8
Gum and wood chemicals	.....	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.1	8.4	8.0
Fertilizers	.....	42.3	44.9	42.0	36.7	34.4	33.3	32.2	33.7	31.9	30.1	30.6	33.4	36.0	36.7
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	.....	37.0	38.0	39.4	40.6	41.2	42.1	42.7	43.3	41.4	37.9	36.8	37.3	40.5	41.5
Miscellaneous chemicals	.....	97.6	97.3	96.6	96.7	96.9	97.9	97.7	98.6	98.0	98.4	98.8	98.7	97.4	93.9
Products of petroleum and coal	261.4	257.5	256.8	255.6	255.9	253.0	255.2	256.0	257.0	259.1	261.2	253.1	255.7	254.3	252.8
Petroleum refining	.....	205.6	205.5	204.4	204.5	203.9	203.9	203.9	204.0	205.7	207.9	205.5	203.1	202.6	201.3
Coke, other petroleum and coal products	.....	51.9	51.3	51.2	51.4	49.1	51.3	52.1	53.0	53.4	53.3	47.6	52.6	51.7	51.5
Rubber products	258.1	262.5	249.7	269.9	271.1	274.5	274.3	251.6	273.1	268.4	264.8	261.6	262.4	269.2	271.9
Tires and inner tubes	.....	111.0	97.5	113.1	113.1	113.6	113.6	94.6	112.3	112.3	111.4	111.3	111.7	111.5	115.4
Rubber footwear	.....	21.6	21.7	22.1	22.1	22.6	22.9	23.3	23.8	24.0	24.0	23.6	23.9	24.1	22.5
Other rubber products	.....	129.9	130.5	134.7	135.9	138.3	137.8	133.7	137.0	132.1	129.4	126.7	126.8	133.6	134.0
Leather and leather products	374.5	366.3	375.3	382.3	381.3	376.6	378.9	376.1	376.3	377.0	385.4	376.7	380.9	381.5	382.9
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	.....	40.4	40.7	40.9	41.5	41.7	42.2	42.2	42.3	41.8	42.5	41.8	42.7	42.7	44.6
Industrial leather belting and packing	.....	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.0
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	.....	19.7	19.9	20.4	20.5	20.2	20.4	20.1	19.6	19.3	19.9	19.6	20.0	20.0	18.3
Footwear (except rubber)	.....	238.6	243.7	248.2	246.5	245.8	244.2	239.6	237.6	239.9	247.0	243.4	247.0	246.3	248.4
Luggage	.....	16.7	16.6	16.8	16.5	15.9	16.3	16.4	16.6	16.6	17.2	16.8	17.5	16.6	16.8
Handbags and small leather goods	.....	29.2	32.6	34.0	35.0	33.0	33.9	35.2	37.2	36.2	35.7	32.7	31.2	33.7	33.1
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods	.....	16.6	16.6	16.8	16.0	14.7	16.6	17.4	17.9	18.1	18.0	17.5	17.6	17.0	16.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	550.0	550.1	549.0	545.5	543.0	545.6	558.0	563.4	567.6	563.5	567.4	559.5	569.4	561.5	548.1
Flat glass	.....	30.5	31.5	32.3	33.4	34.2	34.9	35.0	34.7	34.3	34.2	33.4	33.5	34.2	33.5
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	.....	95.8	94.8	94.1	93.1	93.6	95.5	96.9	97.4	92.3	94.9	91.2	96.4	95.0	93.7
Glass products made of purchased glass	.....	16.4	16.7	16.9	16.9	17.2	17.8	17.8	17.6	17.3	16.8	16.1	16.5	17.5	17.3
Cement, hydraulic	.....	42.6	42.2	42.4	42.3	42.4	43.2	43.4	43.6	44.0	44.4	43.9	44.0	43.4	42.6
Structural clay products	.....	80.7	80.5	79.3	78.1	80.5	83.2	84.6	87.1	88.4	88.8	88.8	90.5	86.9	82.5
Pottery and related products	.....	52.0	53.4	54.0	54.6	54.0	55.1	55.3	55.2	53.9	54.5	52.7	54.9	54.6	53.9
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	.....	120.4	117.6	114.8	113.3	112.9	116.1	118.3	119.9	121.3	122.3	121.7	121.6	117.6	111.7
Cut-stone and stone products	.....	19.2	19.2	18.9	18.8	18.8	19.2	19.4	19.4	19.6	19.3	19.8	20.0	19.5	19.8
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	.....	92.5	93.1	92.8	92.5	92.0	93.0	92.7	92.7	92.4	92.2	91.9	92.0	92.8	93.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1957						1956							Annual average	
	June [2]	May [2]	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1956	1955
Manufacturing—Continued															
Primary metal industries	1,315.0	1,315.3	1,328.0	1,338.2	1,348.8	1,355.4	1,357.3	1,353.6	1,350.6	1,345.0	1,307.6	966.0	1,335.7	1,311.0	1,284.1
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	.....	648.8	654.6	659.5	662.2	661.8	663.7	663.5	663.8	666.6	647.9	312.1	660.4	630.6	635.3
Iron and steel foundries	.....	229.5	231.5	234.9	240.4	241.8	242.9	240.9	241.0	234.8	237.8	235.5	237.1	241.0	230.5
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	.....	67.8	68.9	68.9	68.5	70.3	70.3	69.7	69.4	70.2	64.8	68.7	67.2	67.5	63.4
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	.....	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.3	14.6	14.3	14.1	14.1	14.0	14.3	13.0
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	.....	112.0	112.4	109.7	112.2	115.8	115.5	115.5	114.1	116.3	110.3	115.6	118.6	116.9	114.0
Nonferrous foundries	.....	77.3	79.6	82.3	82.6	83.8	83.5	83.3	82.8	79.7	77.2	75.5	76.2	79.6	77.5
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	.....	165.6	166.6	168.5	168.4	167.4	166.9	166.4	164.9	163.1	155.5	144.5	162.2	161.1	150.4
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1,122.8	1,121.4	1,128.2	1,134.1	1,138.8	1,137.8	1,141.8	1,142.2	1,140.6	1,114.3	1,094.7	1,054.0	1,098.7	1,116.6	1,108.6
Tin cans and other tinware	.....	56.5	57.4	55.4	54.7	53.8	53.3	53.4	58.5	61.7	61.6	61.0	60.6	57.7	58.3
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	.....	143.1	144.4	147.9	150.1	152.3	153.1	151.8	148.2	143.5	140.2	137.4	143.3	149.2	154.1
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	.....	111.3	111.7	111.4	111.6	110.3	113.6	117.0	121.2	121.2	119.6	118.1	122.7	121.4	125.7
Fabricated structural metal products	.....	327.9	323.4	322.1	320.2	317.0	316.7	316.0	315.8	314.0	312.5	292.5	307.0	303.4	278.2
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	.....	230.1	236.0	240.6	244.1	246.3	247.5	246.6	242.3	226.1	218.9	213.0	222.5	234.3	242.4
Lighting fixtures	.....	51.2	52.0	52.7	53.4	53.2	53.8	53.4	52.9	49.8	48.7	47.6	47.1	50.8	51.6
Fabricated wire products	.....	60.7	62.1	62.8	63.8	65.0	65.1	64.9	64.0	61.6	59.2	56.8	59.7	61.9	61.1
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	.....	140.6	141.2	141.2	140.9	139.9	138.7	139.1	137.7	136.4	134.0	127.6	135.8	137.9	137.2
Machinery (except electrical)	1,707.2	1,727.6	1,750.1	1,764.0	1,763.6	1,752.4	1,740.5	1,722.2	1,711.0	1,711.6	1,707.6	1,703.1	1,724.0	1,716.4	1,592.3
Engines and turbines	.....	84.0	85.0	85.5	86.5	85.8	86.5	85.5	84.1	82.6	81.2	76.6	76.5	79.6	74.3
Agricultural machinery and tractors	.....	147.6	154.2	157.3	154.7	149.4	144.9	139.2	134.4	142.3	142.1	146.5	151.6	149.5	154.3
Construction and mining machinery	.....	153.5	155.2	155.4	156.9	154.6	154.7	153.1	154.0	154.1	154.2	152.1	154.6	151.9	132.7
Metalworking machinery	.....	290.6	292.3	293.5	291.7	290.7	289.5	286.9	284.4	283.6	281.3	279.6	282.4	282.5	262.9
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	.....	183.7	183.8	185.4	185.8	187.9	188.4	188.2	187.4	188.4	188.2	189.2	190.2	188.1	179.0
General industrial machinery	.....	266.9	268.2	269.8	269.2	268.3	267.3	267.1	265.7	265.0	264.5	262.4	260.0	259.6	236.8
Office and store machines and devices	.....	134.7	136.0	136.4	136.0	134.5	131.4	130.0	127.9	123.8	125.6	124.9	125.5	124.7	109.8
Service-industry and household machines	.....	187.5	192.9	196.7	199.6	198.5	196.1	193.7	195.9	197.7	198.6	202.3	212.7	205.6	189.3
Miscellaneous machinery parts	.....	279.1	282.5	284.0	283.2	282.7	281.7	278.5	277.2	274.1	271.9	269.5	270.5	274.9	253.2
Electrical machinery	1,214.9	1,209.2	1,216.2	1,228.2	1,232.0	1,236.2	1,250.7	1,260.9	1,251.2	1,228.8	1,215.1	1,187.3	1,193.5	1,202.9	1,123.6
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	.....	418.5	424.1	428.6	430.1	433.0	433.2	432.0	432.0	428.5	425.5	421.1	420.8	415.9	383.4
Electrical appliances	.....	47.7	50.4	51.5	52.6	52.4	53.2	53.6	54.0	54.3	53.8	50.2	52.5	52.6	46.4
Insulated wire and cable	.....	26.0	26.2	26.8	27.0	27.5	27.6	27.1	27.0	26.4	25.8	25.3	25.6	26.1	22.8
Electrical equipment for vehicles	.....	71.2	75.3	79.1	79.4	79.6	78.6	77.2	74.1	70.3	67.6	66.4	67.9	73.9	80.3
Electric lamps	.....	28.4	28.5	28.4	28.3	28.6	28.4	28.5	28.6	28.3	28.0	28.4	28.4	27.1	26.6
Communication equipment	.....	568.0	562.4	564.9	565.5	566.1	579.7	592.1	585.2	570.0	563.8	548.5	549.3	557.7	515.7
Miscellaneous electrical products	.....	49.4	49.3	48.9	48.8	49.0	50.0	50.4	50.3	51.0	50.6	47.4	49.0	49.6	48.4
Transportation equipment	1,918.5	1,935.8	1,950.8	1,980.1	1,984.7	1,977.3	1,971.0	1,928.1	1,839.0	1,718.9	1,746.0	1,759.1	1,766.6	1,830.5	1,832.1
Automobiles	.....	811.7	823.4	853.1	863.6	872.7	876.4	856.1	787.7	684.9	722.0	741.9	758.1	815.2	903.8
Aircraft and parts	.....	902.4	909.1	908.6	904.8	891.5	884.6	870.7	853.4	841.2	827.5	813.9	799.2	814.4	740.5
Aircraft	554.3	557.0	557.2	554.9	546.8	540.0	531.6	522.1	515.6	509.3	500.9	490.5	499.1	466.6	
Aircraft engines and parts	179.3	183.3	184.2	183.8	181.0	181.1	177.7	173.9	170.6	166.0	164.3	162.9	165.6	147.1	
Aircraft propellers and parts	20.4	20.6	20.4	20.1	19.7	19.6	19.0	18.5	18.0	17.1	16.8	16.4	16.9	13.8	
Other aircraft parts and equipment	148.4	148.2	146.8	146.0	144.0	143.9	142.4	138.9	137.0	135.1	131.9	129.4	132.8	113.0	
Ship and boat building and repairing	146.5	143.6	145.2	142.3	139.6	137.6	132.3	127.1	125.3	126.2	132.9	134.4	128.9	123.0	
Shipbuilding and repairing	127.1	124.0	125.5	122.7	120.7	119.5	115.1	110.6	109.1	110.5	115.0	115.0	110.0	101.0	
Boatbuilding and repairing	19.4	19.6	19.7	19.6	18.9	18.1	17.2	16.5	16.2	15.7	17.9	19.4	18.9	22.0	
Railroad equipment	65.5	65.3	64.0	65.0	65.2	63.6	58.4	59.8	56.4	59.5	60.4	64.6	62.1	55.8	
Other transportation equipment	9.7	9.4	9.2	9.0	8.3	8.8	10.6	11.0	11.1	10.8	10.0	10.3	9.9	9.0	
Instruments and related products	338.5	339.6	342.3	342.2	341.2	341.7	343.4	343.4	342.4	340.8	338.6	333.2	333.3	335.9	321.0
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	.....	74.7	75.6	73.9	73.8	72.7	72.2	71.9	71.6	70.1	68.9	68.0	66.7	67.3	57.6
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	.....	85.9	86.4	87.3	86.3	87.5	88.2	88.1	87.2	85.9	85.3	84.0	83.9	85.5	82.4
Optical instruments and lenses	.....	13.9	14.0	14.1	14.1	14.0	14.1	14.0	13.9	14.0	13.6	13.7	13.9	13.9	13.8
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	.....	42.2	42.3	42.0	42.0	41.7	41.5	41.3	40.8	41.0	41.1	40.6	41.0	41.0	39.9
Ophthalmic goods	.....	24.0	24.2	24.5	24.7	24.7	24.9	24.9	25.2	25.4	25.6	25.5	25.9	25.7	25.2
Photographic apparatus	.....	68.5	68.6	68.8	69.0	69.2	69.3	69.3	69.1	69.6	70.2	68.8	68.3	68.1	65.7
Watches and clocks	.....	30.4	31.2	31.6	31.3	31.9	33.2	33.9	34.6	34.8	33.9	32.6	33.6	34.4	36.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	484.6	481.0	480.1	479.4	477.6	475.5	498.5	516.7	525.3	515.9	505.0	479.0	494.3	499.3	485.2
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	.....	47.1	47.7	48.8	50.1	50.3	51.6	52.0	52.5	51.5	50.1	46.6	48.7	50.8	52.3
Musical instruments and parts	.....	17.1	17.3	17.8	18.0	18.1	18.9	18.9	18.8	18.5	18.2	17.5	18.0	18.3	17.7
Toys and sporting goods	.....	88.2	84.9	80.8	79.1	76.1	85.0	97.3	104.1	103.0	100.0	94.0	96.8	93.2	86.9
Pens, pencils, other office supplies	.....	31.1	31.0	30.7	30.7	31.4	32.3	33.0	33.3	32.9	32.6	31.4	31.8	31.9	30.7
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	.....	58.2	59.0	60.3	60.4	60.8	62.2	64.1	65.9	65.6	65.1	61.2	62.5	63.8	64.9
Fabricated plastics products	.....	88.1	87.9	89.9	89.6	89.6	90.7	91.4	90.6	87.8	84.7	82.7	84.0	86.5	81.5
Other manufacturing industries	.....	151.2	152.3	151.1	149.7	149.2	157.8	160.0	160.1	156.6	154.3	145.6	152.5	154.8	151.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1957						1956							Annual average	
	June [2]	May [2]	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1956	1955
Transportation and public utilities	4,170	4,157	4,153	4,147	4,120	4,126	4,194	4,184	4,189	4,191	4,190	4,161	4,191	4,157	4,062
Transportation	2,754	2,750	2,747	2,746	2,723	2,733	2,797	2,785	2,792	2,783	2,769	2,742	2,798	2,768	2,727
Interstate railroads		1,137.1	1,136.0	1,132.0	1,132.5	1,139.0	1,172.5	1,174.1	1,188.1	1,188.6	1,184.4	1,171.8	1,225.2	1,190.5	1,205.3
Class I railroads		1,004.4	992.4	988.0	988.7	996.1	1,016.0	1,027.7	1,041.1	1,040.8	1,036.9	1,031.7	1,076.1	1,042.6	1,057.2
Local railways and buslines		108.5	108.4	108.6	108.5	108.2	108.6	108.6	109.0	109.8	110.1	110.4	111.2	110.6	116.1
Trucking and warehousing		821.3	821.1	820.2	819.3	817.0	842.8	838.6	832.6	820.1	809.9	798.8	800.2	807.5	764.9
Other transportation and services		683.0	681.4	685.2	662.3	669.0	672.9	663.2	661.8	664.5	664.5	661.0	661.8	658.9	640.7
Buslines, except local		44.0	43.2	42.6	42.3	42.5	41.8	42.0	42.5	43.0	43.6	43.6	42.9	42.4	43.6
Air transportation (common carrier)		145.1	144.7	143.1	141.8	141.2	137.9	136.3	135.2	134.5	134.4	133.1	131.0	130.5	114.3
Communication	811	810	809	806	803	799	802	803	801	806	813	811	794	795	750
Telephone		767.4	766.3	763.8	760.9	756.9	759.4	760.1	757.9	762.1	769.7	767.2	750.8	751.2	706.7
Telegraph		42.1	42.1	41.7	41.8	41.4	42.1	42.4	42.6	42.8	42.8	42.8	42.6	42.6	42.3
Other public utilities	605	597	597	595	594	593	595	596	596	602	608	608	599	594	585
Gas and electric utilities		573.0	572.5	570.7	569.9	569.6	571.0	571.8	572.1	578.2	583.5	583.0	574.8	570.1	562.1
Electric light and power utilities		249.1	248.8	247.9	247.1	246.6	247.2	247.3	247.4	251.2	253.6	253.3	250.1	247.8	248.7
Gas utilities		143.7	143.6	143.1	143.4	143.8	144.5	145.2	145.4	146.5	148.0	147.6	145.8	144.2	140.8
Electric light and gas utilities combined		180.2	180.1	179.7	179.4	179.2	179.3	179.3	179.3	180.5	181.9	182.1	178.9	178.1	172.6
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified		24.2	24.0	24.0	23.6	23.6	23.8	23.8	24.0	24.1	24.7	25.1	24.3	23.9	23.0
Wholesale and retail trade	11,448	11,401	11,428	11,265	11,225	11,298	12,260	11,657	11,445	11,319	11,198	11,164	11,236	11,292	10,846
Wholesale trade	3,123	3,109	3,114	3,117	3,114	3,106	3,149	3,119	3,090	3,068	3,064	3,033	3,011	3,032	2,873
Wholesalers, full-service and limited function		1,793.6	1,796.3	1,800.9	1,800.6	1,803.2	1,837.5	1,811.2	1,795.7	1,784.3	1,780.2	1,766.9	1,754.1	1,767.5	1,679.4
Automotive		121.4	121.6	120.3	119.8	119.5	119.5	119.1	119.5	120.5	121.5	120.8	119.1	118.8	113.4
Groceries, food specialties, beer, wines, and liquors		314.9	318.4	319.2	317.8	316.4	322.3	318.1	313.4	312.3	310.7	309.9	307.8	310.2	298.4
Electrical goods, machinery, hardware, and plumbing equipment		460.8	461.4	462.8	462.7	462.4	464.8	464.1	461.5	462.3	463.4	461.8	459.3	456.9	432.2
Other full-service and limited-function wholesalers		896.5	894.9	898.6	900.3	904.9	930.9	909.9	901.3	889.2	884.6	874.4	867.9	881.6	835.4
Wholesale distributors, other		1,315.7	1,317.6	1,315.9	1,313.6	1,302.7	1,311.8	1,307.6	1,294.0	1,283.3	1,283.6	1,265.8	1,257.2	1,264.9	1,193.9
Retail trade	8,325	8,292	8,314	8,148	8,111	8,192	9,111	8,538	8,355	8,251	8,134	8,131	8,225	8,260	7,973
General merchandise stores	1,372.9	1,378.7	1,401.9	1,343.0	1,333.2	1,387.7	1,969.6	1,600.2	1,475.9	1,421.5	1,344.4	1,338.5	1,380.2	1,450.7	1,430.9
Department stores and general mail-order houses		881.4	890.5	862.0	859.2	899.4	1,266.8	1,049.1	955.0	917.3	876.5	876.9	899.7	938.8	912.7
Other general merchandise stores		497.3	511.4	481.0	474.0	488.3	702.8	551.1	520.9	504.2	467.9	461.6	480.5	511.9	518.2
Food and liquor stores	1,601.7	1,599.1	1,602.6	1,590.8	1,586.8	1,575.2	1,612.2	1,587.9	1,567.5	1,549.4	1,541.5	1,549.8	1,554.2	1,553.6	1,486.4
Grocery, meat, and vegetable markets		1,125.5	1,124.7	1,123.5	1,118.5	1,113.3	1,137.0	1,119.0	1,102.1	1,082.8	1,070.1	1,076.5	1,080.2	1,086.4	1,034.2
Dairy product stores and dealers		237.0	234.0	230.3	227.3	226.7	227.4	228.8	229.5	236.4	241.8	242.7	240.4	231.9	226.6
Other food and liquor stores		236.6	243.9	237.0	241.0	235.2	247.8	240.1	235.9	230.2	229.6	230.6	233.6	235.3	225.6
Automotive and accessories dealers	799.9	798.0	795.8	796.0	793.2	794.1	816.6	804.1	795.5	797.1	804.6	810.1	808.6	808.7	803.0
Apparel and accessories stores	622.4	622.7	657.9	592.4	581.2	608.2	758.5	655.8	633.4	610.5	563.2	572.0	611.9	616.0	596.8
Other retail trade	3,928.3	3,893.3	3,855.6	3,826.1	3,816.2	3,827.1	3,954.2	3,889.5	3,883.1	3,872.0	3,880.1	3,860.2	3,870.1	3,831.0	3,655.9
Furniture and appliance stores		392.4	394.7	395.3	395.1	394.2	415.7	402.8	397.1	393.9	391.9	390.2	391.6	395.8	384.7
Drug stores		360.8	364.2	354.7	352.2	360.1	378.7	354.9	354.7	346.5	345.2	344.1	344.2	345.6	328.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,357	2,331	2,320	2,310	2,301	2,293	2,308	2,314	2,315	2,325	2,361	2,349	2,328	2,306	2,219
Banks and trust companies		607.3	606.9	605.2	602.3	596.5	597.2	594.9	590.4	588.1	596.0	593.5	581.8	581.9	549.3
Security dealers and exchanges		82.9	83.0	83.6	82.7	82.6	83.0	82.9	82.7	82.8	84.4	84.1	83.1	82.4	77.6
Insurance carriers and agents		846.0	845.6	842.5	837.0	830.3	829.9	828.5	826.0	826.2	836.4	833.8	821.6	821.7	795.4
Other finance agencies and real estate		794.9	784.3	779.1	779.1	783.1	797.6	807.9	815.7	828.0	844.1	837.8	841.8	820.1	796.8
Service and miscellaneous	6,547	6,511	6,432	6,317	6,273	6,239	6,295	6,327	6,343	6,322	6,293	6,296	6,320	6,231	5,916
Hotels and lodging places		508.2	499.0	482.3	480.7	473.6	482.0	488.2	494.8	534.5	609.0	606.4	543.6	518.0	498.7
Personal services:															
Laundries		333.3	328.5	328.2	328.0	329.6	330.2	331.7	332.9	333.7	336.6	341.9	339.3	333.5	332.1
Cleaning and dyeing plants		167.5	164.0	160.3	158.9	160.6	162.9	163.8	165.7	164.3	160.7	166.8	172.9	164.8	163.4
Motion pictures		226.9	224.1	216.5	212.3	211.6	214.8	220.2	228.8	234.3	234.5	234.5	232.8	226.6	231.6
Government	7,318	7,356	7,351	7,335	7,334	7,302	7,589	7,334	7,290	7,203	6,981	6,966	7,165	7,178	6,914
Federal [3]	2,200	2,202	2,205	2,203	2,200	2,196	2,483	2,201	2,202	2,196	2,208	2,208	2,193	2,209	2,187
State and local [4]	5,118	5,154	5,146	5,132	5,134	5,106	5,106	5,133	5,088	5,007	4,773	4,758	4,972	4,969	4,727

[1] Beginning with the July 1957 issue, the data shown in this table are not comparable with those published in previous issues. They have been revised because of adjustment to first quarter 1956 benchmark levels indicated by data from government social insurance programs. Comparable data for earlier years are available upon request.

These series are based on establishment reports which cover all full- and part-time employees in nonagricultural establishments who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Therefore, persons who worked in more than one establishment during the reporting period are counted more than once. Proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants are excluded.

[2] Preliminary; subject to revision without notation.

[3] Durable goods include: Ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

[4] Nondurable goods include: Food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

[5] Data for Federal establishments refer to the continental United States; they relate to civilian employees who worked on, or received pay for, the last day of the month.

[6] State and local government data exclude, as nominal employees, elected officials of small local units and paid volunteer firemen.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics for all series except that for the Federal Government, which is prepared by the U. S. Civil Service Commission, and that for Class I railroads, which is prepared by the U. S. Interstate Commerce Commission.

TABLE A–3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries [1]

[In thousands]

Industry	1957						1956							Annual average	
	June [2]	May [2]	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1956	1955
Mining	.....	686	685	686	689	689	696	696	696	699	699	625	695	680	651
Metal	.....	95.7	94.2	93.9	94.5	94.6	95.2	95.7	95.9	97.1	94.0	68.7	95.7	92.5	86.6
Iron	.....	34.0	31.5	30.3	30.6	30.8	31.5	32.2	33.4	34.1	31.8	6.3	33.1	30.0	29.7
Copper	.....	28.2	28.1	28.6	28.6	28.5	28.5	28.7	28.4	28.6	28.5	28.4	28.3	28.3	24.4
Lead and zinc	.....	14.6	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.4	15.1	15.0	14.8	14.7	15.0	14.9	14.2
Anthracite	.....	24.8	26.6	28.4	28.9	28.9	29.4	28.2	27.7	27.2	27.4	26.5	26.7	27.1	28.3
Bituminous coal	.....	216.3	217.4	218.4	221.8	221.4	222.0	220.5	220.3	219.5	216.0	168.6	212.8	210.8	200.5
Crude petroleum and natural-gas production	.....	248.8	248.8	249.7	250.5	249.4	250.7	250.2	248.6	251.7	258.0	259.6	257.1	249.8	243.1
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)	.....	129.7	130.1	130.1	131.0	130.3	129.0	128.8	128.8	132.1	136.1	137.4	134.6	130.7	129.4
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	.....	100.6	98.0	95.2	93.4	95.0	99.0	101.8	103.0	103.8	103.8	102.0	102.5	99.5	92.7
Manufacturing	12,935	12,886	12,960	13,085	13,114	13,150	13,350	13,392	13,465	13,345	13,256	12,536	13,108	13,196	13,061
Durable goods [3]	7,575	7,587	7,635	7,693	7,721	7,740	7,827	7,839	7,788	7,616	7,572	7,113	7,636	7,659	7,551
Nondurable goods [4]	5,360	5,299	5,325	5,392	5,393	5,410	5,523	5,553	5,677	5,729	5,684	5,423	5,472	5,537	5,510
Ordnance and accessories	75.5	76.2	78.3	79.0	79.4	80.6	82.5	81.8	81.6	81.6	79.6	81.7	83.2	83.0	93.8
Food and kindred products	1,045.2	1,004.5	989.8	988.8	987.1	1,014.9	1,075.6	1,125.2	1,209.3	1,281.6	1,246.4	1,139.9	1,094.4	1,105.3	1,097.3
Meat products	.....	252.6	252.7	255.3	257.6	269.9	282.9	283.8	279.2	274.2	272.2	267.8	266.3	269.1	255.9
Dairy products	.....	71.3	68.5	66.8	65.3	67.2	67.9	69.4	71.1	74.7	78.8	80.2	79.1	7.27	74.9
Canning and preserving	.....	136.1	135.1	127.2	128.6	134.3	152.0	184.6	268.3	358.6	325.0	223.7	180.5	199.6	196.3
Grain-mill products	.....	79.6	78.7	80.5	80.7	81.4	81.9	81.8	85.0	85.7	86.4	86.6	84.9	83.7	87.1
Bakery products	.....	169.0	168.4	168.2	168.5	168.3	172.5	174.7	175.7	173.4	174.0	173.2	174.1	172.1	172.1
Sugar	.....	19.7	20.3	20.2	20.9	25.3	37.3	40.9	38.9	24.6	21.8	22.1	22.0	26.5	27.0
Confectionery and related products	.....	59.7	61.3	62.8	64.5	66.4	71.0	71.7	72.2	69.1	63.7	56.0	57.4	64.8	65.5
Beverages	.....	120.8	113.0	114.8	109.2	111.0	117.9	124.2	123.8	125.3	126.9	131.6	128.2	120.8	119.9
Miscellaneous food products	.....	95.7	91.8	93.0	91.8	91.1	92.2	94.1	95.1	96.0	97.6	98.7	101.9	96.0	98.6
Tobacco manufactures	73.2	73.0	73.6	76.5	83.7	88.1	93.0	95.7	103.5	106.2	97.7	75.5	78.1	88.7	93.8
Cigarettes	.....	29.5	29.3	29.3	29.8	30.4	30.7	30.9	30.7	31.0	31.2	30.7	31.2	30.7	30.0
Cigars	.....	31.2	31.7	31.6	32.0	31.2	32.7	33.0	32.4	32.2	31.8	30.5	32.1	32.8	36.3
Tobacco and snuff	.....	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.8	6.0	5.9	6.3
Tobacco stemming and redrying	.....	6.7	6.9	10.0	16.3	20.8	23.9	26.1	34.7	37.1	28.8	8.5	8.8	19.3	21.2
Textile-mill products	910.9	912.5	919.4	928.5	932.7	934.6	947.8	955.4	957.9	955.5	956.2	928.3	965.8	965.6	983.7
Scouring and combing plants	.....	5.9	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.0
Yarn and thread mills	.....	108.9	109.5	110.6	111.5	111.6	112.6	112.4	111.6	111.8	111.8	110.4	113.2	113.9	120.4
Broad-woven fabric mills	.....	403.6	407.1	410.4	414.5	417.6	421.2	422.9	423.8	423.9	427.1	415.2	433.3	430.0	439.6
Narrow fabrics and small wares	.....	25.6	25.8	26.0	26.2	26.0	25.6	26.3	26.3	26.2	25.8	24.9	25.6	26.2	26.6
Knitting mills	.....	193.5	191.5	192.7	189.5	188.7	195.2	201.5	204.8	203.0	203.6	195.2	201.7	200.7	201.0
Dyeing and finishing textiles	.....	76.2	77.4	77.5	77.8	78.2	79.2	79.5	79.2	78.4	78.4	75.0	79.5	80.1	79.7
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	.....	42.0	43.7	45.3	46.2	45.2	45.1	44.7	45.0	44.9	42.8	41.8	45.3	45.6	44.8
Hats (except cloth and millinery)	.....	8.6	9.6	10.1	10.1	9.7	10.5	10.3	9.8	10.4	10.2	10.6	10.9	10.8	11.6
Miscellaneous textile goods	.....	48.2	49.3	50.1	50.8	51.4	52.1	51.6	51.2	50.6	50.0	48.9	50.0	52.0	54.0
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,050.4	1,037.6	1,068.9	1,098.1	1,094.5	1,075.5	1,092.8	1,092.1	1,096.4	1,085.2	1,089.0	1,024.7	1,050.3	1,083.3	1,077.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats	.....	108.2	110.0	112.2	112.5	112.3	113.2	112.6	112.7	113.5	113.5	106.9	112.3	111.8	107.7
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	.....	278.1	280.6	282.8	282.1	277.0	278.9	284.6	291.3	290.6	293.0	279.9	288.9	289.5	285.6
Women's outerwear	.....	295.4	316.5	331.9	331.2	327.8	329.7	318.1	312.3	310.2	318.6	291.7	292.1	316.0	317.5
Women's, children's undergarments	.....	108.3	110.5	111.9	111.0	107.5	108.9	111.9	111.4	110.1	108.6	102.0	107.1	108.9	107.1
Millinery	.....	12.9	18.1	20.0	19.5	16.5	16.4	14.5	17.1	16.8	16.6	14.2	11.8	16.4	17.9
Children's outerwear	.....	66.6	63.7	67.8	69.8	67.4	66.7	66.8	69.0	67.9	67.1	67.0	68.4	66.9	65.9
Fur goods	.....	8.6	7.0	7.2	7.0	7.3	9.8	9.8	10.2	9.6	9.3	9.5	9.5	8.6	9.3
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	.....	54.2	54.9	56.3	54.7	53.6	56.7	58.5	59.8	59.2	59.0	53.1	57.5	57.0	54.9
Other fabricated textile products	.....	105.3	107.6	108.0	106.7	106.1	112.5	115.3	112.6	107.3	103.3	100.4	102.7	108.2	111.2
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	658.9	634.5	611.8	592.6	589.0	594.3	627.8	654.9	683.5	699.7	718.1	703.4	712.8	672.2	679.2
Logging camps and contractors	.....	88.9	76.3	68.3	64.8	64.5	81.6	95.2	107.7	112.8	120.6	115.6	117.6	96.6	96.3
Sawmills and planing mills	.....	337.8	329.2	318.9	318.9	322.9	335.9	346.8	358.4	366.0	374.4	370.3	374.4	358.0	364.5
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	.....	108.7	107.1	106.5	106.1	107.0	109.1	111.0	114.3	118.1	120.3	116.3	117.2	115.0	118.3
Wooden containers	.....	48.3	47.9	47.8	48.3	49.0	49.3	49.3	50.5	50.0	50.1	50.2	51.4	50.6	51.0
Miscellaneous wood products	.....	50.8	51.3	51.1	50.9	50.9	51.9	52.6	52.6	52.8	52.7	51.0	52.2	52.0	49.1
Furniture and fixtures	310.8	307.9	311.5	312.3	312.8	312.4	319.6	320.0	324.6	323.6	318.2	305.7	312.3	318.5	310.8
Household furniture	.....	222.8	226.9	226.6	226.5	225.4	231.1	232.0	234.6	233.0	227.9	221.4	224.1	230.4	225.3
Office public-building, and professional furniture	.....	37.7	38.0	38.0	38.5	37.9	38.9	38.9	39.5	39.8	40.1	38.4	38.7	38.9	35.7
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures	.....	28.5	27.9	28.1	28.0	28.7	29.0	28.2	29.6	30.0	29.8	26.1	28.9	28.6	29.1
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	.....	18.9	18.7	19.6	19.8	20.4	20.6	20.9	20.9	20.8	20.4	19.8	20.6	20.6	20.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1957						1956							Annual average	
	June [2]	May [2]	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1956	1955
Manufacturing—Continued															
Paper and allied products	471.1	464.7	467.1	466.5	465.5	467.8	472.2	469.9	470.2	471.8	470.4	462.2	466.9	465.2	452.5
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills		229.8	231.1	231.1	231.5	232.0	233.9	230.6	231.0	233.1	234.2	230.9	233.1	230.4	227.4
Paperboard containers and boxes		126.6	126.6	126.5	126.1	127.8	130.7	132.6	131.9	130.6	129.1	125.4	127.8	128.0	121.7
Other paper and allied products		108.3	109.4	108.9	107.9	108.0	107.6	106.7	107.3	108.1	107.1	105.9	106.0	106.8	103.4
Printing, publishing and allied industries	558.9	556.2	559.2	558.7	555.3	557.1	565.9	563.7	563.4	556.9	550.2	543.6	549.4	551.1	529.1
Newspapers		159.5	158.7	158.5	157.8	157.4	160.8	158.7	158.9	157.4	155.4	154.0	156.8	156.0	150.4
Periodicals		24.8	25.4	25.6	25.5	25.5	27.5	28.0	28.1	27.7	26.9	27.0	27.3	27.7	26.7
Books		34.3	34.8	34.9	34.8	34.8	34.5	34.0	33.6	33.6	33.1	32.8	32.9	33.1	31.0
Commercial printing		183.6	184.2	184.1	182.0	183.9	185.0	184.1	183.9	181.7	180.6	178.3	179.7	180.6	173.8
Lithography		47.4	47.7	47.9	47.2	47.3	48.9	49.2	48.7	48.2	47.5	46.5	47.1	47.6	46.9
Greeting cards		11.7	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.9	13.3	14.3	14.8	14.6	14.2	13.6	14.0	13.6	13.9
Bookbinding and related industries		36.9	37.4	37.2	37.2	37.6	37.8	37.5	38.0	38.1	37.4	36.7	37.2	37.2	34.3
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services		58.0	59.7	59.3	59.6	58.7	58.1	57.9	57.4	55.6	55.1	54.7	54.4	55.3	52.1
Chemicals and allied products	537.8	546.1	549.1	550.0	547.9	548.5	547.4	545.8	549.8	548.1	545.1	538.9	548.6	551.6	546.0
Industrial inorganic chemicals		73.2	73.2	73.5	73.6	73.8	73.7	74.1	74.6	75.3	74.6	74.6	75.5	75.0	74.1
Industrial organic chemicals		208.6	208.4	210.7	212.1	214.4	213.5	212.0	212.2	212.9	215.3	210.5	217.4	215.6	215.0
Drugs and medicines		58.8	58.7	58.8	58.8	59.1	58.6	58.7	58.3	58.7	58.5	58.6	57.2	57.8	56.6
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations		30.4	30.7	30.9	31.0	30.6	30.4	30.5	30.5	30.8	31.1	30.2	30.2	30.4	30.1
Paints, pigments, and fillers		47.5	47.2	46.9	47.2	47.3	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.4	48.0	47.6	47.5	47.3	46.6
Gum and wood chemicals		7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.8	7.1	6.8
Fertilizers		33.2	35.8	33.1	27.8	25.7	24.6	23.4	25.1	23.4	21.6	22.1	24.7	27.3	27.8
Vegetable and animal oils and fats		24.7	25.9	27.5	28.7	28.9	29.8	30.1	31.0	29.3	25.8	24.8	25.3	28.3	28.7
Miscellaneous chemicals		62.4	61.8	61.2	61.4	61.5	62.6	62.8	63.9	63.2	63.1	63.5	64.0	62.8	60.3
Products of petroleum and coal	178.8	174.8	173.4	172.8	173.4	171.8	174.3	175.9	176.2	177.2	178.8	170.4	175.2	173.8	173.8
Petroleum refining		133.7	132.7	132.0	132.3	132.8	133.1	133.9	133.2	133.9	135.8	134.2	132.8	132.2	132.2
Coke, other petroleum and coal products		41.1	40.7	40.8	41.1	39.0	41.2	42.0	43.0	43.3	43.0	36.2	42.4	41.6	41.6
Rubber products	200.7	204.6	191.3	211.4	212.6	216.0	215.8	194.4	214.5	209.9	205.5	202.8	203.4	211.1	214.7
Tires and inner tubes		85.1	71.1	86.9	86.8	87.4	87.3	70.1	86.0	86.0	84.4	84.7	84.9	85.2	88.6
Rubber footwear		17.3	17.5	17.8	17.8	18.3	18.6	18.9	19.3	19.4	19.3	19.0	19.5	19.8	18.2
Other rubber products		102.2	102.7	106.7	108.0	110.3	109.9	105.4	109.2	104.5	101.8	99.1	99.0	106.1	107.9
Leather and leather products	333.0	325.2	333.6	340.8	340.1	335.5	337.8	335.2	335.8	336.5	344.6	336.5	340.0	340.8	342.0
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished		36.1	36.3	36.5	37.1	37.3	37.8	37.7	37.9	37.5	38.3	37.5	38.3	38.4	40.1
Industrial leather belting and packing		3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.8
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings		17.6	17.7	18.2	18.3	18.1	18.3	18.0	17.5	17.2	17.7	17.5	17.9	18.0	16.3
Footwear (except rubber)		214.2	218.9	223.4	221.8	221.2	219.5	215.2	213.6	215.7	222.3	219.1	222.3	221.5	223.6
Luggage		14.0	14.0	14.1	14.0	13.4	13.8	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.9	14.4	15.0	14.2	14.4
Handbags and small leather goods		24.7	28.1	29.8	30.8	23.9	29.8	31.0	33.0	32.0	31.7	28.8	27.2	29.7	29.4
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods		14.7	14.6	14.8	14.1	12.6	14.6	15.4	15.9	16.0	15.9	15.5	15.6	15.0	14.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	454.6	455.6	455.2	451.4	449.0	453.3	464.5	470.4	475.6	469.4	474.6	466.4	477.4	469.6	460.6
Flat glass		27.2	28.3	28.9	30.0	30.9	31.3	31.4	31.1	30.7	30.5	29.8	29.7	30.6	30.1
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown		81.5	80.5	79.6	78.4	79.1	81.0	82.6	83.1	76.6	80.4	76.8	82.0	80.4	79.6
Glass products made of purchased glass		13.8	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.5	15.1	15.1	15.0	14.6	14.2	13.4	13.8	14.8	14.9
Cement, hydraulic		35.7	35.3	35.5	35.4	35.7	36.4	36.6	36.8	37.1	37.5	37.0	37.1	36.5	35.8
Structural clay products		70.4	70.5	68.9	68.1	70.4	72.9	74.7	77.2	78.4	78.8	79.0	80.8	77.0	73.7
Pottery and related products		45.3	46.7	47.2	47.8	47.3	48.4	48.6	48.8	47.1	48.1	46.0	48.4	48.1	47.6
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products		97.4	94.8	92.5	90.7	91.0	93.8	96.1	97.8	99.2	100.2	99.9	100.7	96.3	91.7
Cut-stone and stone products		16.8	16.8	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.7	16.9	16.9	17.0	16.8	17.2	17.5	17.0	17.4
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products		67.5	68.3	68.2	68.0	68.0	68.9	68.4	68.9	68.7	68.1	67.3	67.4	68.9	69.8
Primary metal industries	1,090.9	1,089.5	1,101.0	1,112.0	1,123.7	1,132.7	1,135.4	1,134.1	1,133.5	1,128.0	1,091.0	747.2	1,118.9	1,096.0	1,084.8
Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills		544.0	548.9	553.7	558.7	559.0	562.5	564.3	565.9	569.5	549.7	212.7	561.2	532.9	544.6
Iron and steel foundries		197.9	199.9	203.3	208.3	210.4	211.1	209.8	209.8	203.5	206.7	203.9	205.9	210.0	202.2
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals		53.8	54.7	54.6	54.5	56.5	56.5	56.0	55.8	56.6	51.5	55.1	53.9	54.2	51.1
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals		10.7	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.9	10.7	11.0	10.7	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.7	9.8
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals		87.1	87.5	85.5	87.2	91.1	90.6	90.6	90.0	91.3	85.5	90.9	94.1	92.6	91.2
Nonferrous foundries		63.3	65.6	68.0	68.3	69.7	69.3	69.1	68.6	65.7	63.2	61.8	62.3	65.8	64.4
Miscellaneous primary metal industries		132.7	133.6	136.1	135.9	135.2	134.5	133.6	132.4	130.7	123.9	112.4	131.2	129.8	121.5
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	881.8	882.5	889.4	898.0	902.4	903.7	907.8	910.5	910.3	885.1	863.7	823.2	870.7	888.4	893.6
Tin cans and other tinware		49.1	50.2	48.3	47.5	46.8	46.2	46.3	51.2	54.4	54.2	53.9	53.4	50.5	51.0
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware		113.6	114.9	118.5	121.2	123.2	124.1	122.9	119.6	115.1	111.6	108.8	114.4	120.3	126.5
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies		84.9	85.1	84.5	84.5	83.5	86.4	89.6	93.5	94.0	92.4	90.9	95.1	94.1	98.9
Fabricated structural metal products		243.8	239.5	239.6	237.6	235.5	235.8	235.8	236.8	235.1	232.2	211.2	229.9	226.1	209.0
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving		188.5	193.9	199.6	202.6	205.2	206.0	206.5	202.2	185.9	178.6	172.8	182.1	193.9	203.5
Lighting fixtures		40.6	41.4	42.0	42.7	42.7	43.2	42.9	42.8	39.7	38.7	37.5	37.0	40.7	41.7
Fabricated wire products		49.2	50.7	51.3	52.5	53.6	54.1	53.8	53.0	50.7	48.3	46.4	49.0	51.2	50.9
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products		112.8	113.7	114.2	113.8	113.2	112.0	112.7	111.2	110.2	107.7	101.7	109.8	111.6	112.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1957						1956							Annual average	
	June [2]	May [1]	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1956	1955
Manufacturing—Continued															
Machinery (except electrical)	1,233.2	1,254.9	1,277.3	1,291.1	1,294.4	1,287.4	1,277.2	1,262.3	1,254.6	1,254.4	1,249.9	1,247.3	1,274.0	1,267.9	1,178.6
Engines and turbines		59.4	60.5	61.3	62.3	61.9	62.8	61.7	61.2	60.1	59.2	54.6	55.0	57.9	53.4
Agricultural machinery and tractors		106.2	111.8	114.3	112.4	107.8	103.2	98.6	92.9	100.8	99.8	104.1	109.9	108.0	114.4
Construction and mining machinery		110.4	112.5	112.6	114.4	112.6	112.4	110.7	112.1	112.2	112.3	110.6	113.8	111.1	96.2
Metalworking machinery		222.6	224.3	225.7	224.4	223.5	222.5	220.5	218.5	217.9	215.2	213.9	217.2	217.2	200.9
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)		128.2	128.4	129.7	130.2	132.0	132.5	132.8	132.4	133.4	133.0	133.8	134.6	133.5	127.0
General industrial machinery		174.4	175.8	178.3	178.6	178.7	178.5	178.3	177.5	176.4	175.6	175.1	174.5	174.3	159.6
Office and store machines and devices		98.4	99.8	100.2	101.2	100.5	98.5	97.9	96.7	91.8	94.5	94.0	95.1	94.2	85.4
Service-industry and household machines		140.8	146.4	149.6	152.0	150.8	148.2	145.6	148.0	149.5	150.7	153.4	164.5	157.4	143.7
Miscellaneous machinery parts		214.5	217.8	219.4	218.9	219.6	218.6	216.2	215.3	212.3	209.6	207.8	209.4	214.3	198.0
Electrical machinery	846.2	845.3	853.0	869.4	876.7	884.4	900.1	912.9	908.4	886.3	872.8	849.1	861.7	871.3	822.0
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus		289.3	294.2	299.2	301.8	304.9	307.4	307.5	309.8	306.1	302.5	299.0	303.3	297.3	270.1
Electrical appliances		36.2	38.7	39.9	41.1	41.1	41.6	42.0	42.7	43.2	42.6	39.3	41.6	41.8	37.3
Insulated wire and cable		19.8	19.9	20.6	20.9	21.5	21.7	21.5	21.5	20.9	20.4	20.0	20.4	20.8	18.2
Electrical equipment for vehicles		55.2	59.5	63.2	63.9	64.3	63.6	62.4	59.5	55.6	53.1	51.6	53.0	59.0	65.6
Electric lamps		24.7	24.7	24.7	24.8	24.9	24.8	25.1	25.1	24.9	24.7	25.2	25.1	23.9	23.2
Communication equipment		384.5	380.3	386.5	389.0	392.3	404.5	417.5	413.1	398.3	392.3	379.7	382.2	392.0	371.5
Miscellaneous electrical products		35.6	35.7	35.3	35.2	35.4	36.5	36.9	36.7	37.3	37.2	34.3	36.1	36.5	36.1
Transportation equipment	1,412.7	1,430.5	1,446.0	1,474.3	1,482.2	1,480.8	1,477.8	1,438.4	1,354.1	1,236.2	1,265.8	1,279.5	1,298.6	1,358.3	1,407.7
Automobiles		650.9	663.0	689.2	699.8	709.7	714.6	693.7	627.6	524.8	562.0	581.2	595.1	651.8	746.4
Aircraft and parts		595.1	601.6	603.1	602.6	595.2	589.2	579.2	564.0	554.0	543.1	530.8	529.6	540.8	506.6
Aircraft		363.6	366.5	367.2	367.3	362.6	358.0	351.9	343.0	337.7	333.0	324.1	322.7	329.8	319.3
Aircraft engines and parts		113.3	116.8	117.9	117.6	116.0	115.1	112.8	109.7	106.5	102.6	101.8	102.5	104.4	95.3
Aircraft propellers and parts		13.9	14.1	13.9	13.6	13.3	13.2	12.8	12.4	12.0	11.3	11.1	11.1	11.3	9.4
Other aircraft parts and equipment		104.3	104.2	104.1	104.1	103.3	102.9	101.7	98.9	97.8	96.2	93.8	93.3	95.3	82.6
Ship and boat building and repairing		126.0	123.2	124.9	122.3	119.8	118.2	113.1	108.4	106.6	107.1	114.3	115.9	110.5	105.7
Shipbuilding and repairing		109.3	106.3	107.8	105.4	103.5	102.6	98.5	94.4	92.9	94.0	98.8	99.1	94.1	86.6
Boatbuilding and repairing		16.7	16.9	17.1	16.9	16.3	15.6	14.6	14.0	13.7	13.1	15.5	16.8	16.4	19.1
Railroad equipment		50.5	50.5	49.6	50.1	49.5	48.7	43.6	44.9	41.4	44.5	44.9	49.5	47.0	41.7
Other transportation equipment		8.0	7.7	7.5	7.4	6.6	7.1	8.8	9.2	9.4	9.1	8.3	8.5	8.2	7.3
Instruments and related products	225.0	226.7	229.5	230.6	230.2	231.4	233.3	234.6	234.4	232.6	230.7	226.1	228.5	230.3	223.8
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments		42.2	44.3	42.3	42.6	42.2	41.9	41.9	41.5	40.4	39.5	38.9	39.0	39.1	34.0
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments		59.0	58.5	60.6	59.5	61.0	61.6	61.9	61.6	60.1	59.3	58.0	58.5	59.9	58.5
Optical instruments and lenses		10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.4	10.4	10.6	10.6	10.6
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments		29.1	29.4	29.3	29.2	28.9	28.8	28.8	28.5	28.6	28.6	28.2	28.6	28.5	27.6
Ophthalmic goods		18.8	18.9	19.2	19.3	19.3	19.5	19.6	19.9	20.0	20.1	20.1	20.5	20.3	20.0
Photographic apparatus		42.9	42.9	43.2	43.5	43.7	44.1	44.3	44.2	44.5	45.2	44.2	44.1	43.9	43.3
Watches and clocks		24.4	25.1	25.5	25.5	25.8	26.9	27.6	28.2	28.4	27.6	26.3	27.2	28.0	29.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	385.5	383.0	382.3	382.0	380.7	379.0	401.0	418.8	427.2	418.8	407.9	383.5	398.0	403.5	395.9
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware		36.7	37.1	38.2	39.6	40.0	41.1	41.3	42.0	41.1	39.7	36.9	38.6	40.6	42.0
Musical instruments and parts		14.2	14.4	14.9	15.1	15.2	16.0	16.1	15.9	15.7	15.5	14.7	15.3	15.5	15.1
Toys and sporting goods		73.5	70.1	66.2	64.7	62.1	70.8	82.7	88.7	87.9	84.7	79.3	82.3	78.3	73.0
Pens, pencils, other office supplies		23.3	23.2	23.1	23.0	23.1	24.0	24.7	25.0	24.8	24.3	23.3	23.6	23.8	22.8
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions		46.7	47.5	48.5	48.5	48.9	50.1	51.6	53.3	53.1	52.7	49.3	50.0	51.7	53.9
Fabricated plastics products		68.7	68.9	71.2	71.4	71.4	72.8	73.5	72.9	70.3	67.4	65.1	67.0	69.5	66.4
Other manufacturing industries		119.9	121.1	119.9	118.4	118.3	126.2	128.9	129.4	125.9	123.6	114.9	121.2	124.1	122.7

[1] For coverage of the series and comparability of data with those published in issues prior to July 1957, see footnote 1, table A–2.

Production and related workers include working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial, watchman services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e. g., power plant), and recordkeeping and other services closely associated with the aforementioned production operations.

[2] Preliminary; subject to revision without notation.

[3] See footnote 3, table A–2.

[4] See footnote 4, table A–2.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE A–4: Indexes of production-worker employment and weekly payrolls in manufacturing [1]

[1947–49=100]

Period	Employment	Weekly payrolls	Period	Employment	Weekly payrolls	Period	Employment	Weekly payrolls
1939: Average	66.2	29.9	1950: Average	99.6	111.7	1956: September	107.9	166.7
1940: Average	71.2	34.0	1951: Average	106.4	129.8	October	108.9	169.0
1941: Average	87.9	49.3	1952: Average	106.3	136.6	November	108.3	168.2
1942: Average	103.9	72.2	1953: Average	111.8	151.4	December	107.9	171.4
1943: Average	121.4	99.0	1954: Average	101.8	137.7	1957: January	106.3	165.5
1944: Average	118.1	102.8	1955: Average	105.6	152.9	February	106.0	165.0
1945: Average	104.0	87.8	1956: Average	106.7	161.4	March	105.8	164.2
1946: Average	97.9	81.2				April	104.8	161.5
1947: Average	103.4	97.7	1956: June	106.0	158.5	May [2]	104.2	160.9
1948: Average	102.8	105.1	July	101.4	150.5	June [2]	104.6	----
1949: Average	93.8	97.2	August	107.2	161.5			

[1] For coverage of the series and comparability of data with those published in issues prior to July 1957, see footnote 1, tables A–2 and A–3.
[2] Preliminary.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE A–5: Government civilian employment and Federal military personnel [1]

[In thousands]

Item	1957					1956								Annual average	
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1956	1955
Total civilian employment [2]	7,356	7,351	7,335	7,334	7,302	7,589	7,334	7,290	7,203	6,981	6,966	7,165	7,216	7,178	6,914
Federal employment	2,202	2,205	2,203	2,200	2,196	2,483	2,201	2,202	2,196	2,208	2,208	2,193	2,176	2,209	2,187
Executive	2,175.8	2,178.6	2,176.5	2,173.3	2,170.1	2,456.2	2,174.7	2,175.9	2,169.1	2,181.1	2,182.0	2,166.6	2,150.0	2,183.1	2,161.7
Department of Defense	1,021.1	1,025.2	1,028.7	1,031.7	1,033.5	1,034.8	1,037.5	1,041.0	1,038.8	1,046.5	1,046.2	1,040.2	1,030.0	1,034.1	1,027.9
Post Office Department	522.3	521.8	521.9	520.4	519.1	805.3	518.9	514.0	511.4	509.8	510.1	506.1	509.9	535.3	530.0
Other agencies	632.4	631.6	625.9	621.3	617.6	616.1	618.3	620.9	618.9	624.8	625.6	620.3	610.0	613.7	603.8
Legislative	21.9	21.9	22.0	21.9	21.8	22.0	22.0	22.1	22.1	22.1	21.9	22.1	21.9	21.9	21.6
Judicial	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1
District of Columbia [3]	232.1	232.8	232.9	232.5	232.2	239.4	231.4	231.2	230.3	233.0	233.7	232.7	228.5	231.2	230.1
Executive	211.3	212.0	212.0	211.6	211.4	218.5	210.4	210.1	209.2	211.9	212.8	211.7	207.6	210.3	209.6
Department of Defense	87.0	87.3	87.4	87.5	88.0	88.0	88.1	88.3	88.2	89.7	90.1	89.8	88.1	88.6	89.3
Post Office Department	8.9	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.9	16.8	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.5	9.3	9.3
Other agencies	115.4	115.7	115.7	115.2	114.5	113.7	113.5	113.1	112.4	113.6	114.1	113.3	111.1	112.4	111.0
Legislative	20.1	20.1	20.2	20.2	20.1	20.2	20.3	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.2	20.3	20.2	20.2	19.8
Judicial	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7
State and local employment [4]	5,154	5,146	5,132	5,134	5,106	5,106	5,133	5,088	5,007	4,773	4,758	4,972	5,040	4,969	4,727
State	1,339.9	1,340.7	1,333.4	1,328.5	1,323.9	1,321.5	1,322.7	1,319.2	1,279.4	1,252.1	1,256.2	1,291.1	1,296.8	1,281.5	1,215.4
Local	3,814.5	3,804.9	3,798.6	3,805.9	3,782.3	3,784.7	3,810.2	3,769.0	3,728.0	3,521.0	3,504.9	3,680.8	3,742.9	3,687.3	3,511.2
Education	2,341.5	2,350.8	2,351.0	2,345.5	2,313.9	2,314.3	2,316.4	2,283.0	2,159.8	1,878.5	1,877.2	2,125.3	2,245.0	2,178.6	2,060.8
Other	2,812.9	2,794.8	2,781.0	2,788.9	2,792.3	2,791.9	2,816.5	2,805.2	2,847.6	2,894.6	2,880.3	2,846.6	2,794.7	2,790.2	2,665.8
Total military personnel [5]	2,819	2,821	2,821	2,817	2,816	2,809	2,827	2,829	2,824	2,827	2,839	2,835	2,841	2,848	3,024
Army	1,000.2	1,001.1	1,001.2	997.3	993.4	992.3	1,002.4	1,004.1	1,005.6	1,013.5	1,027.3	1,025.8	1,039.4	1,030.1	1,165.8
Air Force	916.1	914.8	914.2	915.3	918.4	914.6	918.3	916.0	911.5	909.0	909.0	910.0	908.2	916.1	955.3
Navy	675.9	678.0	678.3	676.4	676.0	673.1	675.0	677.7	676.9	675.1	673.6	669.9	666.2	672.7	668.8
Marine Corps	197.4	197.7	198.1	198.9	199.6	200.8	202.1	202.8	201.5	200.9	200.5	200.8	198.6	200.4	205.9
Coast Guard	29.7	29.5	29.3	29.1	29.0	28.6	28.8	28.8	28.7	28.7	28.7	28.4	28.7	28.8	28.6

[1] For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to July 1957, see footnote 1, table A–2.
Data for Federal establishments relate to persons who worked on, or received pay for, the last day of the month. Those for State and local government relate to employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.
Because of rounding, the sums of individual items may not equal totals.
[2] Data refer to the continental United States only.
[3] Includes all Federal civilian employment in Washington Standard Metropolitan Area (District of Columbia and adjacent Maryland and Virginia counties.)
[4] Excludes, as nominal employees, elected officials of small local units and paid volunteer firemen.
[5] Data refer to the continental United States and elsewhere.

SOURCE: Federal civilian employment, U. S. Civil Service Commission; State and local government employment, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; military personnel, U. S. Department of Defense, Office of the Secretary.

TABLE A–8: Insured unemployment under State programs and the program of unemployment compensation for Federal employees,[1] by geographic division and State

[In thousands]

Geographic division and State	1957					1956								Annual average	
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1956	1955
Continental United States	1,349.7	1,475.4	1,592.5	1,730.3	1,737.4	1,285.0	1,013.4	878.4	988.3	1,058.6	1,209.5	1,177.6	1,255.5	1,225.2	1,269.4
New England	113.7	122.9	125.4	136.1	145.9	109.3	80.7	66.0	64.8	69.1	83.0	73.7	89.4	86.7	100.9
Maine	11.0	13.3	10.2	10.6	11.7	10.0	7.3	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.9	6.2	10.4	8.2	10.6
New Hampshire	6.6	7.0	5.6	5.9	6.9	5.9	5.3	5.1	6.0	5.4	5.6	5.9	8.2	6.4	6.4
Vermont	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.2	2.6	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.9
Massachusetts	57.2	59.8	64.7	72.1	79.9	59.4	42.9	34.0	31.5	30.1	37.0	34.0	40.8	41.7	47.3
Rhode Island	17.2	18.9	19.8	19.8	18.9	12.8	8.9	8.2	8.0	9.5	12.9	10.8	13.6	12.0	12.5
Connecticut	19.5	21.2	22.0	24.5	25.9	19.0	14.7	12.7	13.0	17.8	20.1	15.2	14.8	16.5	21.1
Middle Atlantic	411.6	429.4	441.6	481.6	511.9	377.9	292.7	259.5	284.0	308.8	376.8	309.5	395.3	370.8	403.5
New York	190.5	191.7	195.2	217.8	231.5	176.3	125.6	102.0	114.4	117.2	161.7	176.2	191.3	165.4	185.5
New Jersey	77.2	81.1	83.1	91.3	101.5	68.2	57.1	50.8	53.3	55.9	65.1	63.2	69.4	67.6	67.1
Pennsylvania	143.9	156.5	163.3	172.6	178.9	133.4	110.0	106.7	116.3	135.7	150.0	130.1	134.6	137.8	150.9
East North Central	254.8	272.3	283.8	304.2	308.5	228.3	193.0	195.4	274.0	277.7	288.9	281.0	275.6	257.5	221.1
Ohio	55.3	62.4	65.8	70.7	69.1	51.4	38.4	30.7	35.2	43.4	48.8	48.9	46.9	47.5	48.9
Indiana	31.8	33.7	33.7	41.6	43.8	29.3	24.4	23.0	29.5	32.7	36.0	33.6	33.4	31.3	23.7
Illinois	67.0	68.1	74.9	79.6	85.3	56.0	51.4	45.8	53.9	58.5	65.6	64.4	65.5	59.6	78.3
Michigan	81.4	84.8	82.7	82.8	80.4	67.8	58.9	83.8	142.7	128.0	121.1	115.9	112.7	100.0	51.8
Wisconsin	19.3	23.3	26.7	29.5	30.0	23.9	19.8	12.2	12.6	15.1	17.4	18.2	17.2	19.0	18.4
West North Central	69.6	96.0	110.8	126.6	120.0	83.6	60.0	46.6	47.6	49.2	51.8	53.3	60.8	71.9	75.9
Minnesota	18.7	32.1	37.2	38.1	34.8	23.1	14.2	9.1	9.1	11.9	11.5	11.1	16.3	19.8	22.3
Iowa	7.2	9.6	12.7	15.5	14.2	9.5	6.2	4.7	4.6	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.0	7.8	6.7
Missouri	29.9	32.0	31.7	37.8	38.7	29.4	26.0	23.5	26.0	22.7	25.0	26.3	27.4	27.9	29.3
North Dakota	1.0	3.4	5.6	6.0	5.4	3.4	1.5	.4	.2	.3	.4	.4	1.0	2.2	2.7
South Dakota	.8	2.1	3.7	4.5	4.0	2.4	1.1	.5	.4	.5	.5	.4	.7	1.6	1.5
Nebraska	4.3	6.9	8.9	10.8	9.9	6.9	4.3	2.7	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.8	5.1	4.2
Kansas	7.6	10.0	11.1	13.8	12.9	8.8	6.5	5.7	4.6	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.7	7.6	9.2
South Atlantic	148.3	146.5	154.3	163.2	162.6	116.4	100.8	96.6	109.7	120.8	143.2	130.9	132.3	123.3	133.8
Delaware	2.5	3.0	3.7	4.2	3.7	2.6	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.2
Maryland	16.9	15.3	14.0	17.3	17.9	12.2	8.7	8.1	9.3	11.0	13.2	12.2	13.5	12.2	16.5
District of Columbia	4.4	5.1	6.1	7.2	6.3	4.6	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.8	4.4	4.9
Virginia	12.3	11.1	14.2	15.5	13.9	9.4	7.1	6.0	7.7	10.4	14.8	16.0	13.1	11.3	12.9
West Virginia	12.2	12.7	13.9	15.7	15.0	10.3	8.3	7.8	9.1	11.7	13.3	10.1	9.8	11.0	17.2
North Carolina	44.5	44.9	45.8	45.9	43.9	30.1	25.2	20.5	23.2	24.8	34.3	35.6	38.8	31.3	30.8
South Carolina	14.6	14.9	15.3	15.3	16.8	12.7	12.4	12.1	13.8	12.4	14.1	13.0	14.3	13.0	11.5
Georgia	26.8	26.5	27.2	27.6	30.1	21.6	19.1	18.1	19.5	21.5	26.9	24.5	24.7	21.9	21.1
Florida	14.0	13.0	14.1	14.5	15.1	13.0	14.1	18.1	21.9	23.2	21.0	14.1	12.4	16.0	16.6
East South Central	109.2	119.8	125.7	133.3	127.0	97.7	85.8	75.5	76.9	92.7	108.8	110.5	115.1	98.5	95.9
Kentucky	34.5	37.4	38.5	40.4	35.6	29.6	27.3	26.0	26.1	29.1	30.2	30.6	32.4	30.1	31.0
Tennessee	38.6	43.5	45.0	49.7	50.4	36.4	32.1	28.3	28.2	32.8	38.4	36.7	38.5	36.1	35.6
Alabama	20.5	22.1	23.8	24.1	22.6	17.5	15.6	12.8	14.2	20.5	28.4	32.5	32.6	20.8	17.9
Mississippi	15.5	16.9	18.4	19.1	18.4	14.1	10.8	8.4	8.4	10.3	11.7	10.8	11.6	11.5	11.3
West South Central	72.6	81.5	85.7	94.2	86.5	65.3	51.7	42.5	42.9	48.1	50.5	50.5	56.4	57.9	63.6
Arkansas	14.3	18.2	19.3	23.0	21.6	15.0	10.6	7.6	7.1	8.8	9.3	9.0	10.1	11.6	11.8
Louisiana	14.2	15.9	16.7	17.8	16.5	11.2	8.8	7.5	8.6	9.9	11.5	11.9	13.3	12.4	16.4
Oklahoma	13.1	14.0	14.9	17.4	15.8	12.3	9.8	8.1	7.8	8.4	8.7	8.5	9.6	10.5	11.3
Texas	31.0	33.5	34.7	36.0	32.7	26.8	22.5	19.4	19.4	21.0	21.0	21.2	23.4	23.5	24.1
Mountain	26.8	37.8	49.6	56.9	49.4	33.0	21.5	13.5	12.5	14.3	16.3	14.8	19.9	26.5	28.3
Montana	4.5	7.8	10.5	11.3	8.9	5.2	2.3	.9	.7	.8	1.0	1.4	2.7	3.7	3.9
Idaho	3.3	5.4	8.4	10.2	9.0	6.5	3.6	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.4	2.0	3.9	4.7
Wyoming	1.3	1.9	3.0	3.6	3.1	1.7	.9	.4	.3	.4	.8	.7	1.2	1.4	1.6
Colorado	4.5	5.7	6.6	7.5	6.6	4.7	3.4	2.2	2.0	2.6	3.0	2.0	2.4	3.6	3.5
New Mexico	3.2	4.0	4.8	5.5	4.3	2.7	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.7	3.3
Arizona	4.6	5.6	6.4	6.8	6.0	4.2	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.2	4.3	4.5	4.5
Utah	3.6	4.9	6.7	8.1	7.8	4.8	3.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	3.1	2.4	2.7	3.9	4.6
Nevada	1.8	2.5	3.4	3.9	3.8	3.2	2.7	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.2	2.8	2.1
Pacific	143.1	169.1	215.5	234.2	225.4	173.5	127.3	82.8	75.9	78.0	90.2	93.3	110.7	132.2	146.5
Washington	18.3	26.6	38.8	51.4	52.2	41.8	30.6	19.5	15.0	14.4	14.2	11.9	17.2	28.1	30.9
Oregon	13.1	20.7	30.0	35.6	37.5	28.8	19.3	10.1	6.4	5.8	6.3	6.3	8.8	16.2	17.1
California	111.7	121.8	146.6	147.2	135.8	102.9	77.5	53.2	54.6	57.9	69.7	75.1	84.7	87.8	98.4

[1] Average of weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month. Figures may not add to exact column totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

TABLE A–9: Unemployment insurance and employment service programs, selected operations [1]

[All items except average benefit amounts are in thousands]

Item	1957					1956								1955
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	May
Employment service:														
New applications for work	740	709	691	747	898	612	674	683	608	660	690	799	732	663
Nonfarm placements	534	480	425	387	433	410	474	599	591	577	519	558	567	542
State unemployment insurance programs [2]														
Initial claims [3]	1,001	1,099	897	1,002	1,565	1,229	973	834	761	837	1,119	863	993	910
Insured unemployment [4] (average weekly volume)	1,350	1,475	1,592	1,730	1,737	1,285	1,013	878	988	1,059	1,209	1,178	1,255	1,289
Rate of insured unemployment [5]	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.3	4.4	3.3	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.4
Weeks of unemployment compensated	5,517	5,766	6,302	6,118	6,680	3,950	3,503	3,461	3,556	4,286	4,292	4,503	4,896	4,998
Average weekly benefit amount for total unemployment	$27.47	$27.72	$27.72	$27.85	$27.73	$27.42	$27.26	$27.57	$27.77	$27.05	$26.91	$26.79	$26.70	$24.40
Total benefits paid	$145,657	$154,329	$168,841	$164,860	$177,598	$104,245	$91,700	$91,476	$94,919	$112,207	$111,708	$116,052	$125,786	$117,402
Unemployment compensation for veterans: [6]														
Initial claims [3]	16	18	21	23	31	23	21	18	18	27	27	29	20	26
Insured unemployment [4] (average weekly volume)	31	39	47	49	45	33	28	24	33	42	41	37	33	55
Weeks of unemployment compensated	156	191	218	207	206	145	118	122	169	211	187	167	175	252
Total benefits paid [7]	$4,222	$5,155	$5,886	$5,594	$5,572	$3,883	$3,168	$3,258	$4,499	$5,630	$4,970	$4,452	$4,694	$6,739
Railroad unemployment insurance:														
Applications [8]	16	10	9	11	19	17	21	12	11	23	97	18	5	5
Insured unemployment (average weekly volume)	42	53	60	67	68	59	49	37	41	57	66	19	25	49
Number of payments [9]	109	125	151	138	165	119	98	89	94	173	85	50	69	130
Average amount of benefit payment [9]	$57.68	$58.14	$59.68	$60.01	$58.65	$58.08	$58.04	$59.19	$58.92	$58.23	$48.89	$52.66	$53.03	$56.36
Total benefits paid [10]	$6,211	$7,227	$8,973	$8,252	$9,772	$6,868	$5,637	$5,197	$5,561	$10,201	$4,145	$2,571	$3,604	$7,309
All programs: [11]														
Insured unemployment [4]	1,424	1,565	1,700	1,846	1,850	1,379	1,090	939	1,060	1,158	1,316	1,234	1,316	1,392

[1] Average weekly insured unemployment excludes territories; other items include them.

[2] Data include activities under the program of Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), which became effective on January 1, 1955.

[3] An initial claim is a notice filed by a worker at the beginning of a period of unemployment which establishes the starting date for any insured unemployment which may result if he is unemployed for 1 week or longer.

[4] Number of workers reporting the completion of at least 1 week of unemployment.

[5] The rate of insured unemployment is the number of insured unemployed expressed as a percent of the average covered employment in a 12-month period.

[6] Based on claims filed under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. Excludes claims filed by veterans to supplement State, UCFE, or railroad unemployment insurance benefits.

[7] Federal portion only of benefits paid jointly with other programs. Weekly benefit amount for total unemployment is set by law at $26.

[8] An application for benefits is filed by a railroad worker at the beginning of his first period of unemployment in a benefit year; no application is required for subsequent periods in the same year.

[9] Payments are for unemployment in 14-day registration periods; the average amount is an average for all compensable periods. Not adjusted for recovery of overpayments or settlement of underpayments.

[10] Adjusted for recovery of overpayments and settlement of underpayments.

[11] Represents an unduplicated count of insured unemployment under the State, UCFE, and veterans' programs, and that covered by the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security for all items except railroad unemployment insurance, which are prepared by the U. S. Railroad Retirement Board.

B: Labor Turnover

TABLE B–1: Labor turnover rates in manufacturing [1]

[Per 100 employees]

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
Total accessions													
1948	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.5	3.9	2.7	4.4
1949	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.5
1950	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	6.6	5.7	5.2	4.0	3.0	4.4
1951	5.2	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.0	4.4
1952	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.9	4.4	5.9	5.6	5.2	4.0	3.3	4.4
1953	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.1	5.1	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.3	2.7	2.1	3.9
1954	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.3	2.5	3.0
1955	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.3	3.4	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.3	2.5	3.7
1956	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.4	4.2	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.2	3.0	2.2	3.4
1957	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.8	[3] 2.9								
Total separations [2]													
1948	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.6
1949	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2	4.3
1950	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.6	3.5
1951	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.5	4.4
1952	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.2	3.5	3.4	4.1
1953	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.3
1954	4.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.5
1955	2.9	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.4	4.0	4.4	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.3
1956	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.9	4.4	3.5	3.3	2.8	3.5
1957	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.3	[3] 3.3								
Quits													
1948	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.2	1.7	2.8
1949	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	.9	1.5
1950	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.9
1951	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	2.4
1952	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.5	2.8	2.1	1.7	2.3
1953	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.1	1.5	1.1	2.3
1954	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.0	.9	1.1
1955	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.2	2.8	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.6
1956	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.2	2.6	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.6
1957	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	[3] 1.4								
Discharges													
1948	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
1949	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1950	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3
1951	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.3	.3
1952	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1953	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.2	.4
1954	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1955	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
1956	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
1957	.2	.2	.2	.2	[3] .3								
Layoffs													
1948	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.2	1.3
1949	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.4
1950	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	.6	.6	.7	.8	1.1	1.3	1.1
1951	1.0	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.2
1952	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	.7	.7	.7	1.0	1.1
1953	.9	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.5	1.3
1954	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9
1955	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2
1956	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5
1957	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	[3] 1.4								
Miscellaneous separations, including military													
1948	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1949	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1950	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3	.2
1951	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.5
1952	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
1953	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
1954	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.2	.1	.2	.2
1955	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1956	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1957	.3	.2	.2	.2	[3] .3								

[1] Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turnover rates are not comparable with the changes shown by the Bureau's employment series for the following reasons:

(1) The labor turnover series measure changes during the calendar month, while the employment series measure changes from midmonth to midmonth;

(2) Industry coverage is not identical, as the printing and publishing industry and some seasonal industries are excluded from turnover;

(3) Turnover rates tend to be understated because small firms are not as prominent in the turnover sample as in the employment sample; and

(4) Reports from plants affected by work stoppages are excluded from the turnover series, but the employment series reflect the influence of such stoppages.

[3] Preliminary.

[2] Beginning with data for October 1952, components may not add to total separation rates because of rounding.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE B–2: Labor turnover rates in selected industries [1]

[Per 100 employees]

Industry	Total accessions		Separations									
			Total		Quits		Discharges		Layoffs		Miscellaneous, including military	
	May 1957	Apr. 1957	May 1957	Apr. 1957	May 1957	Apr. 1957	May 1957	Apr. 1957	May 1957	Apr. 1957	May 1957	Apr. 1957
Manufacturing												
All manufacturing	2.9	2.8	3.3	3.3	1.4	1.3	0.3	0.2	1.4	1.5	0.3	0.2
Durable goods [2]	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.3	1.4	1.3	.3	.3	1.6	1.5	.3	.3
Nondurable goods [2]	2.9	2.5	2.9	3.2	1.4	1.3	.2	.2	1.0	1.4	.2	.2
Ordnance and accessories	2.2	3.0	2.8	2.6	1.0	1.1	.1	.2	1.5	1.1	.1	.2
Food and kindred products	4.4	3.5	3.5	3.7	1.3	1.1	.2	.2	1.7	2.2	.2	.2
Meat products	3.7	3.1	3.5	4.6	.9	.6	.1	.2	2.1	3.5	.4	.3
Grain-mill products	3.7	2.0	3.1	3.2	1.1	.9	.2	.2	1.7	2.0	.1	.1
Bakery products	3.9	3.6	3.0	2.7	1.9	1.7	.3	.3	.6	.6	.2	.1
Beverages:												
Malt liquors	(4)	4.3	(4)	3.1	(4)	.5	(4)	.2	(4)	2.3	(4)	.1
Tobacco manufactures	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.1	1.4	1.1	.3	.2	.6	.6	.2	.2
Cigarettes	2.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.1	.7	.3	.1	.1	.6	.3	.2
Cigars	2.0	3.5	3.5	2.6	1.9	1.6	.4	.2	1.2	.7	(5)	.1
Tobacco and snuff	1.5	1.0	1.9	1.6	.8	.7	.1	.1	.5	.1	.4	.7
Textile-mill products	2.9	2.7	3.5	3.9	1.6	1.5	.3	.3	1.4	1.9	.2	.2
Yarn and thread mills	3.4	2.9	4.1	3.1	1.9	1.6	.3	.2	1.8	1.1	.1	.2
Broad-woven fabric mills	2.3	2.6	3.1	3.4	1.6	1.6	.3	.3	1.1	1.3	.2	.2
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber	2.2	2.4	3.0	3.3	1.6	1.6	.3	.3	1.0	1.2	.2	.2
Woolen and worsted	3.0	3.9	3.5	3.7	1.4	1.5	.2	.3	1.7	1.7	.2	.1
Knitting mills	3.7	3.3	3.6	4.4	2.1	1.8	.2	.3	1.1	2.3	.2	.1
Full-fashioned hosiery	1.6	1.2	3.6	5.2	2.1	1.6	.2	.2	1.2	3.3	.2	.1
Seamless hosiery	4.0	3.4	3.0	4.5	1.6	1.6	.2	.3	1.0	2.4	.2	.2
Knit underwear	(4)	2.9	(4)	3.0	(4)	1.7	(4)	.2	(4)	1.1	(4)	.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles	2.6	2.2	4.5	3.6	1.1	1.0	.4	.2	2.8	2.1	.3	.2
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	(4)	1.4	(4)	5.2	(4)	1.0	(4)	.2	(4)	3.8	(4)	.2
Apparel and other finished textile products	3.1	2.7	3.2	3.7	2.1	2.1	.2	.3	.8	1.2	.1	.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.2	2.1	3.1	4.2	1.4	1.6	.2	.2	1.3	2.3	.2	.1
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.5	2.4	2.1	.2	.4	.7	.9	(5)	.1
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	5.3	5.5	4.0	4.3	1.9	2.4	.4	.3	1.4	1.4	.2	.2
Logging camps and contractors	10.1	8.7	4.1	8.0	1.9	4.2	.3	.2	1.8	3.4	.1	.3
Sawmills and planing mills	4.5	5.3	4.0	3.5	1.9	2.2	.4	.3	1.4	.7	.2	.1
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	3.3	4.5	3.0	3.6	1.5	1.9	.2	.3	1.0	1.3	.2	.2
Furniture and fixtures	3.9	3.5	3.9	3.7	1.8	1.5	.4	.3	1.6	1.6	.2	.1
Household furniture	4.5	3.8	4.2	4.1	2.1	1.7	.3	.3	1.6	1.9	.1	.1
Other furniture and fixtures	2.6	2.8	3.3	2.7	1.2	1.1	.4	.3	1.5	1.0	.2	.2
Paper and allied products	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.6	1.3	1.2	.3	.2	.7	1.0	.2	.2
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.6	.8	.7	.1	.1	.5	.6	.2	.2
Paperboard containers and boxes	3.3	2.8	3.2	2.9	2.0	1.7	.4	.3	.6	.7	.2	.2
Chemicals and allied products	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.5	.9	.7	.1	.1	.5	.5	.2	.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.5	.8	.8	.2	.1	.3	.3	.2	.2
Industrial organic chemicals	1.0	.8	1.3	1.3	.5	.4	.1	.1	.6	.6	.1	.2
Synthetic fibers	1.3	.9	1.5	1.2	.5	.3	.1	.1	.8	.7	.2	.2
Drugs and medicines	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.3	.9	.1	.1	.2	.3	.2	.1
Paints, pigments, and fillers	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0	.1	.2	.1	.2	.2	.1
Products of petroleum and coal	1.3	1.2	.9	1.5	.5	.4	.1	(5)	.2	.9	.2	.2
Petroleum refining	1.0	.7	.6	1.2	.3	.3	(5)	(5)	.1	.7	.2	.2
Rubber products	2.0	1.9	2.6	3.0	1.0	1.2	.2	.1	1.1	1.4	.3	.3
Tires and inner tubes	1.4	1.3	1.4	2.0	.5	.7	.1	.1	.5	.9	.2	.3
Rubber footwear	3.9	2.9	3.4	3.6	1.7	1.9	.3	.1	.9	1.3	.4	.3
Other rubber products	2.1	2.3	3.5	3.6	1.3	1.4	.2	.2	1.7	1.7	.3	.3
Leather and leather products	3.2	3.1	3.6	4.6	2.0	2.3	.2	.2	.8	1.6	.5	.5
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	2.8	2.8	2.5	3.5	1.0	1.1	.1	.1	1.1	1.9	.3	.4
Footwear (except rubber)	3.3	3.1	3.7	4.7	2.2	2.5	.2	.2	.8	1.5	.6	.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	2.4	2.5	3.5	2.6	1.1	1.0	.2	.2	1.9	1.2	.3	.2
Glass and glass products	2.8	2.6	3.6	2.8	1.0	.8	.2	.1	2.3	1.6	.2	.2
Cement, hydraulic	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.4	.6	.6	.1	.2	.5	.3	.3	.2
Structural clay products	2.7	3.9	2.3	3.2	1.3	1.3	.2	.3	.6	1.4	.2	.3
Pottery and related products	2.2	1.7	3.9	3.2	1.5	1.5	.2	.4	1.4	1.2	.9	.2
Primary metal industries	2.0	1.7	2.6	2.7	.8	.8	.2	.2	1.4	1.5	.3	.3
Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills	1.5	1.3	1.8	2.1	.5	.6	.1	.1	.9	1.1	.3	.3
Iron and steel foundries	2.0	2.1	2.9	3.4	1.1	1.1	.3	.3	1.2	1.7	.3	.2
Gray-iron foundries	1.7	2.1	3.6	3.8	1.3	1.2	.3	.3	1.7	2.1	.3	.2
Malleable-iron foundries	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.5	1.1	1.3	.1	.3	.9	1.7	.2	.2
Steel foundries	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.9	.9	1.0	.5	.3	.7	1.4	.2	.2
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals:												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc	1.6	1.9	2.3	1.7	1.0	1.2	.4	.2	.6	.1	.3	.2
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper	1.6	1.6	2.2	1.6	.6	.5	.3	.1	1.1	.7	.3	.4
Nonferrous foundries	3.1	2.6	5.5	6.3	1.3	1.3	.4	.4	3.4	4.3	.4	.3
Other primary metal industries:												
Iron and steel forgings	1.9	2.0	2.7	3.0	1.0	1.0	.2	.3	1.3	1.3	.2	.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B–2: Labor turnover rates in selected industries [1]—Continued

[Per 100 employees]

Industry	Total accessions		Separations									
			Total		Quits		Discharges		Layoffs		Miscellaneous, including military	
	May 1957	Apr. 1957	May 1957	Apr. 1957	May 1957	Apr. 1957	May 1957	Apr. 1957	May 1957	Apr. 1957	May 1957	Apr. 1957
Manufacturing—Continued												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	3.0	3.0	4.0	3.6	1.4	1.3	0.3	0.3	2.1	1.8	0.2	0.2
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	1.8	2.2	4.2	3.2	1.4	1.4	.3	.3	2.2	1.3	.3	.2
Cutlery and edge tools	1.2	2.0	4.1	2.1	1.6	1.0	.2	.2	2.1	.8	.3	.2
Handtools	1.9	1.5	3.6	3.7	1.3	1.3	.1	.2	2.0	1.9	.2	.3
Hardware	1.8	2.8	4.5	3.3	1.5	1.6	.3	.4	2.4	1.0	.4	.2
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	2.5	3.0	3.7	3.5	1.3	1.3	.4	.4	1.8	1.5	.3	.2
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	2.0	2.3	3.0	3.2	.9	1.0	.3	.3	1.6	1.7	.3	.2
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	2.8	3.5	4.1	3.6	1.5	1.5	.4	.4	1.9	1.5	.2	.2
Fabricated structural metal products	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.6	1.5	1.4	.4	.3	1.1	.8	.2	.2
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	3.7	3.2	5.8	6.5	1.5	1.5	.4	.4	3.6	4.4	.4	.3
Machinery (except electrical)	2.0	2.0	3.3	2.8	1.2	1.1	.2	.2	1.6	1.2	.3	.3
Engines and turbines	1.4	1.5	3.2	2.1	1.1	1.0	.2	.2	1.6	.7	.7	.3
Agricultural machinery and tractors	(4)	2.2	(4)	2.9	(4)	1.2	(4)	.2	(4)	.9	(4)	.6
Construction and mining machinery	1.7	2.1	3.0	2.6	1.3	1.2	.2	.3	1.2	.8	.2	.2
Metalworking machinery	1.4	1.5	2.3	2.1	1.0	.9	.3	.2	.8	.7	.2	.2
Machine tools	1.0	1.1	2.5	2.0	1.0	.9	.2	.2	1.0	.7	.3	.2
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.7	.9	.9	.3	.2	.6	.4	.2	.1
Machine-tool accessories	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.7	1.2	1.1	.3	.2	.6	1.1	.2	.2
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	1.6	2.1	2.7	2.4	1.1	1.1	.2	.3	1.0	.8	.3	.2
General industrial machinery	2.2	2.1	2.7	2.6	1.2	1.1	.3	.3	1.0	1.0	.2	.2
Office and store machines and devices	2.8	3.1	2.8	2.8	1.6	1.5	.2	.2	.8	.9	.1	.2
Service-industry and household machines	3.2	1.8	6.1	4.7	1.1	1.1	.2	.2	4.5	3.1	.2	.4
Miscellaneous machinery parts	1.9	1.9	3.0	2.8	1.1	1.1	.2	.2	1.5	1.2	.3	.2
Electrical machinery	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.3	1.4	1.4	.3	.3	1.0	1.4	.3	.2
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	1.5	2.2	2.7	2.6	1.1	1.3	.2	.2	1.2	.9	.2	.2
Communication equipment	3.6	3.1	2.7	3.1	1.6	1.5	.3	.3	.6	1.1	.3	.2
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment	5.7	4.3	3.4	3.7	1.8	1.6	.3	.4	1.0	1.5	.3	.2
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.1	.3	.2	.1	.2	.3	.2
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	3.4	2.5	3.5	5.3	1.2	1.1	.3	.3	1.6	3.4	.5	.4
Transportation equipment	3.7	3.6	4.2	3.8	1.5	1.3	.3	.2	1.8	1.9	.5	.4
Automobiles	2.9	2.6	4.5	4.1	.9	.7	.2	.2	2.4	2.5	.9	.6
Aircraft and parts	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.5	1.9	1.5	.2	.2	.7	.6	.2	.2
Aircraft	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.4	2.0	1.6	.2	.1	.5	.5	.2	.2
Aircraft engines and parts	1.1	1.7	2.7	2.2	1.2	1.1	.1	.2	1.1	.8	.2	.2
Aircraft propellers and parts	3.7	3.1	2.6	2.0	1.6	1.0	.4	.3	.4	.6	.1	.2
Other aircraft parts and equipment	5.5	4.2	5.0	3.6	2.5	2.0	.7	.6	1.7	.9	.2	.1
Ship and boat building and repairing	(4)	12.8	(5)	10.2	(4)	2.9	(4)	.6	(5)	6.5	(4)	.2
Railroad equipment	(4)	4.9	(5)	5.2	(4)	1.0	(4)	.4	(5)	3.3	(4)	.4
Locomotives and parts	(4)	4.2	(5)	2.2	(4)	.5	(4)	.2	(5)	.3	(4)	1.3
Railroad and street cars	7.7	5.0	2.9	5.8	1.2	1.2	.6	.5	1.0	3.9	.1	.2
Other transportation equipment	6.0	3.4	3.2	2.4	2.3	1.6	.3	.3	.4	.3	.2	.1
Instruments and related products	2.7	2.2	3.3	2.1	1.5	1.1	.4	.2	1.3	.7	.1	.2
Photographic apparatus	(4)	1.0	(4)	1.3	(4)	.7	(4)	.1	(4)	.2	(4)	.2
Watches and clocks	3.8	2.5	6.0	5.2	1.3	1.1	.2	.4	4.2	3.5	.3	.2
Professional and scientific instruments	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.0	1.2	1.2	.3	.2	.9	.4	.1	.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	3.4	4.9	4.1	4.1	1.7	1.7	.3	.3	1.9	1.9	.2	.2
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.9	1.1	1.0	.3	.2	.8	1.5	.2	.2
Nonmanufacturing												
Metal mining	1.5	2.9	2.2	4.6	1.1	2.9	.1	.4	.6	.9	.3	.3
Iron mining	.9	1.2	1.7	1.0	.3	.4	(5)	(5)	1.0	.2	.4	.4
Copper mining	(4)	2.6	(4)	4.5	(5)	3.6	(4)	.3	(5)	.1	(4)	.5
Lead and zinc mining	1.8	2.4	2.6	5.3	1.7	2.4	.1	.1	.4	2.6	.3	.2
Anthracite mining	.6	1.1	1.3	1.3	.3	.7	(5)	(5)	.7	.4	.3	.2
Bituminous-coal mining	.8	.9	1.3	1.3	.5	.5	(5)	(5)	.7	.6	.1	.1
Communication:												
Telephone	(4)	1.8	(4)	1.5	(4)	1.2	(4)	.1	(4)	.1	(4)	.1
Telegraph [6]	(4)	1.7	(4)	1.7	(4)	1.1	(4)	.1	(4)	.3	(4)	.3

[1] See footnote 1 and Note, table B–1.
[2] For definition, see footnote 3, table A–2.
[3] For definition, see footnote 4, table A–2, except that the labor turnover series excludes the printing, publishing, and allied industries group, and the following industries: canning and preserving; women's, misses', and children's outerwear; and fertilizer.
[4] Not available.
[5] Less than 0.05.
[6] Data relate to domestic employees except messengers and those compensated entirely on a commission basis.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]

Year and month	Mining																	
	Metal												Coal					
	Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc			Anthracite			Bituminous		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$92.42	42.2	$2.19	$92.86	40.2	$2.31	$95.70	44.1	$2.17	$83.82	41.7	$2.01	$84.50	33.4	$2.53	$96.26	37.6	$2.56
1956: Average	96.83	42.1	2.30	96.71	39.8	2.43	100.28	43.6	2.30	89.24	41.7	2.14	87.65	33.2	2.64	106.22	37.8	2.81
May	98.50	43.2	2.28	100.62	42.1	2.39	99.89	44.2	2.26	89.89	42.2	2.13	70.66	29.2	2.42	106.02	38.0	2.79
June	97.13	42.6	2.28	98.23	41.1	2.39	100.32	44.0	2.28	88.17	41.2	2.14	88.63	33.7	2.63	107.82	38.1	2.83
July	96.02	42.3	2.27	89.05	36.2	2.46	100.39	42.9	2.34	90.30	42.0	2.15	92.20	35.6	2.59	102.16	36.1	2.83
August	92.40	40.0	2.31	82.38	33.9	2.43	100.62	43.0	2.34	91.37	42.3	2.16	87.25	33.3	2.62	102.49	37.0	2.77
September	100.30	42.5	2.36	103.41	41.2	2.51	103.84	44.0	2.36	89.40	41.2	2.17	87.88	33.8	2.60	106.12	37.9	2.80
October	97.39	41.8	2.33	97.71	39.4	2.48	101.32	43.3	2.34	89.25	41.9	2.13	94.87	35.4	2.68	110.38	37.8	2.92
November	96.00	41.2	2.33	98.21	39.6	2.48	96.93	41.6	2.33	88.37	41.1	2.15	91.19	33.9	2.69	106.79	36.2	2.95
December	99.92	42.7	2.34	103.09	41.4	2.49	100.66	43.2	2.33	91.14	42.0	2.17	107.45	36.3	2.96	115.33	38.7	2.98
1957: January	98.05	41.9	2.34	100.90	40.2	2.51	99.68	42.6	2.34	89.44	41.6	2.15	105.55	35.9	2.94	110.63	37.5	2.95
February	97.29	41.4	2.35	99.31	39.1	2.54	98.37	42.4	2.32	88.78	41.1	2.16	95.36	32.0	2.98	112.51	38.4	2.93
March	97.23	41.2	2.36	99.45	39.0	2.55	98.94	42.1	2.35	90.25	41.4	2.18	79.79	27.8	2.87	109.58	37.4	2.93
April	97.10	40.8	2.38	96.26	37.6	2.56	99.83	42.3	2.36	91.10	41.6	2.19	92.06	31.1	2.96	111.74	37.0	3.02
May	98.06	41.2	2.38	99.96	39.2	2.55	99.17	42.2	2.35	89.62	41.3	2.17	88.99	30.9	2.88	106.20	35.4	3.00

Year and month	Mining—Continued						Contract construction											
	Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)			Nonmetallic mining and quarrying			Total: Contract construction			Nonbuilding construction								
										Total: Nonbuilding construction			Highway and street			Other nonbuilding construction		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$94.19	40.6	$2.32	$80.99	44.5	$1.82	$95.94	36.9	$2.60	$95.11	40.3	$2.36	$91.27	41.3	$2.21	$98.50	39.4	$2.50
1956: Average	101.68	41.0	2.48	85.63	44.6	1.92	101.83	37.3	2.73	101.59	40.8	2.49	97.63	41.9	2.33	104.94	39.9	2.63
May	99.94	40.3	2.48	85.69	45.1	1.90	100.61	37.4	2.69	99.31	40.7	2.44	94.16	41.3	2.28	103.86	40.1	2.59
June	99.60	40.0	2.49	88.59	45.9	1.93	103.41	38.3	2.70	104.66	42.2	2.48	102.49	43.8	2.34	106.75	40.9	2.61
July	106.01	41.9	2.53	88.01	45.6	1.93	103.25	38.1	2.71	105.58	42.4	2.49	102.70	43.7	2.35	107.68	41.1	2.62
August	100.28	40.6	2.47	87.69	45.2	1.94	104.94	38.3	2.74	106.42	42.4	2.51	105.16	44.0	2.39	107.83	41.0	2.63
September	107.70	42.4	2.54	89.77	45.8	1.96	106.92	38.6	2.77	108.28	42.8	2.53	106.12	44.4	2.39	110.27	41.3	2.67
October	101.09	40.6	2.49	89.83	45.6	1.97	107.14	38.4	2.79	108.12	42.4	2.55	106.52	44.2	2.41	109.75	40.8	2.69
November	101.50	40.6	2.50	87.22	44.5	1.96	102.48	36.6	2.80	100.84	39.7	2.54	95.41	40.6	2.35	105.30	39.0	2.70
December	104.58	41.5	2.52	85.46	43.6	1.96	103.78	36.8	2.82	99.96	39.2	2.55	90.94	39.2	2.32	106.23	39.2	2.71
1957: January	104.83	41.6	2.52	82.32	42.0	1.96	98.55	34.7	2.84	94.86	37.2	2.55	83.90	36.8	2.28	101.73	37.4	2.72
February	101.91	40.6	2.51	84.05	43.1	1.95	104.80	36.9	2.84	101.38	39.6	2.56	93.09	40.3	2.31	106.50	39.3	2.71
March	101.25	40.5	2.50	84.63	43.4	1.95	104.23	36.7	2.84	100.47	39.4	2.55	91.77	39.9	2.30	106.35	39.1	2.72
April	100.75	40.3	2.50	84.87	43.3	1.96	104.88	36.8	2.85	100.88	39.1	2.58	93.37	39.9	2.34	106.54	38.6	2.76
May	103.83	40.4	2.57	87.52	44.2	1.98	106.11	37.1	2.86	103.22	39.8	2.60	96.40	40.0	2.41	109.42	39.5	2.77

Year and month	Building construction																	
	Total: Building construction			General contractors			Special-trade contractors											
							Total: Special-trade contractors			Plumbing and heating			Painting and decorating			Electrical work		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$96.29	36.2	$2.66	$90.22	35.8	$2.52	$100.83	36.4	$2.77	$106.40	38.0	$2.80	$94.38	34.7	$2.72	$116.52	39.1	$2.98
1956: Average	101.92	36.4	2.80	95.04	36.0	2.64	107.16	36.7	2.92	112.31	38.2	2.94	100.10	35.0	2.86	125.61	39.5	3.18
May	100.74	36.5	2.76	93.96	36.0	2.61	106.27	36.9	2.88	111.45	38.3	2.91	99.62	35.2	2.83	122.22	39.3	3.11
June	103.42	37.2	2.78	96.42	36.8	2.62	108.75	37.5	2.90	113.00	38.7	2.92	101.24	35.9	2.82	124.66	39.7	3.14
July	103.23	37.0	2.79	96.52	36.7	2.63	108.25	37.2	2.91	113.58	38.5	2.95	100.04	35.1	2.85	124.03	39.5	3.14
August	104.53	37.2	2.81	98.05	37.0	2.65	109.96	37.4	2.94	114.35	38.5	2.97	103.10	35.8	2.88	127.68	39.9	3.20
September	106.22	37.4	2.84	99.06	37.1	2.67	111.97	37.7	2.97	115.03	38.6	2.98	103.24	35.6	2.90	131.78	40.3	3.27
October	106.96	37.4	2.86	99.80	37.1	2.69	112.05	37.6	2.98	115.41	38.6	2.99	104.11	35.9	2.90	130.87	39.9	3.28
November	102.75	35.8	2.87	96.21	35.5	2.71	108.00	36.0	3.00	112.57	37.4	3.01	98.36	33.8	2.91	124.97	38.1	3.28
December	104.91	36.3	2.89	96.48	35.6	2.71	111.14	36.8	3.02	117.56	38.8	3.03	100.74	34.5	2.92	129.82	39.7	3.27
1957: January	99.57	34.1	2.92	89.76	33.0	2.72	106.45	34.9	3.05	115.67	37.8	3.06	97.28	33.2	2.93	127.65	38.8	3.29
February	105.63	36.3	2.91	98.19	36.1	2.72	111.33	36.5	3.05	116.89	38.2	3.06	99.57	34.1	2.92	130.75	39.5	3.31
March	104.76	36.0	2.91	95.93	35.4	2.71	110.96	36.5	3.04	116.97	38.1	3.07	102.31	34.8	2.94	131.26	39.3	3.34
April	105.70	36.2	2.92	97.46	35.7	2.73	111.33	36.5	3.05	116.97	38.1	3.07	102.31	34.8	2.94	130.48	39.3	3.32
May	106.65	36.4	2.93	98.73	35.9	2.75	112.30	36.7	3.06	117.73	38.1	3.09	104.14	35.3	2.95	131.99	39.4	3.35

Year and month	Building construction—Con.			Manufacturing														
	Special-trade contractors—Continued																	
	Other special-trade contractors			Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods [3]			Nondurable goods [3]			Total: Ordnance and accessories			Food and kindred products		
																Total: Food and kindred products [4]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$96.21	35.5	$2.71	$76.52	40.7	$1.88	$83.21	41.4	$2.01	$68.06	39.8	$1.71	$83.44	40.7	$2.05	$72.10	41.2	$1.75
1956: Average	102.39	35.8	2.86	79.99	40.4	1.98	86.31	41.1	2.10	71.10	39.5	1.80	91.54	41.8	2.19	75.03	41.0	1.83
May	101.44	36.1	2.81	78.40	40.0	1.96	84.86	40.8	2.08	70.20	39.0	1.80	90.71	41.8	2.17	74.12	40.5	1.83
June	104.80	36.9	2.84	79.19	40.2	1.97	85.27	40.8	2.09	70.95	39.2	1.81	91.52	41.6	2.20	75.21	41.1	1.83
July	103.94	36.6	2.84	78.60	40.1	1.96	84.25	40.7	2.07	71.71	39.4	1.82	91.74	41.7	2.20	75.03	41.0	1.83
August	105.33	36.7	2.87	79.79	40.3	1.98	85.68	40.8	2.10	71.68	39.6	1.81	90.64	41.2	2.20	74.16	41.2	1.80
September	107.22	37.1	2.89	81.81	40.7	2.01	88.38	41.3	2.14	72.44	39.8	1.82	93.88	42.1	2.23	76.02	42.0	1.81
October	107.67	37.0	2.91	82.21	40.7	2.02	89.01	41.4	2.15	72.65	39.7	1.83	95.18	42.3	2.25	75.99	41.3	1.84
November	103.08	35.3	2.92	82.22	40.5	2.03	88.99	41.2	2.16	72.86	39.6	1.84	94.50	42.0	2.25	78.06	42.3	1.89
December	104.73	35.5	2.95	84.05	41.0	2.05	91.34	41.9	2.18	73.84	39.7	1.86	96.70	42.6	2.27	77.71	41.9	1.90
1957: January	95.93	32.3	2.97	82.41	40.2	2.05	89.16	40.9	2.18	72.73	39.1	1.86	95.76	42.0	2.28	77.18	40.2	1.92
February	104.25	35.1	2.97	82.41	40.2	2.05	88.75	40.9	2.17	73.10	39.3	1.86	96.18	42.0	2.29	77.39	40.1	1.93
March	103.49	35.2	2.94	82.21	40.1	2.05	88.94	40.8	2.18	73.12	39.1	1.87	95.68	4.16	2.30	76.81	39.8	1.93
April	105.14	35.4	2.97	81.59	39.8	2.05	88.29	40.5	2.18	72.74	38.9	1.87	95.63	41.4	2.31	77.20	40.0	1.93
May	106.74	35.7	2.99	81.78	39.7	2.06	87.64	40.2	2.18	73.13	38.9	1.88	94.42	40.7	2.32	78.38	40.4	1.94

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Meat products [4] [5]			*Meatpacking, wholesale*			*Sausages and cured*			Dairy products [5]			*Condensed and evaporated milk*			*Ice cream and ices*		
1955: Average	$83.16	42.0	$1.98	$86.92	42.4	$2.05	$81.09	41.8	$1.94	$72.48	43.4	$1.67	$74.46	45.4	$1.64	$75.08	42.9	$1.75
1956: Average	84.03	41.6	2.02	92.00	42.2	2.18	85.08	41.5	2.05	74.47	42.8	1.74	75.95	43.9	1.73	77.46	42.1	1.84
May	80.79	40.6	1.99	87.31	40.8	2.14	84.86	41.6	2.04	73.79	42.9	1.72	75.68	44.0	1.72	76.44	42.0	1.82
June	83.20	41.6	2.00	90.07	41.7	2.16	88.37	42.9	2.06	76.04	43.7	1.74	78.82	45.3	1.74	78.87	43.1	1.83
July	82.20	41.1	2.00	89.44	41.6	2.15	87.34	42.4	2.06	75.95	43.4	1.75	77.43	44.5	1.74	78.69	43.0	1.83
August	80.59	40.7	1.98	87.74	41.0	2.14	85.07	41.7	2.04	74.47	42.8	1.74	76.56	44.0	1.74	76.86	42.0	1.83
September	85.20	42.6	2.00	93.74	43.2	2.17	86.31	41.9	2.06	75.68	43.0	1.76	78.59	44.4	1.77	79.42	42.7	1.86
October	84.23	41.7	2.02	92.84	42.2	2.20	83.44	40.7	2.05	74.80	42.5	1.76	75.25	43.0	1.75	78.49	42.2	1.86
November	91.80	43.3	2.12	101.85	43.9	2.32	88.62	42.2	2.10	75.23	42.5	1.77	75.23	42.5	1.77	78.17	41.8	1.87
December	87.14	41.3	2.11	96.87	42.3	2.29	87.35	41.4	2.11	75.54	42.2	1.79	76.01	42.7	1.78	78.47	41.3	1.90
1957: January	87.10	40.7	2.14	97.25	42.1	2.31	85.01	40.1	2.12	75.66	41.8	1.81	78.12	43.4	1.80	77.33	40.7	1.90
February	85.57	39.8	2.15	94.71	41.0	2.31	84.77	39.8	2.13	75.06	41.7	1.80	76.68	42.6	1.80	78.66	41.4	1.90
March	83.71	39.3	2.13	92.52	40.4	2.29	83.71	39.3	2.13	76.02	42.0	1.81	78.51	42.9	1.83	79.07	41.4	1.91
April	84.99	39.9	2.13	93.15	40.5	2.30	87.08	40.5	2.15	75.84	41.9	1.81	78.14	42.7	1.83	79.27	41.5	1.91
May	86.28	40.7	2.12	93.17	41.2	2.31	88.34	40.9	2.16	77.71	42.7	1.82	79.06	43.2	1.83	83.03	42.8	1.94
	Canning and preserving [5]			*Seafood, canned and cured*			*Canned fruits, vegetables, and soups*			Grain-mill products [5]			*Flour and other grain-mill products*			*Prepared feeds*		
1955: Average	$56.50	38.7	$1.46	$50.55	32.2	$1.57	$58.65	39.9	$1.47	$77.62	44.1	$1.76	$83.51	44.9	$1.86	$74.25	45.0	$1.65
1956: Average	62.02	39.5	1.57	50.66	30.7	1.65	65.99	41.5	1.59	80.97	43.3	1.87	84.73	43.9	1.93	76.83	43.9	1.75
May	59.82	38.1	1.57	50.53	29.9	1.69	64.15	39.6	1.62	79.49	43.2	1.84	81.03	43.1	1.88	75.77	43.8	1.73
June	59.91	38.9	1.54	49.59	32.2	1.54	62.88	39.8	1.58	80.22	43.6	1.84	82.40	43.6	1.89	77.33	44.7	1.73
July	61.23	39.5	1.55	49.77	31.3	1.59	64.27	41.2	1.56	81.35	43.5	1.87	82.99	43.0	1.93	78.05	44.6	1.75
August	65.05	41.7	1.56	49.75	30.9	1.61	68.57	43.4	1.58	81.59	43.4	1.88	86.04	43.9	1.96	75.86	43.6	1.74
September	66.73	42.5	1.57	48.84	28.9	1.69	71.39	44.9	1.59	85.00	44.5	1.91	91.80	45.9	2.00	78.94	44.6	1.77
October	64.96	40.6	1.60	50.27	30.1	1.67	70.25	43.1	1.63	84.42	44.2	1.91	89.89	45.4	1.98	78.32	44.0	1.78
November	57.56	36.9	1.56	44.76	26.8	1.67	61.23	39.0	1.57	82.70	43.3	1.91	89.20	44.6	2.00	77.94	43.3	1.80
December	61.02	37.9	1.61	54.87	31.9	1.72	65.01	39.4	1.65	83.14	43.3	1.92	88.70	44.8	1.98	78.99	43.4	1.82
1957: January	61.99	37.8	1.64	50.49	29.7	1.70	65.18	38.8	1.68	83.38	43.2	1.93	91.00	45.5	2.00	79.17	43.5	1.82
February	61.78	37.9	1.63	46.31	27.4	1.69	65.63	39.3	1.67	82.60	42.8	1.93	87.32	44.1	1.98	77.47	42.8	1.81
March	61.59	37.1	1.66	53.15	30.9	1.72	65.66	38.4	1.71	82.03	42.5	1.93	84.87	43.3	1.96	77.29	42.7	1.81
April	62.83	37.4	1.68	53.69	31.4	1.71	66.47	38.2	1.74	82.22	42.6	1.93	84.91	43.1	1.97	79.06	43.2	1.83
May	63.17	37.6	1.68	54.11	31.1	1.74	66.86	39.1	1.71	83.42	43.0	1.94	85.50	43.4	1.97	79.42	43.4	1.83
	Bakery products [5]			*Bread and other bakery products*			*Biscuits, crackers, and pretzels*			Sugar [5]			*Cane-Sugar Refining*			*Beet sugar*		
1955: Average	$70.35	40.9	$1.72	$71.93	41.1	$1.75	$62.73	39.7	$1.58	$77.09	43.8	$1.76	$84.12	42.7	$1.97	$73.35	42.4	$1.73
1956: Average	73.08	40.6	1.80	74.89	40.7	1.84	66.00	40.0	1.65	79.98	43.0	1.86	86.94	41.8	2.08	78.12	43.4	1.80
May	72.85	40.7	1.79	75.03	41.0	1.83	65.18	39.5	1.65	76.24	39.3	1.94	81.80	40.1	2.04	73.73	38.4	1.92
June	74.03	40.9	1.81	76.04	41.1	1.85	65.84	39.9	1.65	80.12	41.3	1.94	87.35	42.2	2.07	76.33	40.6	1.88
July	74.21	41.0	1.81	75.85	41.0	1.85	67.08	40.9	1.64	83.36	42.1	1.98	93.01	44.5	2.09	75.66	38.6	1.96
August	73.71	40.5	1.82	75.52	40.6	1.86	66.57	40.1	1.66	79.56	40.8	1.95	87.76	42.6	2.06	72.57	37.6	1.93
September	74.85	40.9	1.83	76.30	40.8	1.87	68.72	41.4	1.66	82.76	41.8	1.98	92.22	43.5	2.12	77.60	40.0	1.94
October	74.30	40.6	1.83	76.11	40.7	1.87	66.40	40.0	1.66	77.83	43.0	1.81	93.95	43.9	2.14	71.88	43.3	1.66
November	74.93	40.5	1.85	77.30	40.9	1.89	65.13	39.0	1.67	85.64	49.5	1.73	89.66	41.7	2.15	85.31	49.6	1.72
December	73.75	40.3	1.83	75.52	40.6	1.86	66.81	39.3	1.70	83.60	47.5	1.76	86.71	40.9	2.12	85.80	48.2	1.78
1957: January	73.23	39.8	1.84	74.99	40.1	1.87	66.18	38.7	1.71	78.80	39.4	2.00	88.78	41.1	2.16	71.23	37.1	1.92
February	74.00	40.0	1.85	75.76	40.3	1.88	66.52	38.9	1.71	81.61	40.6	2.01	85.75	39.7	2.16	83.07	42.6	1.95
March	73.23	39.8	1.84	75.39	40.1	1.88	65.96	38.8	1.70	83.23	40.8	2.04	88.75	40.9	2.17	79.98	39.4	2.03
April	74.37	40.2	1.85	76.55	40.5	1.89	66.69	39.0	1.71	81.16	39.4	2.06	87.64	40.2	2.18	78.39	39.0	2.01
May	75.33	40.5	1.86	77.33	40.7	1.90	67.72	39.6	1.71	84.02	40.2	2.09	91.10	41.6	2.19	74.97	37.3	2.01
	Confectionery and related products [5]			*Confectionery*			Beverages [5]			*Bottled soft drinks*			*Malt liquors*			*Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors*		
1955: Average	$58.11	39.8	$1.46	$55.98	39.7	$1.41	$82.22	40.5	$2.03	$63.42	42.0	$1.51	$97.84	40.1	$2.44	$78.76	38.8	$2.03
1956: Average	61.85	39.9	1.55	59.70	39.8	1.50	85.41	40.1	2.13	64.68	41.2	1.57	103.08	39.8	2.59	81.90	39.0	2.10
May	60.92	39.3	1.55	59.19	39.2	1.51	84.42	40.2	2.10	64.33	41.5	1.55	102.14	39.9	2.56	79.31	38.5	2.06
June	61.86	39.4	1.57	60.13	39.3	1.53	87.10	40.7	2.14	66.14	41.6	1.59	106.34	40.9	2.60	79.66	38.3	2.08
July	62.17	39.6	1.57	58.98	38.8	1.52	88.99	41.2	2.16	66.36	42.0	1.58	110.24	41.6	2.65	81.48	38.8	2.10
August	61.54	39.7	1.55	59.65	39.5	1.51	87.51	40.7	2.15	66.83	42.3	1.58	107.33	40.5	2.65	79.46	38.2	2.08
September	64.53	41.1	1.57	62.73	41.0	1.53	84.99	39.9	2.13	65.35	41.1	1.59	102.31	39.5	2.59	80.05	38.3	2.09
October	63.34	40.6	1.56	61.41	40.4	1.52	84.96	39.7	2.14	63.34	40.6	1.56	100.49	38.5	2.61	86.62	40.1	2.16
November	62.71	40.2	1.56	60.95	40.1	1.52	85.97	39.8	2.16	63.83	40.4	1.58	102.57	39.0	2.63	88.94	40.8	2.18
December	63.02	40.4	1.56	61.26	40.3	1.52	86.18	39.9	2.16	66.98	41.6	1.61	104.28	39.5	2.64	82.35	38.3	2.15
1957: January	62.09	39.3	1.58	59.67	39.0	1.53	84.67	39.2	2.16	63.99	40.5	1.58	102.18	39.0	2.62	80.59	36.8	2.19
February	63.84	39.9	1.60	61.78	39.6	1.56	85.72	39.5	2.17	64.31	40.7	1.58	103.49	39.2	2.64	84.42	38.2	2.21
March	64.32	40.2	1.60	62.40	40.0	1.56	86.29	39.4	2.19	64.96	40.6	1.60	103.74	39.0	2.66	83.76	37.9	2.21
April	63.60	39.5	1.61	61.54	39.2	1.57	87.16	39.8	2.19	65.19	41.0	1.59	105.86	39.5	2.68	85.09	38.5	2.21
May	63.57	39.0	1.63	60.99	38.6	1.58	89.24	40.2	2.22	67.65	41.5	1.63	108.40	40.0	2.71	83.54	37.8	2.21

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued									Tobacco manufactures								
	Miscellaneous food products [4]			Corn syrup, sugar, oil, and starch			Manufactured ice			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$67.97	41.7	$1.63	$83.16	42.0	$1.98	$66.28	45.4	$1.46	$51.60	38.8	$1.33	$67.30	40.3	$1.67	$43.90	37.2	$1.18
1956: Average	72.92	41.2	1.77	86.53	41.4	2.09	69.71	44.4	1.57	56.41	38.9	1.45	70.88	40.5	1.75	47.63	37.5	1.27
May	71.51	41.1	1.74	84.25	41.5	2.03	67.55	43.3	1.56	58.35	38.9	1.50	72.16	41.0	1.76	47.24	37.2	1.27
June	72.45	41.4	1.75	85.49	41.7	2.05	71.84	44.9	1.60	59.58	39.2	1.52	73.81	41.7	1.77	47.74	37.3	1.28
July	72.04	40.7	1.77	80.70	38.8	2.08	71.71	45.1	1.59	58.74	38.9	1.51	72.34	41.1	1.76	47.74	37.3	1.28
August	73.80	41.0	1.80	90.09	41.9	2.15	69.64	43.8	1.59	55.52	39.1	1.42	72.34	41.1	1.76	47.87	37.4	1.28
September	75.17	41.3	1.82	89.62	41.3	2.17	69.76	43.6	1.60	56.30	40.8	1.38	71.98	40.9	1.76	48.77	38.1	1.28
October	74.98	41.2	1.82	92.42	42.2	2.19	69.28	43.3	1.60	54.91	39.5	1.39	70.35	40.2	1.75	49.41	38.3	1.29
November	75.95	41.5	1.83	90.50	41.9	2.16	71.07	43.6	1.63	56.41	38.9	1.45	72.85	40.7	1.79	50.57	38.6	1.31
December	75.40	41.2	1.83	90.03	41.3	2.18	72.61	45.1	1.61	58.90	39.8	1.48	76.08	41.8	1.82	49.92	38.4	1.30
1957: January	75.62	41.1	1.84	89.44	41.6	2.15	71.97	44.7	1.61	57.81	38.8	1.49	75.17	41.3	1.82	48.12	37.3	1.29
February	77.00	41.4	1.86	87.53	40.9	2.14	73.55	45.4	1.62	57.37	38.5	1.49	71.06	39.7	1.79	49.01	37.7	1.30
March	75.03	41.0	1.83	87.10	40.7	2.14	72.58	44.8	1.62	57.99	37.9	1.53	71.29	39.6	1.80	48.10	37.0	1.30
April	74.85	40.9	1.83	86.88	40.6	2.14	73.02	44.8	1.63	57.04	36.8	1.55	67.88	37.5	1.48	47.55	36.3	1.31
May	73.93	40.4	1.83	89.42	41.4	2.16	72.90	45.0	1.62	61.46	38.8	1.58	76.41	41.3	1.85	48.86	37.3	1.31

Year and month	Tobacco manufactures—Continued						Textile-mill products											
	Tobacco and snuff			Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Scouring and combing plants			Yarn and thread mills [4]			Yarn mills		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$54.17	37.1	$1.46	$42.08	39.7	$1.06	$55.74	40.1	$1.39	$63.86	41.2	$1.55	$50.04	39.4	$1.27	$50.04	39.4	$1.27
1956: Average	57.13	37.1	1.54	47.04	39.2	1.20	57.57	39.7	1.45	66.56	41.6	1.60	52.53	39.2	1.34	52.53	39.2	1.34
May	57.04	36.8	1.55	52.25	38.7	1.35	56.16	39.0	1.44	65.60	41.0	1.60	50.54	38.0	1.33	50.67	38.1	1.33
June	56.52	36.7	1.54	53.18	39.1	1.36	55.87	38.8	1.44	66.17	41.1	1.61	50.41	37.9	1.33	50.41	37.9	1.33
July	53.39	36.2	1.53	51.05	38.1	1.34	55.87	38.8	1.44	70.84	44.0	1.61	51.05	38.1	1.34	51.05	38.1	1.34
August	57.44	37.3	1.54	45.98	39.3	1.17	56.45	39.2	1.44	68.48	42.8	1.60	51.86	38.7	1.34	51.86	38.7	1.34
September	58.28	37.6	1.55	49.70	43.6	1.14	56.99	39.3	1.45	66.33	41.2	1.61	51.72	38.6	1.34	51.72	38.6	1.34
October	58.28	37.6	1.55	45.65	40.4	1.13	59.73	40.1	1.49	66.67	40.9	1.63	53.72	39.5	1.36	54.25	39.6	1.37
November	58.88	37.5	1.57	44.01	37.3	1.18	60.30	40.2	1.50	67.16	40.7	1.65	55.46	39.9	1.39	56.00	40.0	1.40
December	60.29	38.4	1.57	48.86	39.4	1.24	60.30	40.2	1.50	67.23	41.5	1.62	54.79	39.7	1.38	55.18	39.7	1.39
1957: January	58.30	36.9	1.58	47.33	38.1	1.25	58.65	39.1	1.50	65.19	41.0	1.59	54.10	39.2	1.38	54.49	39.2	1.39
February	57.56	36.2	1.59	49.15	38.7	1.27	58.80	39.2	1.50	65.83	41.4	1.59	53.82	39.0	1.38	54.21	39.0	1.39
March	57.92	36.2	1.60	49.45	36.9	1.34	58.35	38.9	1.50	62.65	39.4	1.59	52.99	38.4	1.38	52.99	38.4	1.38
April	57.83	35.7	1.62	53.65	37.0	1.45	57.90	38.6	1.50	64.72	40.2	1.61	52.44	38.0	1.38	52.68	37.9	1.39
May	59.62	36.8	1.62	54.72	38.0	1.44	57.60	38.4	1.50	65.92	41.2	1.60	52.30	37.9	1.38	52.54	37.8	1.39

Year and month	Thread mills			Broad-woven fabric mills [4]			Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber									Woolen and worsted		
							United States			North			South					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$51.74	39.8	$1.30	$54.27	40.5	$1.34	$52.79	40.3	$1.31	$57.63	40.3	$1.43	$51.99	40.3	$1.29	$63.38	41.7	$1.52
1956: Average	53.33	39.5	1.35	56.28	40.2	1.40	54.66	39.9	1.37	58.46	39.5	1.48	54.00	40.0	1.35	65.31	41.6	1.57
May	51.22	38.8	1.32	55.18	39.7	1.39	53.06	39.3	1.35	57.66	38.7	1.49	52.40	39.4	1.33	66.83	42.3	1.58
June	52.13	38.9	1.34	53.96	39.1	1.38	52.11	38.6	1.35	56.92	38.2	1.49	51.08	38.7	1.32	66.36	42.0	1.58
July	53.45	39.3	1.36	53.82	39.0	1.38	51.72	38.6	1.34	58.80	39.2	1.50	50.82	38.5	1.32	64.53	41.1	1.57
August	54.25	39.6	1.37	54.23	39.3	1.38	52.65	39.0	1.35	57.37	38.5	1.49	51.61	39.1	1.32	64.37	41.0	1.57
September	53.70	39.2	1.37	55.04	39.6	1.39	53.06	39.3	1.35	57.75	38.5	1.50	52.40	39.4	1.33	64.84	41.3	1.57
October	53.76	38.4	1.40	58.46	40.6	1.44	57.51	40.5	1.42	60.10	39.8	1.51	56.84	40.6	1.40	65.76	41.1	1.60
November	54.24	38.2	1.42	59.42	40.7	1.46	58.54	40.8	1.43	59.58	39.2	1.52	58.36	41.1	1.42	64.16	40.1	1.60
December	56.00	40.0	1.40	59.71	40.9	1.46	58.34	40.8	1.43	61.16	40.5	1.51	58.08	40.9	1.42	66.49	41.3	1.61
1957: January	56.26	39.9	1.41	57.57	39.7	1.45	56.49	39.5	1.43	57.00	37.5	1.52	56.12	39.8	1.41	65.44	40.9	1.60
February	55.30	39.5	1.40	56.70	39.1	1.45	55.10	38.8	1.42	56.47	37.4	1.51	54.99	39.0	1.41	66.49	41.3	1.61
March	55.13	39.1	1.41	56.55	39.0	1.45	55.34	38.7	1.43	57.61	37.9	1.52	54.71	38.8	1.41	65.92	41.2	1.60
April	54.60	39.0	1.40	56.26	38.8	1.45	55.06	38.5	1.43	57.46	37.8	1.52	54.43	38.6	1.41	65.44	40.9	1.60
May	54.60	39.0	1.40	55.83	38.5	1.45	53.96	38.0	1.42	57.00	37.5	1.52	53.72	38.1	1.41	66.88	41.8	1.60

Year and month	Narrow fabrics and small wares			Knitting mills [4]			Full-fashioned hosiery									Seamless hosiery		
							United States			North			South			United States		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$56.28	40.2	$1.40	$50.81	38.2	$1.33	$56.54	38.2	$1.48	$55.42	37.7	$1.47	$56.83	38.4	$1.48	$42.80	36.9	$1.16
1956: Average	58.51	39.8	1.47	53.68	37.8	1.42	58.98	38.3	1.54	58.98	38.8	1.52	59.06	38.1	1.55	46.21	36.1	1.28
May	57.28	39.5	1.45	52.97	37.3	1.42	58.13	37.5	1.55	58.14	38.0	1.53	58.03	37.2	1.56	44.76	34.7	1.29
June	58.25	39.9	1.46	53.25	37.5	1.42	57.13	37.1	1.54	57.91	38.1	1.52	56.89	36.7	1.55	45.57	35.6	1.28
July	57.77	39.3	1.47	53.25	37.5	1.42	56.39	37.1	1.52	56.77	38.1	1.49	56.52	36.7	1.54	45.44	35.5	1.28
August	58.31	39.4	1.48	54.10	38.1	1.42	57.53	37.6	1.53	58.67	38.6	1.52	57.13	37.1	1.54	47.09	36.5	1.29
September	59.05	39.9	1.48	54.20	37.9	1.43	57.83	37.8	1.53	59.98	39.2	1.53	56.92	37.2	1.53	47.06	36.2	1.30
October	58.80	39.2	1.50	55.06	38.5	1.43	59.21	38.7	1.53	59.89	39.4	1.52	58.75	38.4	1.53	49.13	37.5	1.31
November	58.59	38.8	1.51	55.15	38.3	1.44	60.37	39.2	1.54	61.20	40.0	1.53	60.30	38.9	1.55	49.50	37.5	1.32
December	60.30	40.2	1.50	54.43	37.8	1.44	60.61	39.1	1.55	59.34	39.3	1.51	61.23	39.0	1.57	49.24	37.3	1.32
1957: January	60.80	40.0	1.52	53.36	36.8	1.45	59.59	38.2	1.56	58.75	37.9	1.55	59.75	38.3	1.56	47.75	35.9	1.33
February	60.40	40.0	1.51	54.09	37.3	1.45	59.59	38.2	1.56	58.60	38.3	1.53	59.82	38.1	1.57	48.64	36.3	1.34
March	60.70	40.2	1.51	54.31	37.2	1.46	59.75	38.3	1.56	59.08	38.6	1.53	59.82	38.1	1.57	47.97	35.8	1.34
April	60.10	39.8	1.51	53.65	37.0	1.45	57.97	37.4	1.55	56.62	38.0	1.49	58.40	37.2	1.57	47.30	35.3	1.34
May	60.10	39.8	1.51	53.87	36.9	1.46	55.96	36.1	1.55	57.90	37.6	1.54	55.22	35.4	1.56	47.88	36.0	1.33

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Textile-mill products—Continued																	
	Seamless hosiery—Continued						*Knit outerwear*			*Knit underwear*			Dyeing and finishing textiles [5]			*Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool)*		
	North			South														
1955: Average	$46.71	38.6	$1.21	$42.21	36.7	$1.15	$53.76	38.4	$1.40	$48.34	39.3	$1.23	$65.14	42.3	$1.54	$64.87	42.4	$1.53
1956: Average	49.27	37.9	1.30	45.82	35.8	1.28	56.15	38.2	1.47	49.91	38.1	1.31	65.92	41.2	1.60	65.51	41.2	1.59
May	49.27	37.9	1.30	43.99	34.1	1.29	56.30	38.3	1.47	50.57	38.6	1.31	61.46	39.4	1.56	60.76	39.2	1.55
June	49.79	38.3	1.30	45.06	35.2	1.28	56.21	38.5	1.46	49.91	38.1	1.31	64.78	41.0	1.58	64.21	40.9	1.57
July	49.79	38.6	1.29	44.80	35.0	1.28	57.72	39.0	1.48	48.86	37.3	1.31	64.31	40.7	1.58	63.59	40.5	1.57
August	49.79	38.6	1.29	46.57	36.1	1.29	58.31	39.4	1.48	49.28	38.2	1.29	64.78	41.0	1.58	64.37	41.0	1.57
September	51.60	38.8	1.33	46.18	35.8	1.29	56.83	38.4	1.48	50.94	38.3	1.33	63.90	40.7	1.57	63.80	40.9	1.56
October	52.00	39.1	1.33	48.73	37.2	1.31	58.80	39.2	1.50	49.34	37.1	1.33	68.97	41.8	1.65	69.30	42.0	1.65
November	51.07	38.4	1.33	49.24	37.3	1.32	58.05	38.7	1.50	49.82	36.9	1.35	70.22	42.3	1.66	70.55	42.5	1.66
December	50.12	37.4	1.34	49.24	37.3	1.32	55.58	37.3	1.49	48.74	36.1	1.35	69.55	41.9	1.66	69.89	42.1	1.66
1957: January	50.18	36.9	1.36	47.61	35.8	1.33	53.87	36.4	1.48	48.55	35.7	1.36	65.51	39.7	1.65	65.44	39.9	1.64
February	51.51	37.6	1.37	48.01	36.1	1.33	55.43	37.2	1.49	49.87	36.4	1.37	68.15	41.3	1.65	68.15	41.3	1.65
March	50.92	36.9	1.38	47.35	35.6	1.33	56.10	37.4	1.50	50.14	36.6	1.37	68.06	41.0	1.66	67.65	41.0	1.65
April	50.59	37.2	1.36	46.90	35.0	1.34	55.88	37.5	1.49	51.47	37.3	1.38	67.49	40.9	1.65	66.75	40.7	1.64
May	51.17	37.9	1.35	47.48	35.7	1.33	57.00	37.5	1.52	50.18	36.9	1.36	66.42	40.5	1.64	65.69	40.3	1.63
	Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings [5]			*Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn*			Hats (except cloth and millinery)			Miscellaneous textile goods [5]			*Felt goods (except woven felts and hats)* [6]			*Lace goods*		
1955: Average	$73.74	41.9	$1.76	$71.05	40.6	$1.75	$58.03	37.2	$1.56	$66.56	41.6	$1.60	$73.93	41.3	$1.79	$63.91	38.5	$1.66
1956: Average	73.98	41.1	1.80	73.26	40.7	1.80	57.38	35.2	1.63	66.83	40.5	1.65	71.10	40.4	1.76	66.09	38.2	1.73
May	71.20	40.0	1.78	71.20	40.0	1.78	57.32	35.6	1.61	64.31	39.7	1.62	68.78	39.3	1.75	65.77	37.8	1.74
June	67.06	38.1	1.76	67.97	38.4	1.77	60.09	36.2	1.66	64.87	39.8	1.63	68.08	38.9	1.75	66.05	38.4	1.72
July	71.38	40.1	1.78	71.68	39.6	1.81	58.03	35.6	1.63	64.78	39.5	1.64	67.20	38.4	1.75	66.64	38.3	1.74
August	74.46	41.6	1.79	73.44	40.8	1.80	60.09	36.2	1.66	66.40	40.0	1.66	70.27	39.7	1.77	67.23	38.2	1.76
September	75.89	41.7	1.82	76.18	41.4	1.84	56.91	34.7	1.64	68.14	40.8	1.67	75.66	41.8	1.81	67.86	39.0	1.74
October	76.49	41.8	1.83	75.81	41.2	1.84	53.79	32.8	1.64	70.04	41.2	1.70	79.18	42.8	1.85	68.11	38.7	1.76
November	76.31	41.7	1.83	74.85	40.9	1.83	55.61	33.5	1.66	70.28	41.1	1.71	80.09	42.6	1.88	66.02	37.3	1.77
December	77.28	42.0	1.84	76.54	41.6	1.84	58.13	34.6	1.68	71.99	42.1	1.71	81.65	43.2	1.89	67.97	38.4	1.77
1957: January	76.96	41.6	1.85	77.15	41.7	1.85	53.61	33.3	1.61	69.02	40.6	1.70	77.89	42.1	1.85	67.68	37.6	1.80
February	78.26	42.3	1.85	77.52	41.9	1.85	61.15	36.4	1.68	68.85	40.5	1.70	74.74	40.4	1.85	67.28	37.8	1.78
March	75.44	41.0	1.84	73.20	40.0	1.83	56.76	34.4	1.65	68.68	40.4	1.70	75.62	41.1	1.84	67.32	37.4	1.80
April	74.34	40.4	1.84	72.44	39.8	1.82	54.61	33.3	1.64	67.49	39.7	1.70	71.02	38.6	1.84	67.32	37.4	1.80
May	73.05	39.7	1.84	71.16	39.1	1.82	58.97	36.4	1.62	67.15	39.5	1.70	71.23	38.5	1.85	67.30	37.6	1.79
	Textile-mill products—Continued												Apparel and other finished textile products					
	Paddings and upholstery filling			*Processed waste and recovered fibers*			*Artificial leather, oilcloth, and other coated fabrics*			*Cordage and twine*			Total: Apparel and other finished textile products			Men's and boys' suits and coats		
1955: Average	$73.44	43.2	$1.70	$51.17	41.6	$1.23	$88.59	45.9	$1.93	$55.58	39.7	$1.40	$49.41	36.6	$1.35	$59.86	36.5	$1.64
1956: Average	68.85	40.5	1.70	53.97	41.2	1.31	88.00	44.0	2.00	56.99	39.3	1.45	52.64	36.3	1.45	63.12	36.7	1.72
May	65.35	38.9	1.68	53.02	41.1	1.29	81.12	41.6	1.95	57.13	39.4	1.45	50.91	35.6	1.43	61.42	37.0	1.66
June	66.53	39.6	1.68	54.13	40.7	1.33	82.26	42.4	1.94	56.26	38.8	1.45	51.48	35.5	1.45	63.18	36.1	1.75
July	67.89	39.7	1.71	52.53	40.1	1.31	85.41	43.8	1.95	55.58	38.6	1.44	52.27	35.8	1.46	62.11	35.9	1.73
August	68.57	40.1	1.71	52.93	40.1	1.32	87.96	44.2	1.99	55.83	38.5	1.45	54.17	36.6	1.48	65.33	36.7	1.78
September	72.56	41.7	1.74	53.33	40.4	1.32	89.89	44.5	2.02	57.82	39.6	1.46	53.28	36.0	1.48	64.97	36.5	1.78
October	73.27	42.6	1.72	54.95	40.7	1.35	94.60	45.7	2.07	57.09	39.1	1.46	54.24	36.4	1.49	65.16	36.4	1.79
November	72.07	41.9	1.72	56.71	41.7	1.36	93.11	45.2	2.06	57.87	39.1	1.48	53.43	36.1	1.48	64.25	36.3	1.77
December	75.50	42.9	1.76	59.60	43.5	1.37	98.70	47.0	2.10	59.60	40.0	1.49	54.45	36.3	1.50	64.78	36.6	1.77
1957: January	71.17	40.9	1.74	56.72	41.4	1.37	92.35	44.4	2.08	59.40	39.6	1.50	53.49	35.9	1.49	63.89	36.3	1.76
February	72.38	41.6	1.74	57.54	42.0	1.37	86.10	42.0	2.05	59.70	39.8	1.50	54.39	36.5	1.49	64.06	36.4	1.76
March	71.45	41.3	1.73	57.55	41.4	1.39	85.27	41.8	2.04	59.85	39.9	1.50	54.75	36.5	1.50	64.05	36.6	1.75
April	70.24	40.6	1.73	56.30	40.5	1.39	85.28	41.6	2.05	58.80	39.2	1.50	52.84	35.7	1.48	62.48	35.5	1.76
May	69.89	40.4	1.73	57.12	40.8	1.40	86.73	41.9	2.07	57.15	38.1	1.50	52.98	35.8	1.48	63.19	35.7	1.77
	Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing [5]			*Shirts, collars, and nightwear*			*Separate trousers*			*Work shirts*			Women's outerwear [4] [6]			*Women's dresses*		
1955: Average	$41.92	37.1	$1.13	$42.29	37.1	$1.14	$43.52	37.2	$1.17	$36.29	37.8	$0.96	$52.90	35.5	$1.49	$53.40	35.6	$1.50
1956: Average	45.26	36.5	1.24	45.51	36.7	1.24	46.49	36.9	1.26	39.82	36.2	1.10	57.02	35.2	1.62	55.62	35.2	1.58
May	44.52	35.9	1.24	43.77	35.3	1.24	47.00	37.3	1.26	41.58	36.8	1.13	54.70	34.4	1.59	55.36	34.6	1.60
June	44.76	36.1	1.24	44.39	35.8	1.24	47.10	36.8	1.28	39.93	36.3	1.10	54.24	33.9	1.60	51.46	33.2	1.55
July	44.88	35.9	1.25	44.89	36.2	1.24	46.75	37.1	1.26	39.96	36.0	1.11	57.40	35.0	1.64	53.48	34.5	1.55
August	46.00	36.8	1.25	46.13	37.2	1.24	46.34	36.2	1.28	40.32	36.0	1.12	59.26	35.7	1.66	57.16	35.5	1.61
September	46.24	36.7	1.26	47.87	37.4	1.28	45.09	35.5	1.27	40.93	35.9	1.14	56.45	33.8	1.67	54.76	33.8	1.62
October	46.61	36.7	1.27	48.63	37.7	1.29	46.44	36.0	1.29	40.71	35.4	1.15	57.44	34.6	1.66	55.55	34.5	1.61
November	45.82	35.8	1.28	48.49	37.3	1.30	45.54	35.3	1.29	37.15	32.3	1.15	56.54	34.9	1.62	55.97	35.2	1.59
December	45.95	35.9	1.28	47.32	36.4	1.30	48.10	37.0	1.30	40.72	35.1	1.16	58.38	35.6	1.64	57.28	35.8	1.60
1957: January	45.44	35.5	1.28	46.44	36.0	1.29	47.84	36.8	1.30	40.47	34.3	1.18	58.27	35.1	1.66	55.49	34.9	1.59
February	46.36	36.5	1.27	46.21	36.1	1.28	48.36	37.2	1.30	45.40	38.8	1.17	58.74	35.6	1.65	55.62	35.2	1.58
March	46.72	36.5	1.28	46.18	35.8	1.29	48.73	37.2	1.31	42.60	35.8	1.19	59.43	35.8	1.66	57.80	35.9	1.61
April	45.72	36.0	1.27	44.67	34.9	1.28	47.55	36.3	1.31	42.60	36.1	1.18	57.70	35.4	1.63	59.01	36.2	1.63
May	46.10	36.3	1.27	45.57	35.6	1.28	46.67	35.9	1.30	42.34	36.5	1.16	57.35	35.4	1.62	58.38	35.6	1.64

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued

Year and month	*Household apparel*			*Women's suits, coats, and skirts*			Women's and children's undergarments [3]			*Underwear and nightwear, except corsets*			*Corsets and allied garments*			Millinery		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$40.52	36.5	$1.11	$64.27	33.3	$1.93	$44.77	36.7	$1.22	$42.44	36.9	$1.15	$48.78	36.4	$1.34	$56.99	36.3	$1.57
1956: Average	44.76	36.1	1.24	68.14	33.9	2.01	47.55	36.3	1.31	45.50	36.4	1.25	51.77	36.2	1.43	61.85	36.6	1.69
May	44.98	35.7	1.26	69.29	31.4	1.92	45.98	35.1	1.31	43.38	34.7	1.25	51.34	35.9	1.43	51.50	31.4	1.64
June	43.72	34.7	1.26	66.92	33.8	1.98	46.24	35.3	1.31	43.75	35.0	1.25	51.55	35.8	1.44	53.94	32.3	1.67
July	43.88	35.1	1.25	73.03	35.8	2.04	46.41	35.7	1.30	44.63	35.7	1.25	50.69	35.7	1.42	61.75	35.9	1.72
August	45.11	35.8	1.26	73.19	35.7	2.05	47.68	36.4	1.31	46.12	36.6	1.26	51.62	36.1	1.43	63.13	37.8	1.67
September	43.56	34.3	1.27	68.13	32.6	2.09	49.08	36.9	1.33	47.62	37.2	1.28	52.13	36.2	1.44	66.61	38.5	1.73
October	44.58	35.1	1.27	69.63	33.8	2.06	50.49	37.4	1.35	49.14	37.8	1.30	53.07	36.6	1.45	67.20	39.3	1.71
November	45.97	36.2	1.27	65.27	32.8	1.99	49.48	37.2	1.33	48.00	37.5	1.28	52.93	36.5	1.45	66.95	33.9	1.68
December	47.74	37.3	1.28	68.74	34.2	2.01	48.81	36.7	1.33	46.74	36.8	1.27	52.93	36.5	1.45	61.03	35.9	1.70
1957: January	46.08	36.0	1.28	70.52	34.4	2.05	48.28	36.3	1.33	45.86	36.4	1.26	52.85	36.2	1.46	63.00	36.0	1.75
February	46.83	36.3	1.29	70.45	34.2	2.06	49.21	37.0	1.33	47.50	37.4	1.27	52.64	36.3	1.45	69.27	38.7	1.79
March	48.23	37.1	1.30	68.68	33.5	2.05	49.45	36.9	1.34	47.62	37.2	1.28	52.85	36.2	1.46	72.98	40.1	1.82
April	48.10	37.0	1.30	59.87	30.7	1.95	47.70	35.6	1.34	45.95	35.9	1.28	51.60	35.1	1.47	57.62	34.3	1.68
May	48.10	37.0	1.30	62.08	32.0	1.94	47.93	35.5	1.35	45.92	35.6	1.29	51.74	35.2	1.47	49.90	30.8	1.62

Year and month	Children's outerwear			Miscellaneous apparel and accessories			Other fabricated textile products [4]			*Curtains, draperies, and other housefurnishings*			*Textile bags*			*Canvas products*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$45.38	37.2	$1.22	$45.63	37.1	$1.23	$51.32	38.3	$1.34	$45.72	38.1	$1.20	$53.65	38.6	$1.39	$53.58	39.4	$1.36
1956: Average	48.31	36.6	1.32	49.71	37.1	1.34	53.53	37.7	1.42	46.98	36.7	1.28	57.28	39.5	1.45	55.66	39.2	1.42
May	47.16	36.0	1.31	48.64	36.3	1.34	51.52	36.8	1.40	44.80	35.0	1.28	55.54	38.3	1.45	55.81	39.3	1.42
June	48.71	36.9	1.32	48.68	36.6	1.33	52.17	37.0	1.41	45.44	35.5	1.28	56.50	38.5	1.47	57.20	40.0	1.43
July	49.18	36.7	1.34	49.08	36.9	1.33	52.82	37.2	1.42	45.67	35.4	1.29	57.92	39.4	1.47	57.63	40.3	1.43
August	49.45	36.9	1.34	50.86	37.4	1.36	53.16	37.7	1.41	48.38	37.5	1.29	58.90	39.8	1.48	56.34	39.4	1.43
September	48.33	35.8	1.35	51.24	37.4	1.37	54.10	38.1	1.42	48.64	38.0	1.28	59.05	39.9	1.48	54.81	38.6	1.42
October	49.58	37.0	1.34	52.30	37.9	1.38	56.12	38.7	1.45	50.31	39.0	1.29	58.95	40.1	1.47	56.41	38.9	1.45
November	48.94	36.8	1.33	50.37	36.5	1.38	56.30	38.3	1.47	48.62	37.4	1.30	57.09	39.1	1.46	54.53	38.4	1.42
December	49.14	36.4	1.35	51.15	36.8	1.39	57.22	38.4	1.49	48.10	37.0	1.30	59.64	40.3	1.48	56.06	39.2	1.43
1957: January	50.55	36.9	1.37	49.23	36.2	1.36	55.35	37.4	1.48	47.45	36.5	1.30	58.07	39.5	1.47	56.99	39.3	1.45
February	51.27	37.7	1.36	49.73	36.3	1.37	55.86	38.0	1.47	48.86	37.3	1.31	59.35	40.1	1.48	55.20	38.6	1.43
March	50.86	37.4	1.36	49.27	35.7	1.38	55.42	37.7	1.47	49.52	37.8	1.31	57.72	39.0	1.48	56.06	39.2	1.43
April	48.28	36.3	1.33	48.37	34.8	1.39	54.54	37.1	1.47	48.86	37.3	1.31	56.74	38.6	1.47	56.34	39.4	1.43
May	49.28	36.5	1.35	48.16	34.4	1.40	55.20	37.3	1.48	46.64	35.6	1.31	57.30	38.2	1.50	58.55	40.1	1.46

Lumber and wood products (except furniture)

Year and month	Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)			Sawmills and planing mills [4]			*Sawmills and planing mills, general*									Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products [4]		
							United States			South			West					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$68.88	41.0	$1.68	$69.55	41.4	$1.68	$70.38	41.4	$1.70	$46.76	43.7	$1.07	$88.43	39.3	$2.25	$73.99	41.8	$1.77
1956: Average	70.93	40.3	1.76	71.51	40.4	1.77	72.54	40.3	1.80	49.09	41.6	1.18	90.87	39.0	2.33	74.30	40.6	1.83
May	71.38	40.1	1.78	72.45	40.7	1.78	73.67	40.7	1.81	49.86	41.9	1.19	92.20	39.4	2.34	74.12	40.5	1.83
June	73.31	40.5	1.81	74.62	41.0	1.82	76.04	41.1	1.85	49.68	41.4	1.20	95.99	40.5	2.37	75.26	40.9	1.84
July	72.36	40.2	1.80	73.35	40.3	1.82	74.15	40.3	1.84	49.68	41.4	1.20	92.51	39.2	2.36	74.34	40.4	1.84
August	75.12	41.5	1.81	74.80	41.1	1.82	76.22	41.2	1.85	50.52	42.1	1.20	95.51	40.3	2.37	75.26	40.9	1.84
September	74.03	40.9	1.81	73.71	40.5	1.82	74.93	40.5	1.85	50.52	42.1	1.20	92.90	39.2	2.37	74.70	40.6	1.84
October	73.03	40.8	1.79	72.90	40.5	1.80	74.12	40.5	1.83	50.16	41.8	1.20	91.73	39.2	2.34	73.75	40.3	1.83
November	70.80	40.0	1.77	71.20	40.0	1.78	72.22	39.9	1.81	49.80	41.5	1.20	90.64	38.9	2.33	73.02	39.9	1.83
December	69.25	39.8	1.74	69.13	39.5	1.75	69.95	39.3	1.78	49.56	41.3	1.20	86.16	37.3	2.31	75.11	40.6	1.85
1957: January	67.25	39.1	1.72	66.95	38.7	1.73	67.94	38.6	1.76	48.00	40.0	1.20	84.04	36.7	2.29	73.63	39.8	1.85
February	68.51	39.6	1.73	68.21	39.2	1.74	69.21	39.1	1.77	48.12	40.1	1.20	86.18	37.8	2.28	74.00	40.0	1.85
March	70.27	39.7	1.77	69.74	39.4	1.77	70.53	39.4	1.79	48.52	40.1	1.21	87.78	38.5	2.28	71.97	38.9	1.85
April	72.00	40.0	1.80	70.67	39.7	1.78	71.86	39.7	1.81	48.64	40.2	1.21	89.31	39.0	2.29	74.40	40.0	1.86
May	73.35	40.3	1.82	71.42	39.9	1.79	72.62	39.9	1.82	49.65	40.7	1.22	89.63	38.8	2.31	76.33	40.6	1.88

Year and month	*Millwork*			*Plywood*			Wooden containers [4]			*Wooden boxes, other than cigar*			Miscellaneous wood products			Furniture and fixtures		
																Total: Furniture and fixtures		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$72.56	41.7	$1.74	$78.37	43.3	$1.81	$52.48	41.0	$1.28	$53.12	41.5	$1.28	$57.82	41.6	$1.39	$67.07	41.4	$1.62
1956: Average	72.90	40.5	1.80	76.22	41.2	1.85	56.71	40.8	1.39	56.58	41.0	1.38	60.15	41.2	1.46	68.95	40.8	1.69
May	73.44	40.8	1.80	75.36	40.3	1.87	57.26	40.9	1.40	56.71	40.8	1.39	59.45	41.0	1.45	66.47	39.8	1.67
June	74.75	41.3	1.81	75.52	40.6	1.86	57.53	40.8	1.41	57.26	40.9	1.40	60.30	41.3	1.46	68.11	40.3	1.69
July	73.53	40.4	1.82	74.52	40.5	1.84	57.53	40.8	1.41	57.40	41.0	1.40	60.53	40.9	1.48	67.54	40.2	1.68
August	74.44	40.9	1.82	75.99	41.3	1.84	57.92	40.5	1.43	57.11	40.5	1.41	60.27	41.0	1.47	69.87	41.1	1.70
September	74.70	40.6	1.84	74.85	40.9	1.83	57.92	40.5	1.43	57.94	40.8	1.42	61.57	41.6	1.48	71.04	41.3	1.72
October	73.35	40.3	1.82	73.71	40.5	1.82	58.50	41.2	1.42	57.95	41.1	1.41	61.80	41.2	1.50	71.97	41.6	1.73
November	72.98	40.1	1.82	73.02	39.9	1.83	56.14	40.1	1.40	56.03	40.6	1.38	61.39	41.2	1.49	69.66	40.5	1.72
December	73.93	40.4	1.83	75.67	40.9	1.85	57.53	40.8	1.41	56.30	40.5	1.39	61.39	41.2	1.49	71.45	41.3	1.73
1957: January	72.65	39.7	1.83	74.37	40.2	1.85	55.72	39.8	1.40	55.18	39.7	1.39	60.05	40.3	1.49	68.46	39.8	1.72
February	72.86	39.6	1.84	76.07	40.9	1.86	55.30	39.5	1.40	55.04	39.6	1.39	60.94	40.9	1.49	69.55	40.2	1.73
March	72.68	39.5	1.84	71.23	38.5	1.85	56.00	40.0	1.40	55.88	40.2	1.39	61.50	41.0	1.50	69.55	40.2	1.73
April	73.63	39.8	1.85	76.11	40.7	1.87	56.82	40.3	1.41	56.42	40.3	1.40	61.76	40.9	1.51	68.28	39.7	1.72
May	75.52	40.6	1.86	77.71	40.9	1.90	57.08	40.2	1.42	56.82	40.3	1.41	61.56	40.5	1.52	67.82	39.2	1.73

See footnotes and end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																		
	Furniture and fixtures																		
	Household furniture [1]			*Wood household furniture (except upholstered)*			*Wood household furniture, upholstered*			*Mattresses and bedsprings*			*Office, public-building, and professional furniture* [4]			*Wood office furniture*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$64.17	41.4	$1.55	$58.24	42.2	$1.38	$69.19	40.7	$1.70	$71.58	40.9	$1.75	$75.78	42.1	$1.80	$65.10	42.0	$1.55
1956: Average	65.77	40.6	1.62	59.20	41.4	1.43	71.82	39.9	1.80	72.10	39.4	1.83	79.42	41.8	1.90	71.21	42.9	1.66
May	63.04	39.4	1.60	58.34	40.8	1.43	67.82	38.1	1.78	66.04	37.1	1.78	77.83	41.4	1.88	71.45	43.3	1.65
June	64.08	39.8	1.61	57.63	40.3	1.43	68.74	38.4	1.79	72.62	39.9	1.82	78.96	42.0	1.88	71.28	43.2	1.65
July	63.68	39.8	1.60	57.79	40.7	1.42	66.55	37.6	1.77	72.36	40.2	1.80	78.66	41.4	1.90	67.39	41.6	1.62
August	66.10	40.8	1.62	59.06	41.3	1.43	71.06	39.7	1.79	76.13	41.6	1.83	80.41	42.1	1.91	70.79	42.9	1.65
September	67.90	41.4	1.64	60.61	41.8	1.45	74.80	41.1	1.82	77.19	41.5	1.86	77.71	40.9	1.90	71.31	42.7	1.67
October	68.64	41.6	1.65	61.76	42.3	1.46	75.95	41.5	1.83	75.92	40.6	1.87	80.83	42.1	1.92	69.76	42.8	1.63
November	66.42	40.5	1.64	60.15	41.2	1.46	74.62	41.0	1.82	71.81	38.4	1.87	79.52	41.2	1.93	66.83	41.0	1.63
December	68.56	41.3	1.66	61.45	41.8	1.47	77.93	41.9	1.86	73.68	39.4	1.87	82.91	42.3	1.96	70.46	42.7	1.65
1957: January	64.78	39.5	1.64	58.84	40.3	1.46	68.58	38.1	1.80	72.94	38.8	1.88	78.55	40.7	1.93	67.20	42.0	1.60
February	66.00	40.0	1.65	58.98	40.4	1.46	72.86	39.6	1.84	73.32	39.0	1.88	79.13	41.0	1.93	67.62	42.0	1.61
March	66.40	40.0	1.66	59.39	40.4	1.47	73.97	40.2	1.84	71.61	38.5	1.86	79.73	41.1	1.94	65.83	41.4	1.59
April	65.01	39.4	1.65	58.80	40.0	1.47	71.92	39.3	1.83	68.45	37.2	1.84	77.78	40.3	1.93	64.06	40.8	1.57
May	64.02	38.8	1.65	58.36	39.7	1.47	67.33	37.2	1.81	72.37	38.7	1.87	77.79	40.1	1.94	63.52	40.2	1.58

Year and month	Furniture and fixtures—Continued									Paper and allied products								
	Metal office furniture			Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures			Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures			Total: Paper and allied products			Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills			Paperboard containers and boxes [5]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$83.98	42.2	$1.99	$80.78	40.8	$1.98	$65.67	41.3	$1.59	$78.69	43.0	$1.83	$85.94	44.3	$1.94	$73.85	42.2	$1.75
1956: Average	86.94	41.6	2.09	84.05	41.0	2.05	66.42	40.5	1.64	83.03	42.8	1.94	91.05	44.2	2.06	76.13	41.6	1.83
May	85.90	41.7	2.06	83.03	40.7	2.04	65.36	40.1	1.63	80.79	42.3	1.91	88.68	43.9	2.02	74.44	40.9	1.82
June	86.32	41.7	2.07	85.28	41.6	2.05	66.02	40.5	1.63	82.41	42.7	1.93	90.61	44.2	2.05	74.98	41.2	1.82
July	85.69	41.0	2.09	84.05	41.0	2.05	65.26	40.9	1.62	84.28	43.0	1.96	93.21	44.6	2.09	75.62	41.1	1.84
August	85.28	41.0	2.08	88.62	42.2	2.10	66.10	40.6	1.63	83.50	42.6	1.96	92.19	43.9	2.10	76.78	41.5	1.85
September	80.94	39.1	2.07	87.15	41.5	2.10	66.90	40.3	1.66	84.71	43.0	1.97	93.05	44.1	2.11	78.68	42.3	1.86
October	89.88	42.0	2.14	87.78	41.8	2.10	66.40	40.0	1.66	84.94	42.9	1.98	93.28	44.0	2.12	78.86	42.4	1.86
November	88.81	41.5	2.14	84.45	40.6	2.08	64.91	39.1	1.66	84.55	42.7	1.98	92.86	43.0	2.12	78.31	42.1	1.86
December	92.43	42.4	2.18	85.70	41.2	2.08	68.11	40.3	1.69	85.57	43.0	1.99	94.15	44.2	2.13	78.54	42.0	1.87
1957: January	87.72	40.8	2.15	86.32	41.3	2.09	65.40	39.4	1.66	84.18	42.3	1.99	93.07	43.9	2.12	76.48	40.9	1.87
February	86.86	40.4	2.15	84.66	40.9	2.07	66.53	39.6	1.68	84.60	42.3	2.00	93.08	43.7	2.13	77.49	41.0	1.89
March	86.65	40.3	2.15	85.69	41.0	2.09	67.77	40.1	1.69	84.60	42.3	2.00	92.66	43.5	2.13	78.28	41.2	1.90
April	84.10	39.3	2.14	84.23	40.3	2.09	68.04	40.5	1.68	84.20	42.1	2.00	92.44	43.4	2.13	77.71	40.9	1.90
May	84.07	39.1	2.15	85.44	40.3	2.12	67.26	39.8	1.69	84.00	42.0	2.00	92.23	43.3	2.13	77.55	40.6	1.91

Year and month	Paper and allied products—Continued									Printing, publishing, and allied industries								
	Paperboard boxes			*Fiber cans, tubes, and drums*			Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Newspapers			Periodicals		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$73.60	42.3	$1.74	$77.30	40.9	$1.89	$69.97	41.4	$1.69	$91.42	38.9	$2.35	$96.65	36.2	$2.67	$92.97	39.9	$2.33
1956: Average	75.89	41.7	1.82	79.37	40.7	1.95	72.92	41.2	1.77	94.28	38.8	2.43	99.64	36.1	2.76	96.16	39.9	2.41
May	73.62	40.9	1.80	79.37	40.7	1.95	71.23	40.7	1.75	93.65	38.7	2.42	100.55	36.3	2.77	94.17	39.4	2.39
June	74.75	41.3	1.81	77.97	40.4	1.93	72.57	41.0	1.77	93.80	38.6	2.43	101.00	36.2	2.79	96.80	40.0	2.42
July	75.76	41.4	1.83	75.66	39.2	1.93	73.87	41.5	1.78	93.80	38.6	2.43	98.73	35.9	2.75	95.60	40.0	2.39
August	76.54	41.6	1.84	77.95	40.6	1.92	73.16	41.1	1.78	94.28	38.8	2.43	99.08	35.9	2.76	100.77	41.3	2.44
September	78.63	42.5	1.85	79.38	40.5	1.96	73.93	41.3	1.79	95.94	39.0	2.46	100.24	35.8	2.80	102.41	40.8	2.51
October	78.63	42.5	1.85	81.36	41.3	1.97	74.21	41.0	1.81	95.80	39.1	2.45	101.36	36.2	2.80	102.56	40.7	2.52
November	77.68	42.2	1.84	83.42	41.5	2.01	74.57	41.2	1.81	94.57	38.6	2.45	102.28	36.4	2.81	96.92	39.4	2.46
December	77.89	42.1	1.85	82.61	41.1	2.01	75.35	41.4	1.82	96.19	39.1	2.46	103.21	36.6	2.82	93.30	39.7	2.35
1957: January	76.45	41.1	1.86	78.21	39.3	1.99	74.48	40.7	1.83	94.22	38.3	2.46	97.86	35.2	2.78	95.68	39.7	2.41
February	76.86	41.1	1.87	81.20	40.2	2.02	75.03	41.0	1.83	95.48	38.5	2.48	98.84	35.3	2.80	99.60	40.0	2.49
March	77.64	41.3	1.88	81.61	40.2	2.03	74.85	40.9	1.83	96.61	38.8	2.49	99.76	35.5	2.81	99.75	39.9	2.50
April	77.08	41.0	1.88	82.42	40.4	2.04	75.07	40.8	1.84	95.87	38.5	2.49	101.03	35.7	2.83	101.09	39.8	2.54
May	76.92	40.7	1.89	81.60	40.0	2.04	74.48	40.7	1.83	96.64	38.5	2.51	103.53	36.2	2.86	96.08	38.9	2.47

Year and month	Books			Commercial printing			Lithographing			Greeting cards			Bookbinding and related industries			Miscellaneous publishing and printing services		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$80.40	40.0	$2.01	$90.23	40.1	$2.25	$91.66	40.2	$2.28	$56.68	38.3	$1.48	$70.09	39.6	$1.77	$109.05	39.8	$2.74
1956: Average	83.84	40.5	2.07	93.03	40.1	2.32	94.16	39.9	2.36	61.44	38.4	1.60	72.10	39.4	1.83	109.09	39.1	2.79
May	83.63	40.4	2.07	92.17	39.9	2.31	93.13	39.8	2.34	62.15	38.6	1.61	71.71	39.4	1.82	107.59	38.7	2.78
June	84.45	40.6	2.08	91.25	39.5	2.31	94.80	40.0	2.37	60.48	37.8	1.60	71.16	39.1	1.84	108.03	39.0	2.77
July	83.81	40.1	2.09	92.73	39.8	2.33	96.56	40.4	2.39	62.69	38.7	1.62	71.71	39.4	1.82	109.20	39.0	2.80
August	85.48	40.9	2.09	92.57	39.9	2.32	96.56	40.4	2.39	60.36	38.2	1.58	73.60	40.0	1.82	110.94	39.2	2.83
September	85.06	40.7	2.09	95.82	40.6	2.36	98.49	40.7	2.42	60.10	37.8	1.59	72.71	39.3	1.85	110.94	39.2	2.83
October	85.69	41.0	2.09	95.41	40.6	2.35	96.32	40.3	2.39	62.63	38.9	1.61	73.84	39.7	1.86	107.59	38.7	2.78
November	84.44	40.4	2.09	92.90	39.7	2.34	92.75	39.3	2.36	63.76	39.6	1.61	72.54	39.0	1.86	108.64	38.8	2.80
December	84.66	40.7	2.08	95.41	40.6	2.35	94.41	39.5	2.39	62.32	38.0	1.64	74.61	39.9	1.87	110.26	39.1	2.82
1957: January	82.74	39.4	2.10	94.24	40.1	2.35	93.51	38.8	2.41	64.56	38.2	1.69	73.12	39.1	1.87	109.06	38.4	2.84
February	84.80	40.0	2.12	94.80	40.0	2.37	95.35	39.4	2.42	65.15	38.1	1.71	73.66	39.6	1.86	112.22	39.1	2.87
March	85.68	40.8	2.10	96.39	40.5	2.38	96.87	39.7	2.44	64.77	38.1	1.70	74.45	39.6	1.88	113.18	39.3	2.88
April	85.26	40.6	2.10	95.20	40.0	2.38	95.50	39.3	2.43	64.98	38.0	1.71	73.32	39.0	1.88	109.52	38.7	2.83
May	85.44	40.3	2.12	94.49	39.7	2.38	96.78	39.5	2.45	65.84	38.5	1.71	72.94	38.8	1.88	109.82	38.4	2.86

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																				
	Chemicals and allied products																				
	Total: Chemicals and allied products			Industrial inorganic chemicals [3]			*Alkalies and chlorine*			Industrial organic chemicals [3]			*Plastics, except synthetic rubber*			*Synthetic rubber*				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1955: Average	$82.39	41.4	$1.99	$89.98	40.9	$2.20	$87.67	40.4	$2.17	$87.33	41.0	$2.13	$88.41	42.3	$2.09	$97.81	41.8	$2.34			
1956: Average	87.14	41.3	2.11	95.12	41.0	2.32	93.20	40.7	2.29	92.89	41.1	2.26	93.88	42.1	2.23	103.50	41.4	2.50			
May	86.32	41.3	2.09	94.30	41.0	2.30	92.43	40.9	2.26	92.25	41.0	2.25	92.64	42.3	2.19	103.00	41.6	2.50			
June	87.77	41.4	2.12	94.71	41.0	2.31	92.84	40.9	2.27	93.98	41.4	2.27	95.02	42.8	2.22	103.41	41.2	2.51			
July	87.76	41.2	2.13	94.42	40.7	2.32	92.92	40.4	2.30	93.71	41.1	2.28	93.68	42.2	2.22	103.75	41.5	2.50			
August	87.74	41.0	2.14	95.94	41.0	2.34	95.30	40.9	2.33	93.02	40.8	2.28	95.60	42.3	2.26	108.03	42.2	2.56			
September	88.60	41.4	2.14	98.53	41.4	2.38	95.94	41.0	2.34	94.53	41.1	2.30	95.91	41.7	2.30	104.90	41.3	2.54			
October	88.60	41.4	2.14	97.17	41.0	2.37	95.06	40.8	2.33	93.89	41.0	2.29	95.57	42.1	2.27	107.52	42.0	2.56			
November	89.23	41.5	2.15	97.00	41.1	2.36	93.96	40.5	2.32	94.76	41.2	2.30	97.44	42.0	2.32	103.57	41.1	2.52			
December	89.86	41.6	2.16	98.12	41.4	2.37	95.94	41.0	2.34	95.40	41.3	2.31	98.09	42.1	2.33	107.33	41.6	2.58			
1957: January	89.21	41.3	2.16	96.93	40.9	2.37	94.37	40.5	2.33	94.94	41.1	2.31	96.56	41.8	2.31	106.30	41.2	2.58			
February	89.40	41.2	2.17	97.34	40.9	2.38	95.71	40.9	2.34	94.89	40.9	2.32	97.21	41.9	2.32	104.19	40.7	2.56			
March	89.40	41.2	2.17	97.51	40.8	2.39	95.24	40.7	2.34	95.06	40.8	2.33	98.28	42.0	2.34	104.86	40.8	2.57			
April	89.40	41.2	2.17	97.99	41.0	2.39	95.65	40.7	2.35	95.30	40.9	2.33	97.86	42.0	2.33	103.94	40.6	2.56			
May	90.42	41.1	2.20	98.09	40.7	2.41	95.41	40.6	2.35	96.12	40.9	2.35	98.18	41.6	2.36	105.93	40.9	2.59			
	Synthetic fibers			*Explosives*			Drugs and medicines			Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations [3]			*Soap and glycerin*			Paints, pigments, and fillers [3]				
1955: Average	$75.36	40.3	$1.87	$81.40	40.1	$2.03	$75.07	40.8	$1.84	$85.07	40.9	$2.08	$91.88	40.3	$2.28	$84.18	42.3	$1.99			
1956: Average	77.81	39.9	1.95	87.08	40.5	2.15	78.55	40.7	1.93	90.64	41.2	2.20	98.16	40.9	2.40	86.11	41.6	2.07			
May	77.42	39.7	1.95	86.27	40.5	2.13	77.93	40.8	1.91	89.54	40.7	2.20	97.85	40.6	2.41	85.08	41.5	2.05			
June	80.40	40.4	1.99	87.74	41.0	2.14	78.34	40.8	1.92	92.16	41.7	2.21	100.43	41.5	2.42	85.70	41.6	2.06			
July	79.20	39.8	1.99	86.18	39.9	2.16	78.57	40.5	1.94	91.49	41.4	2.21	100.19	41.4	2.42	86.53	41.6	2.08			
August	77.22	39.4	1.96	86.62	40.1	2.16	78.20	40.1	1.95	91.08	41.4	2.20	98.88	41.2	2.40	87.57	41.9	2.09			
September	79.19	40.2	1.97	89.57	40.9	2.19	79.17	40.6	1.95	91.72	41.5	2.21	99.12	41.3	2.40	87.36	41.6	2.10			
October	78.20	39.9	1.96	89.38	41.0	2.18	79.98	40.6	1.97	90.61	41.0	2.21	98.33	40.8	2.41	87.99	41.7	2.11			
November	78.99	40.3	1.96	91.30	41.5	2.20	80.78	40.8	1.98	91.65	41.1	2.23	99.39	40.9	2.43	87.35	41.4	2.11			
December	79.38	40.5	1.96	91.96	41.8	2.20	81.19	40.8	1.99	92.93	41.3	2.25	100.28	41.1	2.44	88.18	41.4	2.13			
1957: January	79.79	40.5	1.97	91.05	41.2	2.21	81.60	40.8	2.00	94.16	41.3	2.28	102.92	41.5	2.48	87.54	41.1	2.13			
February	80.00	40.2	1.99	91.24	41.1	2.22	82.00	41.0	2.00	93.94	41.2	2.28	101.93	41.1	2.48	87.53	40.9	2.14			
March	79.60	40.0	1.99	92.29	41.2	2.24	82.01	40.8	2.01	95.04	41.5	2.29	102.84	41.3	2.49	87.31	40.8	2.14			
April	80.80	40.4	2.00	92.25	41.0	2.25	81.61	40.4	2.02	94.30	41.0	2.30	102.66	40.9	2.51	88.78	41.1	2.16			
May	81.41	40.3	2.02	94.21	41.5	2.27	81.41	40.3	2.02	94.66	40.8	2.32	103.48	40.9	2.53	88.97	41.0	2.17			
	Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels			Gum and wood chemicals			Fertilizers			Vegetable and animal oils and fats [3]			*Vegetable oils*			*Animal oils and fats*				
1955: Average	$82.29	42.2	$1.95	$71.98	43.1	$1.67	$63.90	42.6	$1.50	$71.14	45.6	$1.56	$65.07	45.8	$1.43	$81.17	45.6	$1.78			
1956: Average	84.04	41.4	2.03	75.33	42.8	1.76	67.68	42.3	1.60	74.42	45.1	1.65	67.95	45.0	1.51	85.43	45.2	1.89			
May	82.81	41.2	2.01	75.95	43.4	1.75	70.36	43.7	1.61	74.90	43.8	1.71	67.62	42.8	1.58	84.79	45.1	1.88			
June	83.21	41.4	2.01	77.51	43.3	1.79	70.13	42.5	1.65	76.65	43.8	1.75	69.37	42.3	1.64	85.27	45.6	1.87			
July	83.63	41.4	2.02	77.70	43.9	1.77	69.30	42.0	1.65	77.53	44.3	1.75	70.36	42.9	1.64	86.67	46.1	1.88			
August	84.66	41.5	2.04	76.68	42.6	1.80	65.04	39.9	1.63	75.69	43.5	1.74	68.10	42.3	1.61	85.05	45.0	1.89			
September	85.49	41.5	2.06	77.15	43.1	1.79	67.82	41.1	1.65	74.08	46.1	1.62	67.89	46.5	1.46	85.81	45.4	1.89			
October	86.32	41.7	2.07	77.15	43.1	1.79	68.39	41.7	1.64	75.96	46.6	1.63	70.74	47.8	1.48	85.25	44.4	1.92			
November	85.70	41.4	2.07	76.01	42.7	1.78	68.81	41.7	1.65	75.82	46.8	1.62	69.97	47.6	1.47	87.17	45.4	1.92			
December	86.11	41.4	2.08	76.08	42.5	1.79	70.72	42.6	1.66	75.33	46.5	1.62	69.24	47.1	1.47	85.54	45.5	1.88			
1957: January	85.28	41.0	2.08	77.25	43.4	1.78	70.22	42.3	1.66	75.24	45.6	1.65	69.60	46.4	1.50	84.86	44.2	1.92			
February	85.69	41.0	2.09	76.32	42.4	1.80	69.63	42.2	1.65	75.10	44.7	1.68	68.40	45.3	1.51	85.89	43.6	1.97			
March	85.06	40.7	2.09	75.60	42.0	1.80	70.91	43.5	1.63	76.64	44.3	1.73	69.26	44.4	1.56	87.32	44.1	1.98			
April	86.93	41.2	2.11	77.35	42.5	1.82	70.63	43.6	1.62	76.74	43.6	1.76	69.17	43.5	1.59	87.60	43.8	2.00			
May	87.13	41.1	2.12	79.67	43.3	1.84	73.04	44.4	1.69	78.12	43.4	1.80	70.79	42.9	1.65	87.32	44.1	1.98			
	Chemicals and allied products—Continued									Products of petroleum and coal											
	Miscellaneous chemicals [3]			*Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics*			*Compressed and liquefied gases*			Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining			Coke, other petroleum, and coal products				
1955: Average	$75.48	40.8	$1.85	$63.18	39.0	$1.62	$87.72	43.0	$2.04	$97.00	41.1	$2.36	$100.37	40.8	$2.46	$86.31	41.9	$2.06			
1956: Average	80.38	40.8	1.97	66.47	39.1	1.70	90.09	42.1	2.14	104.39	41.1	2.54	108.39	40.9	2.65	91.32	41.7	2.19			
May	79.37	40.7	1.95	66.13	38.9	1.70	89.68	42.3	2.12	102.97	40.7	2.53	107.73	40.5	2.66	88.17	41.2	2.14			
June	79.58	40.6	1.96	64.39	38.1	1.69	90.95	42.5	2.14	104.81	41.1	2.55	108.67	40.7	2.67	92.00	42.2	2.18			
July	79.79	40.5	1.97	65.11	38.3	1.70	89.88	42.0	2.14	107.01	41.8	2.56	111.22	41.5	2.68	92.67	43.1	2.15			
August	79.58	40.6	1.96	65.86	39.2	1.68	89.45	41.8	2.14	103.89	40.9	2.54	107.73	40.5	2.66	92.42	42.2	2.19			
September	81.19	40.8	1.99	66.13	38.9	1.70	92.23	42.5	2.17	108.00	41.7	2.59	111.78	41.4	2.70	96.48	42.5	2.27			
October	81.20	40.6	2.00	67.09	39.7	1.69	91.54	41.8	2.19	104.86	40.8	2.57	108.14	40.5	2.67	93.83	41.7	2.25			
November	82.81	41.2	2.01	68.97	40.1	1.72	94.35	42.5	2.22	105.11	40.9	2.57	109.20	40.9	2.67	91.98	40.7	2.26			
December	83.84	41.3	2.03	70.93	40.3	1.76	94.13	42.4	2.22	105.37	41.0	2.57	109.74	41.1	2.67	91.53	40.5	2.26			
1957: January	82.42	40.4	2.04	66.99	38.5	1.74	94.08	42.0	2.24	106.45	41.1	2.59	110.68	41.3	2.68	93.38	40.6	2.30			
February	83.03	40.9	2.03	67.25	39.1	1.72	95.18	42.3	2.25	104.45	40.8	2.56	107.86	40.7	2.65	93.52	41.2	2.27			
March	83.23	40.8	2.04	68.03	39.1	1.74	94.50	42.0	2.25	104.60	40.7	2.57	108.26	40.7	2.66	92.57	40.6	2.28			
April	83.03	40.7	2.04	68.78	39.3	1.75	95.37	42.2	2.26	106.71	41.2	2.59	110.95	41.4	2.68	92.57	40.6	2.28			
May	83.43	40.5	2.06	68.46	38.9	1.76	95.04	41.5	2.29	107.01	41.0	2.61	110.70	41.0	2.70	94.30	41.0	2.30			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																				
	Rubber products												Leather and leather products								
	Total: Rubber products			Tires and inner tubes			Rubber footwear			Other rubber products			Total: Leather and leather products			Leather: tanned, curried, and finished				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1955: Average	$87.15	41.7	$2.09	$101.09	41.6	$2.43	$70.70	40.4	$1.75	$78.35	41.9	$1.87	$53.44	37.9	$1.41	$72.40	40.0	$1.81			
1956: Average	87.23	40.2	2.17	100.95	39.9	2.53	71.89	39.5	1.82	78.96	40.7	1.94	56.02	37.6	1.49	74.24	39.7	1.87			
May	85.79	39.9	2.15	99.65	39.7	2.51	72.25	39.7	1.82	76.99	40.1	1.92	54.75	36.5	1.50	73.84	39.7	1.86			
June	84.74	39.6	2.14	98.25	39.3	2.50	70.53	39.4	1.79	76.02	39.8	1.91	55.95	37.3	1.50	73.87	39.5	1.87			
July	85.75	39.7	2.16	98.14	39.1	2.51	71.28	39.6	1.80	77.78	40.3	1.93	56.62	38.0	1.49	73.49	39.3	1.87			
August	87.23	40.2	2.17	101.20	40.0	2.53	70.35	39.3	1.79	78.76	40.6	1.94	56.40	37.6	1.50	74.26	39.5	1.88			
September	89.10	40.5	2.20	102.51	40.2	2.55	71.71	39.4	1.82	81.18	41.0	1.98	55.72	36.9	1.51	75.03	39.7	1.89			
October	89.98	40.9	2.20	102.66	40.1	2.56	71.71	39.4	1.82	82.98	41.7	1.99	55.72	36.9	1.51	74.86	39.4	1.90			
November	87.89	40.5	2.17	103.53	40.6	2.55	71.55	39.1	1.83	79.98	40.6	1.97	56.09	36.9	1.52	75.64	39.6	1.91			
December	92.74	41.4	2.24	109.25	41.7	2.62	73.26	39.6	1.85	82.59	41.5	1.99	57.30	37.7	1.52	76.42	39.8	1.92			
1957: January	91.21	40.9	2.23	107.64	41.4	2.60	71.76	39.0	1.84	81.39	40.9	1.99	57.76	38.0	1.52	75.65	39.4	1.92			
February	90.80	40.9	2.22	106.19	41.0	2.59	72.10	39.4	1.83	81.18	41.0	1.98	58.60	38.3	1.53	75.65	39.4	1.92			
March	89.28	40.4	2.21	102.40	40.0	2.56	72.68	39.5	1.84	81.19	40.8	1.99	58.52	38.0	1.54	75.26	39.2	1.92			
April	87.60	40.0	2.19	103.46	40.1	2.58	70.64	38.6	1.83	79.60	4.02	1.98	56.83	36.9	1.54	76.43	39.6	1.93			
May	89.02	40.1	2.22	103.83	40.4	2.57	71.92	39.3	1.83	79.60	4.00	1.99	55.90	36.3	1.54	75.27	39.0	1.93			

Year and month	Leather and leather products—Continued																	
	Industrial leather belting and packing			Boot and shoe cut stock and findings			Footwear (except rubber)			Luggage			Handbags and small leather goods			Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$71.81	40.8	$1.76	$51.95	38.2	$1.36	$49.98	37.3	$1.34	$60.28	39.4	$1.53	$48.51	38.2	$1.27	$46.38	37.1	$1.25
1956: Average	72.40	40.0	1.81	53.48	37.4	1.43	53.57	37.2	1.44	62.72	39.2	1.60	51.00	37.5	1.36	48.34	36.9	1.31
May	69.30	39.6	1.75	53.28	37.0	1.44	51.91	35.8	1.45	62.09	39.3	1.58	48.36	35.3	1.37	48.34	36.9	1.31
June	70.71	39.5	1.79	54.58	37.9	1.44	53.22	36.7	1.45	62.17	39.6	1.57	50.73	37.3	1.36	48.10	37.0	1.30
July	71.20	40.0	1.78	54.05	37.8	1.43	54.96	37.9	1.45	61.69	38.8	1.59	50.09	37.1	1.35	47.82	36.5	1.31
August	71.64	39.8	1.80	53.77	37.6	1.43	54.17	37.1	1.46	62.64	39.9	1.57	51.68	38.0	1.36	49.74	37.4	1.33
September	73.31	40.5	1.81	53.07	36.6	1.45	52.56	36.0	1.46	64.32	40.2	1.60	51.61	37.4	1.38	49.58	37.0	1.34
October	75.07	40.8	1.84	53.07	36.6	1.45	52.41	35.9	1.46	63.99	39.5	1.62	53.76	38.4	1.40	50.63	37.5	1.35
November	79.38	42.0	1.89	53.14	36.4	1.46	52.71	36.1	1.46	67.03	39.9	1.68	53.30	37.8	1.41	48.37	36.1	1.34
December	75.70	40.7	1.86	55.30	38.4	1.44	54.31	37.2	1.46	64.13	38.4	1.67	53.02	37.6	1.41	49.71	37.1	1.34
1957: January	78.63	42.5	1.85	55.77	38.2	1.46	55.71	37.9	1.47	61.88	37.5	1.65	52.50	37.5	1.40	49.28	36.5	1.35
February	75.70	40.7	1.86	56.50	38.7	1.46	56.39	38.1	1.48	62.59	38.4	1.63	53.82	37.9	1.42	49.82	36.9	1.35
March	75.36	40.3	1.87	55.71	37.9	1.47	56.47	37.9	1.49	63.08	38.7	1.63	53.96	38.0	1.42	49.87	36.4	1.37
April	73.47	39.5	1.86	53.07	36.6	1.45	54.39	36.5	1.49	61.45	37.7	1.63	52.05	36.4	1.43	48.96	36.0	1.36
May	74.34	40.4	1.84	54.68	37.2	1.47	53.04	35.6	1.49	61.72	38.1	1.62	51.41	35.7	1.44	49.46	36.1	1.37

Year and month	Stone, clay, and glass products																	
	Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Flat glass			Glass and glassware, pressed or blown [4]			*Glass containers*			*Pressed and blown glass*			Glass products made of purchased glass		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$77.19	41.5	$1.86	$114.38	43.0	$2.66	$74.82	39.8	$1.88	$76.19	40.1	$1.90	$73.08	39.5	$1.85	$65.03	40.9	$1.59
1956: Average	80.56	41.1	1.96	113.03	41.1	2.75	79.80	39.7	2.01	80.59	39.7	2.03	77.81	39.7	1.96	68.71	40.9	1.68
May	80.93	41.5	1.95	112.19	41.4	2.71	80.20	40.1	2.00	83.44	40.7	2.05	75.66	39.2	1.93	66.58	40.6	1.64
June	81.14	41.4	1.96	110.16	40.8	2.70	80.40	40.0	2.01	82.82	40.4	2.05	76.44	39.4	1.94	67.80	40.6	1.67
July	80.77	41.0	1.97	112.06	41.2	2.72	81.00	39.9	2.03	83.63	40.4	2.07	75.66	38.8	1.95	67.20	40.0	1.68
August	81.36	41.3	1.97	110.02	40.9	2.69	79.18	39.2	2.02	80.94	39.1	2.07	76.04	39.4	1.93	68.51	40.3	1.70
September	81.18	41.0	1.98	111.38	40.8	2.73	75.31	37.1	2.03	73.34	35.6	2.06	79.00	39.9	1.98	69.02	40.6	1.70
October	82.19	41.3	1.99	112.34	41.3	2.72	81.81	40.3	2.03	82.62	40.3	2.05	81.20	40.4	2.01	70.58	40.8	1.73
November	82.61	41.1	2.01	119.23	41.4	2.88	82.00	40.0	2.05	83.21	40.2	2.07	79.80	39.7	2.01	73.10	41.3	1.77
December	82.81	41.2	2.01	117.99	41.4	2.85	82.21	40.1	2.05	82.81	40.2	2.06	81.40	39.9	2.04	72.39	40.9	1.77
1957: January	81.41	40.3	2.02	117.29	41.3	2.84	82.59	39.9	2.07	84.44	40.4	2.09	79.76	39.1	2.04	70.22	39.9	1.76
February	81.61	40.6	2.01	114.49	40.6	2.82	81.78	39.7	2.06	82.78	39.8	2.08	80.39	39.6	2.03	69.30	39.6	1.75
March	82.21	40.7	2.02	112.59	40.5	2.78	81.99	39.8	2.06	82.78	39.8	2.08	80.59	39.7	2.03	70.80	40.0	1.77
April	81.20	40.4	2.01	110.80	40.0	2.77	81.18	39.6	2.05	82.80	40.0	2.07	78.97	38.9	2.03	69.65	39.8	1.75
May	82.21	40.7	2.02	110.83	40.3	2.75	84.03	40.4	2.08	85.88	40.7	2.11	81.19	39.8	2.04	67.55	38.6	1.75

Year and month	Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products [4]			*Brick and hollow tile*			*Floor and wall tile*			*Sewer pipe*			*Clay refractories*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$78.85	41.5	$1.90	$70.04	41.2	$1.70	$67.94	43.0	$1.58	$69.25	39.8	$1.74	$69.32	40.3	$1.72	$75.27	38.8	$1.94
1956: Average	83.84	41.3	2.03	73.62	40.9	1.80	70.14	42.0	1.67	73.75	40.3	1.83	72.76	40.2	1.81	80.36	39.2	2.05
May	82.20	41.1	2.00	74.34	41.3	1.80	71.83	42.5	1.69	73.38	40.1	1.83	73.85	42.2	1.75	80.60	39.9	2.02
June	85.49	41.1	2.08	74.16	41.2	1.80	71.40	42.5	1.68	72.80	40.0	1.82	75.48	40.8	1.85	80.19	39.5	2.03
July	87.78	41.8	2.10	73.80	41.0	1.80	71.99	42.6	1.69	74.52	40.5	1.84	76.59	41.4	1.85	74.77	37.2	2.01
August	86.74	41.5	2.09	74.39	41.1	1.81	71.40	42.5	1.68	75.36	40.3	1.87	75.30	40.7	1.85	78.56	38.7	2.03
September	90.53	42.5	2.13	74.85	40.9	1.83	71.40	42.0	1.70	74.74	40.4	1.85	76.41	41.3	1.85	79.31	38.5	2.06
October	86.74	41.5	2.09	74.85	40.9	1.83	70.98	42.0	1.69	73.60	40.0	1.84	76.22	41.2	1.85	80.73	39.0	2.07
November	86.11	41.2	2.09	73.60	40.0	1.84	68.78	40.7	1.69	73.66	39.6	1.86	74.56	40.3	1.85	81.48	38.8	2.10
December	85.49	41.1	2.08	73.97	40.2	1.84	68.71	40.9	1.68	74.43	39.8	1.87	72.29	39.5	1.83	83.95	39.6	2.12
1957: January	86.73	41.3	2.10	72.86	39.6	1.84	65.24	39.3	1.66	75.03	39.7	1.89	73.16	40.2	1.82	84.38	39.8	2.12
February	84.46	40.8	2.07	73.23	39.8	1.84	66.07	39.8	1.66	74.80	40.0	1.87	73.16	40.2	1.82	84.14	39.5	2.13
March	85.28	41.0	2.08	73.82	39.9	1.85	67.30	40.3	1.67	74.05	39.6	1.87	72.83	39.8	1.83	84.56	39.7	2.13
April	84.66	40.7	2.08	74.00	40.0	1.85	69.29	41.0	1.69	73.87	39.5	1.87	71.00	38.8	1.83	83.50	39.2	2.13
May	84.66	40.7	2.08	75.17	40.2	1.87	70.62	41.3	1.71	76.00	40.0	1.90	74.28	39.3	1.89	83.07	39.0	2.13

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																	
	Pottery and related products			Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products [4]			*Concrete products*			Cut-stone and stone products			Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products [4]			*Abrasive products*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$66.38	37.5	$1.77	$78.23	44.7	$1.75	$74.98	44.9	$1.67	$67.78	42.1	$1.61	$81.12	41.6	$1.95	$86.73	41.3	$2.10
1956: Average	72.20	37.8	1.91	81.88	44.5	1.84	78.75	45.0	1.75	69.87	41.1	1.70	83.03	40.7	2.04	88.18	39.9	2.21
May	72.01	37.9	1.90	82.90	45.3	1.83	80.15	45.8	1.75	70.55	41.5	1.70	82.21	40.9	2.01	86.40	40.0	2.16
June	71.81	37.4	1.92	84.63	45.5	1.86	81.42	46.0	1.77	70.21	41.3	1.70	82.42	40.6	2.03	86.63	39.2	2.21
July	69.26	35.7	1.94	82.70	44.7	1.85	81.07	45.8	1.77	69.63	41.2	1.69	80.79	39.8	2.03	87.52	39.6	2.21
August	72.58	38.0	1.91	84.44	45.4	1.86	81.70	45.9	1.78	70.35	40.9	1.72	82.82	40.4	2.05	85.75	38.8	2.21
September	74.11	38.4	1.93	83.07	44.9	1.85	81.07	45.8	1.77	70.28	41.1	1.71	84.46	40.8	2.07	85.57	38.2	2.24
October	73.14	37.7	1.94	82.77	44.5	1.86	80.36	45.4	1.77	72.56	41.7	1.74	85.07	40.9	2.08	91.83	40.1	2.29
November	74.50	38.4	1.94	81.03	43.8	1.85	77.70	44.4	1.75	70.93	41.0	1.73	86.73	41.3	2.10	93.89	41.0	2.29
December	74.88	38.4	1.95	81.03	43.8	1.85	77.79	44.2	1.76	71.40	40.8	1.75	88.41	41.9	2.11	99.72	42.8	2.33
1957: January	71.20	36.7	1.94	77.75	41.8	1.86	74.16	41.9	1.77	68.16	39.4	1.73	86.72	41.1	2.11	91.76	40.6	2.26
February	74.10	38.0	1.95	79.98	43.0	1.86	77.25	43.4	1.78	69.65	39.8	1.75	87.77	41.4	2.12	91.13	40.5	2.25
March	74.69	38.3	1.95	81.08	42.9	1.89	78.01	43.1	1.81	70.00	40.0	1.75	87.34	41.2	2.12	92.89	41.1	2.26
April	73.91	37.9	1.95	80.51	42.6	1.89	78.62	43.2	1.82	70.05	39.8	1.76	85.67	40.6	2.11	91.35	40.6	2.25
May	72.91	37.2	1.96	82.84	43.6	1.90	80.26	44.1	1.82	72.62	40.8	1.78	85.67	40.6	2.11	89.95	39.8	2.26

Year and month	Stone, clay and glass products—Continued						Primary metal industries											
	Asbestos products			*Nonclay refractories*			Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills [4]			*Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills, except electrometallurgical products*			*Electrometallurgical products*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$84.67	43.2	$1.96	$81.75	38.2	$2.14	$92.29	41.2	$2.24	$95.99	40.5	$2.37	$96.39	40.5	$2.38	$87.14	41.3	$2.11
1956: Average	84.65	41.7	2.03	88.24	38.7	2.28	96.52	40.9	2.36	102.06	40.5	2.52	102.47	40.5	2.53	88.44	40.2	2.20
May	83.00	41.5	2.00	92.21	40.8	2.26	95.53	41.0	2.33	100.69	40.6	2.48	101.09	40.6	2.49	88.73	40.7	2.18
June	83.63	41.4	2.02	89.55	39.8	2.25	95.71	40.9	2.34	100.94	40.7	2.48	101.34	40.7	2.49	88.91	40.6	2.19
July	82.21	40.7	2.02	73.59	33.0	2.23	91.88	40.3	2.28	96.47	38.9	2.48	97.25	38.9	2.50	85.53	38.7	2.21
August	87.78	42.2	2.08	83.98	38.0	2.21	93.69	39.7	2.36	97.52	38.7	2.52	97.91	38.7	2.53	88.80	40.0	2.22
September	88.40	42.5	2.08	87.02	38.0	2.29	100.12	41.2	2.43	107.53	41.2	2.61	107.94	41.2	2.62	89.15	39.8	2.24
October	87.98	42.3	2.08	84.73	37.0	2.29	98.74	40.8	2.42	104.90	40.5	2.59	105.30	40.5	2.60	91.08	40.3	2.26
November	87.14	42.3	2.06	96.52	40.9	2.36	99.06	40.6	2.44	105.18	40.3	2.61	105.59	40.3	2.62	90.27	40.3	2.24
December	88.19	42.4	2.08	91.41	39.4	2.32	100.94	41.2	2.45	107.16	40.9	2.62	107.57	40.9	2.63	91.13	40.5	2.25
1957: January	85.49	41.5	2.06	96.56	40.4	2.39	101.27	41.0	2.47	108.79	40.9	2.66	109.20	40.9	2.67	92.21	40.8	2.26
February	88.41	42.1	2.10	100.45	41.0	2.45	99.14	40.3	2.46	105.06	40.1	2.62	105.46	40.1	2.63	90.85	40.2	2.26
March	88.20	41.8	2.11	94.49	39.7	2.38	98.65	40.1	2.46	104.01	39.7	2.62	104.41	39.7	2.63	90.80	40.0	2.27
April	89.46	42.0	2.13	85.98	36.9	2.33	97.91	39.8	2.46	103.89	39.5	2.63	104.28	39.5	2.64	91.25	40.2	2.27
May	89.68	42.3	2.12	84.78	36.7	2.31	97.42	39.6	2.46	102.70	39.2	2.62	103.10	39.2	2.63	89.89	39.6	2.27

Year and month	Iron and steel foundries [4]			*Gray-iron foundries*			*Malleable-iron foundries*			*Steel foundries*			Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals [4]			*Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$85.06	41.9	$2.03	$84.00	42.0	$2.00	$83.82	41.7	$2.01	$88.62	41.8	$2.12	$84.66	40.7	$2.08	$81.61	40.6	$2.01
1956: Average	87.34	41.2	2.12	83.84	40.7	2.06	83.84	40.5	2.07	95.63	42.5	2.25	91.46	41.2	2.22	89.02	41.6	2.14
May	86.11	41.2	2.09	82.62	40.7	2.03	81.00	39.9	2.03	96.10	42.9	2.24	89.62	41.3	2.17	87.57	41.7	2.10
June	85.89	40.9	2.10	82.42	40.4	2.04	78.38	38.8	2.02	95.87	42.8	2.24	90.45	41.3	2.19	87.14	41.3	2.11
July	85.47	40.7	2.10	82.41	40.2	2.05	81.19	39.8	2.04	93.66	42.0	2.23	93.18	41.6	2.24	92.42	42.2	2.19
August	86.30	40.9	2.11	83.84	40.7	2.06	82.80	40.0	2.07	92.99	41.7	2.23	91.17	40.7	2.24	90.47	41.5	2.18
September	87.95	41.1	2.14	84.25	40.7	2.07	86.50	40.8	2.12	95.99	42.1	2.28	95.04	41.5	2.29	93.26	42.2	2.21
October	88.56	41.0	2.16	84.84	40.4	2.10	85.67	40.6	2.11	96.87	42.3	2.29	94.16	41.3	2.28	90.69	41.6	2.18
November	87.89	40.5	2.17	84.59	39.9	2.12	85.44	40.3	2.12	95.30	41.8	2.28	93.71	41.1	2.28	90.03	41.3	2.18
December	91.32	41.7	2.19	88.80	41.3	2.15	86.07	40.6	2.12	99.10	42.9	2.31	93.43	40.8	2.29	89.38	41.0	2.18
1957: January	88.73	40.7	2.18	84.99	39.9	2.13	86.24	40.3	2.14	98.18	42.5	2.31	94.76	41.2	2.30	90.64	41.2	2.20
February	87.78	39.9	2.20	84.07	39.1	2.15	85.39	39.9	2.14	96.28	41.5	2.32	93.43	40.8	2.29	88.94	40.8	2.18
March	87.12	39.6	2.20	82.99	38.6	2.15	83.50	39.2	2.13	97.86	42.0	2.33	93.61	40.7	2.30	89.79	41.0	2.19
April	86.68	39.4	2.20	82.78	38.5	2.15	82.01	38.5	2.13	96.98	41.8	2.32	94.02	40.7	2.31	89.57	40.9	2.19
May	86.46	39.3	2.20	82.56	38.4	2.15	83.67	39.1	2.14	95.82	41.3	2.32	94.48	40.9	2.31	89.98	40.9	2.20

Year and month	*Primary refining of aluminum*			Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals [4]			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals [4]			*Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper*			*Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum*			Nonferrous foundries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$89.28	40.4	$2.21	$81.45	42.2	$1.93	$89.89	42.2	$2.13	$93.31	43.4	$2.15	$86.09	40.8	$2.11	$85.89	40.9	$2.10
1956: Average	95.34	40.4	2.36	85.04	42.1	2.02	93.38	41.5	2.25	95.18	42.3	2.25	91.13	40.5	2.25	88.94	40.8	2.18
May	93.79	40.6	2.31	82.57	41.7	1.98	92.13	41.5	2.22	93.91	42.3	2.22	89.28	40.4	2.21	87.29	40.6	2.15
June	94.83	40.7	2.33	82.78	41.6	1.99	90.98	40.8	2.23	91.02	41.0	2.22	89.65	40.2	2.23	87.05	40.3	2.16
July	94.54	40.4	2.34	83.21	41.4	2.01	89.91	40.5	2.22	90.32	40.5	2.23	89.24	40.2	2.22	89.13	40.7	2.19
August	93.17	38.5	2.42	86.52	42.0	2.06	89.55	39.8	2.25	90.58	40.8	2.22	87.86	38.2	2.30	89.57	40.9	2.19
September	99.06	40.6	2.44	86.74	41.7	2.08	94.58	41.3	2.29	94.02	41.6	2.26	94.83	40.7	2.33	91.91	41.4	2.22
October	99.38	40.4	2.46	86.52	42.0	2.06	93.02	40.8	2.28	91.58	40.7	2.25	93.56	40.5	2.31	91.69	41.3	2.22
November	99.06	40.6	2.44	84.86	41.6	2.04	92.97	40.6	2.29	91.94	40.5	2.27	93.09	40.3	2.31	90.76	40.7	2.23
December	100.86	41.0	2.46	87.78	41.6	2.11	95.82	41.3	2.32	96.28	41.5	2.32	94.42	40.7	2.32	94.02	41.6	2.26
1957: January	100.21	40.9	2.45	87.35	41.4	2.11	94.71	41.0	2.31	94.53	41.1	2.30	94.60	40.6	2.33	91.13	40.5	2.25
February	100.94	40.7	2.48	86.51	41.0	2.11	92.86	40.2	2.31	91.77	39.9	2.30	95.34	40.4	2.36	91.35	40.6	2.25
March	100.35	40.3	2.49	87.57	41.7	2.10	93.32	40.4	2.31	93.32	40.4	2.31	94.24	40.1	2.35	91.58	40.7	2.25
April	101.25	40.5	2.50	87.56	41.3	2.12	94.30	40.3	2.34	92.40	40.0	2.31	95.99	40.5	2.37	89.95	39.8	2.26
May	102.00	40.8	2.50	86.51	41.0	2.11	94.54	40.4	2.34	93.56	40.5	2.31	95.27	40.2	2.37	90.40	40.0	2.26

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Primary metal industries—Continued												Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)					
	Miscellaneous primary metal industries [4]			*Iron and steel forgings*			*Wire drawing*			*Welded and heavy-riveted pipe*			Total: Fabricated metal products			Tin can and other tinware		
1955: Average	$97.10	42.4	$2.29	$101.28	42.2	$2.40	$95.67	42.9	$2.23	$91.46	41.2	$2.22	$82.37	41.6	$1.98	$85.69	41.8	$2.05
1956: Average	99.90	41.8	2.39	105.42	42.0	2.51	97.06	42.2	2.30	94.66	40.8	2.32	85.28	41.2	2.07	91.78	42.1	2.18
May	98.88	41.9	2.36	103.49	41.9	2.47	95.57	42.1	2.27	93.94	41.2	2.28	83.03	40.7	2.04	90.07	41.7	2.16
June	99.30	41.9	2.37	101.68	41.5	2.45	95.76	42.0	2.28	97.63	41.9	2.33	84.46	41.0	2.06	92.01	42.4	2.17
July	96.82	41.2	2.35	101.93	41.1	2.48	93.60	41.6	2.25	94.16	41.3	2.28	83.44	40.7	2.05	93.52	42.9	2.18
August	96.29	40.8	2.36	101.02	40.9	2.47	94.39	41.4	2.28	93.32	40.4	2.31	84.25	40.7	2.07	94.17	43.0	2.19
September	98.88	41.2	2.40	104.08	41.3	2.52	96.56	41.8	2.31	95.00	40.6	2.34	87.78	41.6	2.11	94.81	42.9	2.21
October	100.36	41.3	2.43	109.65	42.5	2.58	97.39	41.8	2.33	91.10	39.1	2.33	89.03	41.8	2.13	94.73	42.1	2.25
November	101.26	41.5	2.44	108.71	42.3	2.57	98.28	42.0	2.34	94.64	40.1	2.36	87.56	41.3	2.12	90.80	40.9	2.22
December	102.83	41.8	2.46	108.88	42.2	2.58	99.59	42.2	2.36	96.32	40.3	2.39	90.09	42.1	2.14	95.15	42.1	2.26
1957: January	103.91	41.9	2.48	112.66	43.0	2.62	97.53	41.5	2.35	97.20	40.5	2.40	86.90	40.8	2.13	90.17	39.9	2.26
February	102.92	41.5	2.48	109.62	42.0	2.61	97.70	41.4	2.36	98.25	40.6	2.42	87.33	41.0	2.13	91.98	40.7	2.26
March	102.18	41.2	2.48	109.36	41.9	2.61	96.76	41.0	2.36	96.56	39.9	2.42	87.74	41.0	2.14	92.84	40.9	2.27
April	100.12	40.7	2.46	105.52	40.9	2.58	96.52	40.9	2.36	96.80	40.0	2.42	87.94	40.9	2.15	97.25	42.1	2.31
May	99.38	40.4	2.46	105.52	40.9	2.58	94.94	40.4	2.35	96.47	39.7	2.43	87.94	40.9	2.15	93.20	40.7	2.29
	Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware [4]			*Cutlery and edge tools*			*Hand tools*			*Hardware*			Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies [4]			*Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies*		
1955: Average	$79.30	41.3	$1.92	$69.87	41.1	$1.70	$77.95	40.6	$1.92	$82.78	41.6	$1.99	$78.18	40.3	$1.94	$82.21	40.3	$2.04
1956: Average	81.60	40.8	2.00	72.62	40.8	1.78	82.62	40.9	2.02	83.44	40.7	2.05	80.19	39.7	2.02	82.68	39.0	2.12
May	78.39	40.2	1.95	71.98	40.9	1.76	80.79	40.6	1.99	79.20	39.8	1.99	79.00	39.5	2.00	82.71	39.2	2.11
June	79.00	40.1	1.97	70.58	40.1	1.76	81.00	40.5	2.00	80.60	39.9	2.02	78.80	39.4	2.00	80.01	38.1	2.10
July	79.20	40.0	1.98	71.33	40.3	1.77	79.80	40.1	1.99	80.79	39.8	2.03	78.39	39.0	2.01	80.89	37.8	2.14
August	80.40	40.4	1.99	70.80	40.0	1.77	82.62	40.9	2.02	82.21	40.3	2.04	80.60	39.9	2.02	82.32	39.2	2.10
September	85.08	41.5	2.05	73.26	40.7	1.80	84.26	41.1	2.05	88.83	41.9	2.12	82.42	40.4	2.04	84.14	39.5	2.13
October	87.15	41.9	2.08	74.44	40.9	1.82	85.08	41.1	2.07	91.16	42.4	2.15	83.22	40.4	2.06	84.07	39.1	2.15
November	85.70	41.4	2.07	75.53	41.5	1.82	84.05	40.8	2.06	88.61	41.6	2.13	80.36	39.2	2.05	81.70	38.0	2.15
December	88.41	42.1	2.10	75.58	41.3	1.83	85.90	41.3	2.08	92.87	42.6	2.18	81.99	39.8	2.06	83.21	38.7	2.15
1957: January	83.62	40.2	2.08	74.30	40.6	1.83	83.01	40.1	2.07	86.03	40.2	2.14	81.95	39.4	2.08	83.76	38.6	2.17
February	84.03	40.4	2.08	74.12	40.5	1.83	83.01	40.1	2.07	86.67	40.5	2.14	83.39	39.9	2.09	84.63	39.0	2.17
March	83.82	40.3	2.08	75.07	40.8	1.84	82.99	39.9	2.08	86.86	40.4	2.15	82.56	39.5	2.09	83.55	38.5	2.17
April	83.21	40.2	2.07	74.34	40.4	1.84	82.58	39.7	2.08	85.84	40.3	2.13	81.93	39.2	2.09	84.53	38.6	2.19
May	84.44	40.4	2.09	74.40	40.0	1.86	82.99	39.9	2.08	87.91	40.7	2.16	82.11	39.1	2.10	84.75	38.7	2.19
	Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified			Fabricated structural metal products [4]			*Structural steel and ornamental metal work*			*Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim*			*Boiler-shop products*			*Sheet-metal work*		
1955: Average	$76.17	40.3	$1.89	$83.01	41.3	$2.01	$83.00	41.5	$2.00	$82.82	41.0	$2.02	$81.40	40.7	$2.00	$84.85	41.8	$2.03
1956: Average	79.00	39.9	1.98	87.57	41.5	2.11	87.57	41.5	2.11	84.85	40.6	2.09	87.98	41.5	2.12	90.52	42.3	2.14
May	77.22	39.6	1.95	86.32	41.5	2.08	86.74	41.7	2.08	79.78	39.3	2.03	87.15	41.7	2.09	90.31	42.8	2.11
June	78.40	40.0	1.96	87.99	41.9	2.10	87.57	41.9	2.09	88.20	41.8	2.11	87.35	41.4	2.11	90.31	42.6	2.12
July	77.03	39.5	1.95	85.49	41.1	2.08	85.49	41.3	2.07	82.21	40.3	2.04	85.05	40.5	2.10	89.46	42.0	2.13
August	79.60	40.2	1.98	86.05	40.4	2.13	84.35	39.6	2.13	82.58	39.7	2.08	87.53	40.9	2.14	91.15	42.2	2.16
September	82.01	40.8	2.01	89.86	41.6	2.16	89.21	41.3	2.16	87.54	41.1	2.13	90.07	41.7	2.16	93.29	42.6	2.19
October	82.62	40.9	2.02	90.92	41.9	2.17	90.72	42.0	2.16	87.29	40.6	2.15	91.34	41.9	2.18	93.30	42.8	2.18
November	79.80	39.7	2.01	89.42	41.4	2.16	90.69	41.6	2.18	81.93	39.2	2.09	91.14	42.0	2.17	91.56	42.0	2.18
December	81.81	40.3	2.03	92.21	42.3	2.18	92.21	42.3	2.18	90.09	41.9	2.15	92.00	42.2	2.18	93.94	42.7	2.20
1957: January	80.99	39.7	2.04	90.47	41.5	2.18	90.89	41.5	2.19	86.07	40.6	2.12	91.56	42.0	2.18	91.12	41.8	2.18
February	83.02	40.3	2.06	91.12	41.8	2.18	91.98	42.0	2.19	86.48	40.6	2.13	91.98	42.0	2.19	91.96	41.8	2.20
March	82.19	39.9	2.06	91.76	41.9	2.19	93.28	42.4	2.20	87.51	40.7	2.15	92.40	42.0	2.20	91.94	41.6	2.21
April	80.77	39.4	2.05	91.96	41.8	2.20	93.93	42.5	2.21	87.91	40.7	2.16	91.54	41.8	2.19	90.61	41.0	2.21
May	80.75	39.2	2.06	93.04	42.1	2.21	95.00	42.6	2.23	89.21	41.3	2.16	92.40	42.0	2.20	92.35	41.6	2.22
	Metal stamping, coating, and engraving [4]			*Vitreous enameled products*			*Stamped and pressed metal products*			Lighting fixtures			Fabricated wire products			Miscellaneous fabricated metal products [4]		
1955: Average	$86.10	42.0	$2.05	$65.11	39.7	$1.64	$89.25	42.3	$2.11	$78.72	41.0	$1.92	$77.87	41.2	$1.89	$84.08	42.9	$1.96
1956: Average	87.34	41.2	2.12	66.64	39.2	1.70	91.30	41.5	2.20	76.40	40.0	1.91	80.75	41.2	1.96	86.09	42.2	2.04
May	83.60	40.0	2.09	63.71	37.7	1.69	88.83	40.2	2.16	74.26	39.5	1.88	78.76	40.6	1.94	84.22	41.9	2.01
June	86.71	40.9	2.12	65.62	38.6	1.70	90.86	41.3	2.20	74.86	39.4	1.90	79.93	41.2	1.94	84.23	41.7	2.02
July	86.09	40.8	2.11	67.13	40.2	1.67	91.05	41.2	2.21	75.60	40.0	1.89	77.16	40.4	1.91	84.25	41.5	2.03
August	85.67	40.6	2.11	66.92	39.6	1.69	89.79	41.0	2.19	75.79	40.1	1.89	79.37	40.7	1.95	84.25	41.3	2.04
September	91.56	42.0	2.18	71.81	40.8	1.76	96.25	42.4	2.27	78.34	40.8	1.92	82.59	41.5	1.99	86.73	41.9	2.07
October	92.86	42.4	2.19	71.23	40.7	1.75	97.81	42.9	2.28	80.36	41.0	1.96	84.62	42.1	2.01	88.20	42.2	2.09
November	91.78	42.1	2.18	70.24	40.6	1.73	96.25	42.4	2.27	80.57	40.9	1.97	82.81	41.2	2.01	88.20	42.0	2.10
December	94.15	42.6	2.21	67.83	39.9	1.70	99.13	43.1	2.30	82.60	41.3	2.00	84.65	41.7	2.03	90.52	42.7	2.12
1957: January	87.91	40.7	2.16	70.07	40.5	1.73	91.62	40.9	2.24	78.80	39.8	1.98	82.22	40.5	2.03	89.25	42.1	2.12
February	87.51	40.7	2.15	69.25	39.8	1.74	90.98	40.8	2.23	78.41	39.8	1.97	81.20	40.2	2.02	89.68	42.3	2.12
March	87.89	40.5	2.17	74.39	43.0	1.73	92.89	41.1	2.26	78.41	39.8	1.97	82.42	40.6	2.03	89.89	42.2	2.13
April	88.29	40.5	2.18	64.90	37.3	1.74	91.76	40.6	2.26	78.21	39.7	1.97	81.20	40.2	2.02	89.24	41.7	2.14
May	89.13	40.7	2.19	64.96	36.7	1.77	92.84	40.9	2.27	78.80	39.6	1.99	80.19	39.7	2.02	88.40	41.5	2.13

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued												Machinery (except electrical)					
	Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails			*Steel springs*			*Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets*			*Screw-machine products*			Total: Machinery (except electrical)			Engines and turbines [6]		
1955: Average	$91.16	42.6	$2.14	$89.02	41.6	$2.14	$88.27	43.7	$2.02	$82.94	43.2	$1.92	$87.36	41.8	$2.09	$91.08	41.4	$2.20
1956: Average	97.16	42.8	2.27	90.17	40.8	2.21	88.20	42.2	2.09	85.63	42.6	2.01	93.26	42.2	2.21	95.45	41.5	2.30
May	100.35	44.8	2.24	88.32	40.7	2.17	86.11	41.6	2.07	84.15	42.5	1.98	92.42	42.2	2.19	93.56	41.4	2.26
June	105.34	45.8	2.30	88.73	40.7	2.18	84.05	41.0	2.05	82.37	41.6	1.98	92.20	42.1	2.19	94.62	41.5	2.28
July	107.87	46.1	2.34	88.07	40.4	2.18	83.23	41.0	2.03	82.60	41.3	2.00	91.96	41.8	2.20	93.94	41.2	2.28
August	95.57	42.1	2.27	86.40	40.0	2.16	85.28	41.0	2.08	83.40	41.7	2.00	92.16	41.7	2.21	92.29	40.8	2.29
September	94.25	40.8	2.31	88.44	40.2	2.20	90.31	42.6	2.12	85.26	42.0	2.03	95.18	42.3	2.25	96.00	41.2	2.33
October	92.40	40.0	2.31	93.71	41.1	2.28	91.38	42.7	2.14	87.13	42.5	2.05	94.73	42.1	2.25	97.00	41.1	2.36
November	95.30	40.9	2.33	92.11	40.4	2.28	89.88	42.0	2.14	86.94	42.0	2.07	93.83	41.7	2.25	97.00	41.1	2.36
December	97.58	41.7	2.34	98.94	42.1	2.35	92.66	42.9	2.16	89.65	43.1	2.08	96.70	42.6	2.27	100.32	41.8	2.40
1957: January	97.06	41.3	2.35	95.94	41.0	2.34	90.72	42.0	2.16	89.66	42.9	2.09	95.11	41.9	2.27	98.47	41.2	2.39
February	96.05	40.7	2.36	93.50	40.3	2.32	91.58	42.4	2.16	90.08	43.1	2.09	95.11	41.9	2.27	99.12	41.3	2.40
March	98.68	41.8	2.36	96.17	41.1	2.34	91.14	42.0	2.17	89.66	42.9	2.09	95.30	41.8	2.28	99.36	41.4	2.40
April	97.64	41.2	2.37	94.60	40.6	2.33	90.27	41.6	2.17	89.25	42.5	2.10	94.39	41.4	2.28	98.23	41.1	2.39
May	97.39	41.8	2.33	93.32	40.4	2.31	89.84	41.4	2.17	87.57	41.9	2.09	93.71	41.1	2.28	99.39	40.9	2.43
	Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels			*Diesel and other internal combustion, not elsewhere classified*			Agricultural machinery and tractors [6]			*Tractors*			*Agricultural machinery (except tractors)*			Construction and mining machinery [6]		
1955: Average	$91.96	39.3	$2.34	$90.72	42.0	$2.16	$83.84	40.5	$2.07	$87.94	40.9	$2.15	$79.80	40.1	$1.99	$86.92	42.4	$2.05
1956: Average	101.50	41.6	2.44	93.98	41.4	2.27	86.80	40.0	2.17	90.27	40.3	2.24	82.37	39.6	2.08	92.23	42.5	2.17
May	96.64	41.3	2.34	92.74	41.4	2.24	84.99	39.9	2.13	88.44	40.2	2.20	80.98	39.5	2.05	93.10	43.1	2.16
June	96.88	41.4	2.34	94.21	41.5	2.27	85.81	40.1	2.14	88.62	40.1	2.21	82.40	40.0	2.06	92.23	42.7	2.16
July	97.11	41.5	2.34	93.52	41.2	2.27	85.14	39.6	2.15	88.44	40.2	2.20	81.30	38.9	2.09	89.45	41.8	2.14
August	96.88	40.2	2.41	91.08	40.3	2.26	85.57	39.8	2.15	86.90	39.5	2.20	83.62	40.2	2.08	90.07	41.7	2.16
September	101.57	41.8	2.43	94.30	41.0	2.30	87.60	39.5	2.22	91.83	40.1	2.29	82.43	38.7	2.13	92.84	42.2	2.20
October	106.26	42.0	2.53	93.84	40.8	2.30	87.30	39.5	2.21	92.06	40.2	2.29	80.47	38.5	2.09	92.84	42.2	2.20
November	105.50	41.7	2.53	94.07	40.9	2.30	87.47	39.4	2.22	91.37	39.9	2.29	82.04	38.7	2.12	91.94	41.6	2.21
December	113.27	43.4	2.61	95.82	41.3	2.32	89.15	39.8	2.24	92.63	40.1	2.31	84.93	39.5	2.15	94.78	42.5	2.23
1957: January	108.88	42.2	2.58	94.89	40.9	2.32	89.95	39.8	2.26	93.67	40.2	2.33	84.67	39.2	2.16	93.24	42.0	2.22
February	110.85	42.8	2.59	91.66	40.8	2.32	89.89	39.6	2.27	92.73	39.8	2.33	86.07	39.3	2.19	93.86	41.9	2.24
March	113.71	43.4	2.62	94.02	40.7	2.31	91.43	40.1	2.28	93.20	40.0	2.33	89.47	40.3	2.22	93.86	41.9	2.24
April	111.11	42.9	2.59	93.32	40.4	2.31	90.57	39.9	2.27	91.64	39.5	2.32	89.28	40.4	2.21	94.02	41.6	2.26
May	113.35	43.1	2.63	93.60	40.0	2.34	90.40	40.0	2.26	90.94	39.2	2.32	89.98	40.9	2.20	93.15	41.4	2.25
	Construction and mining machinery, except for oilfields			*Oilfield machinery and tools*			Metalworking machinery [6]			*Machine tools*			*Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)*			*Machine-tool accessories*		
1955: Average	$87.14	42.3	$2.06	$86.90	42.6	$2.04	$98.10	43.6	$2.25	$95.27	43.7	$2.18	$91.80	42.5	$2.16	$102.52	44.0	$2.33
1956: Average	92.01	42.4	2.17	92.45	42.8	2.16	108.69	45.1	2.41	106.26	45.8	2.32	97.63	43.2	2.26	115.12	45.5	2.53
May	93.31	43.0	2.17	92.44	43.4	2.13	109.20	45.5	2.40	105.80	46.0	2.30	97.88	43.5	2.25	115.67	45.9	2.52
June	92.43	42.4	2.18	92.23	43.3	2.13	108.00	45.0	2.40	104.42	45.4	2.30	96.32	43.0	2.24	115.37	45.6	2.53
July	88.15	41.0	2.15	92.87	43.6	2.13	107.49	44.6	2.41	103.28	45.1	2.29	96.73	42.8	2.26	114.30	45.0	2.54
August	88.58	41.2	2.15	93.95	42.9	2.19	108.14	44.5	2.43	103.70	44.7	2.32	94.05	41.8	2.25	116.94	45.5	2.57
September	91.98	42.0	2.19	93.93	42.5	2.21	111.64	45.2	2.47	109.02	46.0	2.37	96.02	42.3	2.27	119.08	45.8	2.60
October	92.40	42.0	2.20	94.37	42.7	2.21	109.52	44.7	2.45	108.32	45.9	2.36	98.21	42.7	2.30	114.88	44.7	2.57
November	91.08	41.4	2.20	93.46	42.1	2.22	107.12	43.9	2.44	107.81	45.3	2.38	97.25	42.1	2.31	110.74	43.6	2.54
December	94.55	42.4	2.23	94.57	42.6	2.22	111.44	45.3	2.46	110.64	46.1	2.40	100.89	43.3	2.33	116.28	45.6	2.55
1957: January	93.44	41.9	2.23	92.62	42.1	2.20	110.16	44.6	2.47	106.83	44.7	2.39	98.98	42.3	2.34	116.68	45.4	2.57
February	93.41	41.7	2.24	94.75	42.3	2.24	111.10	44.8	2.48	107.07	44.8	2.39	100.11	42.6	2.35	118.36	45.7	2.59
March	94.28	41.9	2.25	93.44	41.9	2.23	111.50	44.6	2.50	105.16	44.0	2.39	100.54	42.6	2.36	119.73	45.7	2.62
April	93.56	41.4	2.26	94.28	41.9	2.25	110.81	44.5	2.49	104.44	43.7	2.39	100.77	42.7	2.36	118.82	45.7	2.60
May	93.34	41.3	2.26	93.63	41.8	2.24	109.50	43.8	2.50	102.53	42.9	2.39	98.88	41.9	2.36	117.71	45.1	2.61
	Special-industry machinery (except metal working machinery) [6]			*Food-products machinery*			*Textile machinery*			*Paper-industries machinery*			*Printing-trades machinery and equipment*			General industrial machinery [6]		
1955: Average	$83.58	42.0	$1.99	$84.86	41.6	$2.04	$74.11	41.4	$1.79	$89.40	44.7	$2.00	$92.60	41.9	$2.21	$86.11	41.8	$2.06
1956: Average	89.67	42.7	2.10	89.45	41.8	2.14	76.59	41.4	1.85	97.48	46.2	2.11	102.70	43.7	2.35	92.87	42.6	2.18
May	89.66	42.9	2.09	89.04	42.0	2.12	76.18	41.4	1.84	95.89	46.1	2.08	102.93	43.8	2.35	92.23	42.7	2.16
June	88.82	42.7	2.08	87.99	41.7	2.11	75.62	41.1	1.84	98.37	46.4	2.12	102.93	43.8	2.35	92.44	42.6	2.17
July	89.46	42.4	2.11	90.94	42.1	2.16	75.67	40.9	1.85	96.98	46.4	2.09	104.75	44.2	2.37	90.27	41.6	2.17
August	89.25	42.5	2.10	89.45	41.8	2.14	76.63	41.2	1.86	98.12	46.5	2.11	101.24	42.9	2.36	92.42	42.2	2.19
September	91.59	43.0	2.13	89.64	41.5	2.16	78.35	41.9	1.87	100.58	47.0	2.14	105.16	44.0	2.39	95.44	42.8	2.23
October	91.16	42.6	2.14	89.40	41.2	2.17	78.44	41.5	1.89	96.92	45.5	2.13	104.44	43.7	2.39	95.44	42.8	2.23
November	91.38	42.5	2.15	88.75	40.9	2.17	78.85	41.5	1.90	100.19	46.6	2.15	105.12	43.8	2.40	94.78	42.5	2.23
December	92.88	43.0	2.16	91.12	41.8	2.18	78.85	41.3	1.90	106.00	48.4	2.19	103.10	43.5	2.37	96.77	43.2	2.24
1957: January	90.73	42.2	2.15	88.75	40.9	2.17	78.47	41.3	1.90	102.86	47.4	2.17	101.91	43.0	2.37	93.44	41.9	2.23
February	90.73	42.2	2.15	90.03	41.3	2.18	78.25	41.4	1.89	101.77	46.9	2.17	104.16	43.4	2.40	93.44	41.9	2.23
March	90.72	42.0	2.16	91.94	41.6	2.21	77.68	41.1	1.89	100.04	46.1	2.17	101.86	42.8	2.38	93.63	41.8	2.24
April	90.07	41.7	2.16	91.52	41.6	2.20	76.57	40.3	1.90	99.82	46.0	2.17	102.29	42.8	2.39	92.10	41.3	2.23
May	89.42	41.4	2.16	91.08	41.4	2.20	76.76	40.4	1.90	94.82	44.1	2.15	102.05	42.7	2.39	92.51	41.3	2.24

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
	Pumps, air and gas compressors			*Conveyors and conveying equipment*			*Blowers, exhaust and ventilating fans*			*Industrial trucks, tractors, etc.*			*Mechanical power-transmission equipment*			*Mechanical stokers, and industrial furnaces and ovens*		
1955: Average	$84.45	41.6	$2.03	$86.51	41.0	$2.11	$79.95	41.0	$1.95	$86.93	42.2	$2.06	$90.31	42.8	$2.11	$85.08	41.3	$2.06
1956: Average	90.53	42.5	2.13	97.61	43.0	2.27	86.53	41.8	2.07	91.12	41.8	2.18	95.24	42.9	2.22	90.92	41.9	2.17
May	89.68	42.5	2.11	95.44	42.8	2.23	84.66	41.5	2.04	90.73	42.2	2.15	94.38	42.9	2.20	91.38	42.5	2.15
June	90.31	42.6	2.12	98.76	43.7	2.26	86.94	41.8	2.08	87.33	41.0	2.13	93.29	42.6	2.19	91.56	42.0	2.18
July	87.34	41.2	2.12	93.34	42.0	2.27	87.57	41.7	2.10	83.92	39.4	2.13	91.54	41.8	2.19	88.94	40.8	2.18
August	88.61	41.6	2.13	97.81	42.9	2.28	85.70	41.2	2.08	88.54	40.8	2.17	95.44	42.8	2.23	91.78	42.1	2.18
September	91.58	42.4	2.16	102.66	43.5	2.36	87.57	41.9	2.09	93.24	42.0	2.22	96.73	42.8	2.26	93.26	42.2	2.21
October	91.80	42.5	2.16	102.26	43.7	2.34	88.20	41.8	2.11	91.72	41.5	2.21	97.84	43.1	2.27	91.52	41.6	2.20
November	91.37	42.3	2.16	98.87	42.8	2.31	86.53	41.4	2.09	95.60	42.3	2.26	96.02	42.3	2.27	90.23	41.2	2.19
December	92.66	42.7	2.17	101.09	43.2	2.34	90.31	42.4	2.13	97.61	43.0	2.27	99.39	43.4	2.29	93.48	42.3	2.21
1957: January	91.12	41.8	2.18	98.98	41.8	2.32	87.76	41.2	2.13	87.78	39.9	2.20	95.76	42.0	2.28	93.24	42.0	2.22
February	92.43	42.4	2.18	98.56	42.3	2.33	85.65	40.4	2.12	88.18	39.9	2.21	95.15	42.1	2.26	91.49	41.4	2.21
March	90.91	41.7	2.18	99.83	42.3	2.36	86.28	40.7	2.12	89.47	40.3	2.22	96.18	42.0	2.29	93.88	42.1	2.23
April	89.19	41.1	2.17	99.36	42.1	2.36	85.05	40.5	2.10	90.54	40.6	2.23	93.98	41.4	2.27	93.41	41.7	2.24
May	90.25	41.4	2.18	98.00	41.7	2.35	86.67	40.5	2.14	89.24	40.2	2.22	93.71	41.1	2.28	92.35	41.6	2.22
	Office and store machines and devices [4]			*Computing machines and cash registers*			*Typewriters* [4]			Service-industry and household machines [4]			*Domestic laundry equipment*			*Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines*		
1955: Average	$82.81	40.2	$2.06	$89.06	40.3	$2.21	$76.00	40.0	$1.90	$83.64	40.8	$2.05	$85.28	41.0	$2.08	$78.06	41.3	$1.89
1956: Average	90.23	41.2	2.19	96.05	41.4	2.32	82.20	41.1	2.00	86.24	40.3	2.14	89.32	40.6	2.20	81.34	41.5	1.96
May	88.56	41.0	2.16	94.81	41.4	2.29	78.60	40.1	1.96	82.92	39.3	2.11	84.38	39.8	2.12	80.18	40.7	1.97
June	88.91	40.6	2.19	94.42	40.7	2.32	79.19	40.2	1.97	84.38	39.8	2.12	83.67	39.1	2.14	79.79	40.5	1.97
July	91.49	41.4	2.21	99.22	42.4	2.34	80.60	40.5	1.99	85.44	40.3	2.12	87.02	40.1	2.17	80.56	41.1	1.96
August	90.23	41.2	2.19	96.51	41.6	2.32	81.39	40.9	1.99	85.14	39.6	2.15	86.41	39.1	2.21	80.56	41.1	1.96
September	93.41	41.7	2.24	100.14	41.9	2.39	86.10	42.0	2.05	87.23	40.2	2.17	92.51	41.3	2.24	81.93	41.8	1.96
October	93.86	41.9	2.24	99.96	42.0	2.38	87.92	43.1	2.04	85.54	39.6	2.16	91.39	40.8	2.24	79.77	40.7	1.96
November	92.06	41.1	2.24	96.70	40.8	2.37	89.65	43.1	2.08	86.33	39.6	2.18	92.43	40.9	2.26	80.34	41.2	1.95
December	93.41	41.7	2.24	98.88	41.9	2.36	86.52	42.0	2.06	88.48	40.4	2.19	94.39	41.4	2.28	83.13	42.2	1.97
1957: January	91.46	41.2	2.22	99.30	41.9	2.37	76.43	39.6	1.93	86.55	39.7	2.18	84.67	37.8	2.24	79.56	40.8	1.95
February	91.21	40.9	2.23	98.53	41.4	2.38	76.04	39.4	1.93	88.70	40.5	2.19	85.91	38.7	2.22	79.20	40.0	1.98
March	90.76	40.7	2.23	97.58	41.0	2.38	77.41	39.9	1.94	87.60	40.0	2.19	84.80	38.2	2.22	80.59	40.7	1.98
April	89.47	40.3	2.22	95.34	40.4	2.36	77.61	39.8	1.95	84.15	38.6	2.18	80.74	36.7	2.20	81.76	41.5	1.97
May	88.13	39.7	2.22	95.99	40.5	2.37	75.27	39.0	1.93	84.80	38.9	2.18	86.69	38.7	2.24	80.98	40.9	1.98
	Sewing machines			*Refrigerators and air-conditioning units*			Miscellaneous machinery parts [4]			*Fabricated pipe, fittings, and valves*			*Ball and roller bearings*			*Machine shops (job and repair)*		
1955: Average	$83.22	40.4	$2.06	$84.46	40.8	$2.07	$85.88	42.1	$2.04	$83.03	40.9	$2.03	$90.92	43.5	$2.09	$85.45	42.3	$2.02
1956: Average	88.97	41.0	2.17	86.22	40.1	2.15	89.66	41.7	2.15	88.99	41.2	2.16	89.01	41.4	2.15	90.31	42.2	2.14
May	88.78	41.1	2.16	82.04	38.7	2.12	87.98	41.5	2.12	87.12	40.9	2.13	84.85	40.6	2.09	89.67	42.1	2.13
June	88.13	40.8	2.16	84.56	39.7	2.13	88.18	41.4	2.13	87.74	41.0	2.14	85.44	40.3	2.12	89.67	42.1	2.13
July	93.50	42.5	2.20	84.80	40.0	2.12	87.33	41.0	2.13	85.81	40.1	2.14	85.01	40.1	2.12	89.25	41.9	2.13
August	87.16	39.8	2.19	85.54	39.6	2.16	87.95	41.1	2.14	87.64	40.2	2.18	84.40	40.0	2.11	89.88	42.0	2.14
September	89.10	40.5	2.20	86.55	39.7	2.18	91.12	41.8	2.18	91.49	41.4	2.21	89.62	41.3	2.17	91.57	42.2	2.17
October	88.26	40.3	2.19	84.41	38.9	2.17	91.54	41.8	2.19	91.49	41.4	2.21	92.38	41.8	2.21	91.36	42.1	2.17
November	88.04	40.2	2.19	85.58	38.9	2.20	91.52	41.6	2.20	91.05	41.2	2.21	92.80	41.8	2.22	91.32	41.7	2.19
December	88.44	40.2	2.20	88.62	40.1	2.21	94.57	42.6	2.22	94.13	42.4	2.22	94.33	42.3	2.23	94.81	42.9	2.21
1957: January	86.46	39.3	2.20	87.78	39.9	2.20	92.60	41.9	2.21	91.02	41.0	2.22	91.91	41.4	2.22	93.93	42.5	2.21
February	86.11	39.5	2.18	90.58	40.8	2.22	92.38	41.8	2.21	91.24	41.1	2.22	91.24	41.1	2.22	93.93	42.5	2.21
March	87.78	39.9	2.20	88.62	40.1	2.21	92.35	41.6	2.22	90.58	40.8	2.22	91.43	41.0	2.23	93.68	42.2	2.22
April	88.80	40.0	2.22	84.26	38.3	2.20	90.83	41.1	2.21	90.32	40.5	2.23	87.34	39.7	2.20	92.60	41.9	2.21
May	90.09	40.4	2.23	84.10	38.4	2.19	89.95	40.7	2.21	89.47	40.3	2.22	88.13	39.7	2.22	91.49	41.4	2.21
	Electrical machinery																	
	Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus [4]			*Wiring devices and supplies*			*Carbon and graphite products (electrical)*			*Electrical indicating, measuring, and recording instruments*			*Motors, generators, and motor-generator sets*		
1955: Average	$76.52	40.7	$1.88	$80.57	40.9	$1.97	$71.15	40.2	$1.77	$80.10	41.5	$1.93	$74.56	40.3	$1.85	$85.90	41.1	$2.09
1956: Average	80.78	40.8	1.98	87.15	41.5	2.10	76.11	40.7	1.87	84.46	41.2	2.05	80.16	40.9	1.96	90.86	41.3	2.20
May	79.77	40.7	1.96	86.74	41.5	2.09	76.07	40.9	1.86	83.23	40.8	2.04	79.56	40.8	1.95	88.56	41.0	2.16
June	79.98	40.6	1.97	86.94	41.6	2.09	75.14	40.4	1.86	83.44	40.9	2.04	82.74	42.0	1.97	90.25	41.4	2.18
July	79.40	40.1	1.98	86.73	41.3	2.10	75.55	40.4	1.87	84.66	40.7	2.08	78.39	40.2	1.95	90.01	41.1	2.19
August	80.19	40.5	1.98	86.92	41.0	2.12	74.24	39.7	1.87	83.84	40.5	2.07	79.76	40.9	1.95	90.13	40.6	2.22
September	82.61	41.1	2.01	89.66	41.7	2.15	77.11	40.8	1.89	85.48	40.9	2.09	81.58	41.2	1.98	94.39	41.4	2.28
October	83.22	41.2	2.02	89.42	41.4	2.16	77.71	40.9	1.90	83.62	40.2	2.08	82.01	40.8	2.01	92.89	41.1	2.26
November	83.23	41.0	2.03	89.40	41.2	2.17	77.38	40.3	1.92	84.86	40.8	2.08	81.00	40.1	2.02	93.11	41.2	2.26
December	84.46	41.2	2.05	90.69	41.6	2.18	78.12	40.9	1.91	86.93	41.2	2.11	83.23	41.0	2.03	95.08	41.7	2.28
1957: January	82.82	40.4	2.05	88.13	40.8	2.16	76.97	40.3	1.91	85.89	40.9	2.10	80.00	40.2	1.99	91.98	40.7	2.26
February	83.23	40.6	2.05	88.13	40.8	2.16	77.57	40.4	1.92	84.65	40.5	2.09	81.61	40.4	2.02	91.53	40.5	2.26
March	83.43	40.5	2.06	88.75	40.9	2.17	77.39	40.1	1.93	85.88	40.7	2.11	81.00	40.1	2.02	92.39	40.7	2.27
April	83.02	40.3	2.06	87.89	40.5	2.17	76.24	39.5	1.93	85.26	40.6	2.10	81.20	40.0	2.03	90.85	40.2	2.26
May	82.21	40.1	2.05	87.67	40.4	2.17	77.02	39.7	1.94	84.40	40.0	2.11	82.01	40.2	2.04	91.25	40.2	2.27

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																				
	Electrical machinery—Continued																				
	Power and distribution transformers			*Switchgear, switchboard, and industrial controls*			*Electrical welding apparatus*			Electrical appliances			Insulated wire and cable			Electrical equipment for vehicles				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1955: Average	$84.03	41.6	$2.02	$80.18	40.7	$1.97	$91.35	43.5	$2.10	$79.17	40.6	$1.95	$77.04	42.1	$1.83	$83.64	41.2	$2.03			
1956: Average	92.62	42.1	2.20	90.30	42.0	2.15	101.20	44.0	2.30	80.60	39.9	2.02	84.32	42.8	1.97	84.42	40.2	2.10			
May	92.87	42.6	2.18	91.37	42.3	2.16	105.56	45.5	2.32	80.00	39.8	2.01	83.27	42.7	1.95	79.58	39.2	2.03			
June	92.20	42.1	2.19	90.73	42.2	2.15	103.73	45.1	2.30	78.79	39.2	2.01	82.45	42.5	1.94	80.55	39.1	2.06			
July	93.72	42.6	2.20	90.29	41.8	2.16	102.56	44.4	2.31	81.18	39.6	2.05	82.98	41.7	1.99	81.56	39.4	2.07			
August	94.98	42.4	2.24	90.07	41.7	2.16	99.76	43.0	2.32	81.20	40.0	2.03	84.38	42.4	1.99	83.37	39.7	2.10			
September	96.08	42.7	2.25	93.50	42.5	2.20	102.08	44.0	2.32	82.41	40.2	2.05	87.84	43.7	2.01	87.94	40.9	2.15			
October	95.95	41.9	2.29	93.48	42.3	2.21	102.75	44.1	2.33	84.87	41.0	2.07	88.10	43.4	2.03	89.84	41.4	2.17			
November	97.71	42.3	2.31	92.80	41.8	2.22	97.78	42.7	2.29	84.25	40.7	2.07	87.95	42.9	2.05	90.47	41.5	2.18			
December	97.02	42.0	2.31	94.30	42.1	2.24	100.99	44.1	2.29	83.01	40.1	2.07	88.54	43.4	2.04	94.13	42.4	2.22			
1957: January	93.89	41.0	2.29	91.91	41.4	2.22	99.79	43.2	2.31	82.58	39.7	2.08	85.27	41.8	2.04	86.62	40.1	2.16			
February	94.76	41.2	2.30	91.72	41.5	2.21	100.25	43.4	2.31	82.74	39.4	2.10	84.45	41.6	2.03	85.32	39.5	2.16			
March	95.17	41.2	2.31	92.13	41.5	2.22	101.38	43.7	2.32	82.92	39.3	2.11	85.48	41.9	2.04	84.10	39.3	2.14			
April	93.89	41.0	2.29	92.13	41.5	2.22	97.44	42.0	2.32	82.50	39.1	2.11	85.46	42.1	2.03	83.85	39.0	2.15			
May	91.94	40.5	2.27	92.10	41.3	2.23	98.64	42.7	2.31	81.83	38.6	2.12	86.70	42.5	2.04	82.78	38.5	2.15			
	Electric lamps			Communication equipment [3]			*Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment*			*Radio tubes*			*Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment*			Miscellaneous electrical products [3]				
1955: Average	$68.80	40.0	$1.72	$72.09	40.5	$1.78	$69.77	40.1	$1.74	$66.40	40.0	$1.66	$90.94	43.1	$2.11	$74.48	40.7	$1.83			
1956: Average	75.07	40.8	1.84	75.95	40.4	1.88	72.98	40.1	1.82	67.25	39.1	1.72	95.24	42.9	2.22	78.34	40.8	1.92			
May	75.26	40.9	1.84	75.14	40.4	1.86	72.22	39.9	1.81	67.83	39.9	1.70	93.94	42.7	2.20	76.73	40.6	1.89			
June	73.75	40.3	1.83	74.59	40.1	1.86	72.40	40.0	1.81	65.40	38.7	1.69	92.62	42.1	2.20	76.36	40.4	1.89			
July	71.50	39.5	1.81	73.30	39.2	1.87	72.83	39.8	1.83	63.61	37.2	1.71	84.89	39.3	2.16	76.57	40.3	1.90			
August	72.76	40.2	1.81	75.76	40.3	1.88	73.75	40.3	1.83	67.12	38.8	1.73	92.60	41.9	2.21	77.14	40.6	1.90			
September	73.60	40.0	1.84	77.33	40.7	1.90	74.74	40.4	1.85	70.00	40.0	1.75	95.22	42.7	2.23	78.74	40.8	1.93			
October	74.05	39.6	1.87	78.12	40.9	1.91	75.70	40.7	1.86	69.87	39.7	1.76	95.67	42.9	2.23	81.73	41.7	1.96			
November	76.57	40.3	1.90	77.95	40.6	1.92	74.77	40.2	1.86	67.90	38.8	1.75	101.22	44.2	2.29	82.19	41.3	1.99			
December	77.74	40.7	1.91	78.55	40.7	1.93	75.76	40.3	1.88	68.25	39.0	1.75	100.55	44.1	2.28	83.42	41.5	2.01			
1957: January	78.12	40.9	1.91	78.40	40.0	1.96	75.24	39.6	1.90	65.98	37.7	1.75	100.25	43.4	2.31	81.20	40.4	2.01			
February	77.55	40.6	1.91	79.58	40.6	1.96	76.40	40.0	1.91	69.21	39.1	1.77	100.53	43.9	2.29	82.01	40.6	2.02			
March	77.36	40.5	1.91	79.59	40.4	1.97	76.80	40.0	1.92	69.95	39.3	1.78	98.67	42.9	2.30	81.00	40.5	2.00			
April	76.19	40.1	1.90	79.19	40.2	1.97	76.61	39.9	1.92	69.63	38.9	1.79	97.75	42.5	2.30	80.79	40.6	1.99			
May	74.86	39.4	1.90	78.60	40.1	1.96	76.21	39.9	1.91	69.45	38.8	1.79	95.72	41.8	2.29	80.20	40.3	1.99			
	Electrical machinery—Continued									Transportation equipment											
	Storage batteries			*Primary batteries (dry and wet)*			*X-ray and nonradio electronic tubes*			Total: Transportation equipment			Automobiles [3]			*Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories*				
1955: Average	$84.86	41.6	$2.04	$61.69	39.8	$1.55	$81.20	40.4	$2.01	$93.44	41.9	$2.23	$97.78	42.7	$2.29	$98.87	42.8	$2.31			
1956: Average	87.12	40.9	2.13	64.48	39.8	1.62	87.53	40.9	2.14	94.71	41.0	2.31	94.71	40.3	2.35	96.15	40.4	2.38			
May	82.99	39.9	2.08	64.40	40.0	1.61	88.38	41.3	2.14	89.89	39.6	2.27	85.58	37.7	2.27	86.02	37.4	2.30			
June	83.77	39.7	2.11	64.16	40.1	1.60	87.56	41.3	2.12	91.37	39.9	2.29	88.09	38.3	2.30	88.77	38.1	2.33			
July	83.77	39.7	2.11	63.20	40.0	1.58	86.67	40.5	2.14	93.84	40.8	2.30	92.57	39.9	2.32	93.77	39.9	2.35			
August	86.71	40.9	2.12	63.36	39.6	1.60	88.56	41.0	2.16	94.25	40.8	2.31	92.90	39.7	2.34	93.85	39.6	2.37			
September	88.99	41.2	2.16	64.39	39.5	1.63	88.15	41.0	2.15	97.47	41.3	2.36	99.06	40.6	2.44	100.94	40.7	2.48			
October	93.93	42.5	2.21	66.00	40.0	1.65	88.78	41.1	2.16	99.07	41.8	2.37	102.41	41.8	2.45	103.91	41.9	2.48			
November	94.30	42.1	2.24	65.74	39.6	1.66	89.60	41.1	2.18	100.86	42.2	2.39	105.72	42.8	2.47	107.75	43.1	2.50			
December	96.11	43.1	2.23	65.90	39.7	1.66	89.10	40.5	2.20	105.95	43.6	2.43	112.95	45.0	2.51	115.32	45.4	2.54			
1957: January	89.10	40.5	2.20	66.86	39.8	1.68	86.76	39.8	2.18	99.25	41.7	2.38	100.36	41.3	2.43	101.84	41.4	2.46			
February	89.54	40.7	2.20	67.43	39.9	1.69	87.60	40.0	2.19	98.36	41.5	2.37	99.29	41.2	2.41	101.02	41.4	2.44			
March	88.44	40.2	2.20	68.34	40.2	1.70	89.10	40.5	2.20	97.82	41.1	2.38	97.12	40.3	2.41	98.17	40.4	2.43			
April	86.94	39.7	2.19	70.18	40.8	1.72	88.00	40.0	2.20	96.22	40.6	2.37	94.17	39.4	2.39	95.11	39.3	2.42			
May	86.94	39.7	2.19	70.11	41.0	1.71	88.26	40.3	2.19	94.56	39.9	2.37	93.21	39.0	2.39	94.14	38.9	2.42			
	Truck and bus bodies			*Trailers (truck and automobile)*			Aircraft and parts [3]			*Aircraft*			*Aircraft engines and parts*			*Aircraft propellers and parts*				
1955: Average	$81.38	41.1	$1.98	$84.44	41.8	$2.02	$89.62	41.3	$2.17	$89.40	41.2	$2.17	$88.97	41.0	$2.17	$90.47	41.5	$2.18			
1956: Average	81.41	40.3	2.02	82.80	40.0	2.07	95.99	42.1	2.28	94.89	41.8	2.27	96.67	42.4	2.28	96.93	42.7	2.27			
May	81.20	40.0	2.03	84.65	40.5	2.09	94.69	41.9	2.26	94.43	41.6	2.27	93.18	41.6	2.24	95.42	42.6	2.24			
June	82.22	40.5	2.03	82.19	39.9	2.06	95.08	41.7	2.28	93.75	41.3	2.27	94.89	41.8	2.27	94.92	42.0	2.26			
July	80.60	39.9	2.02	80.99	39.7	2.04	95.95	41.9	2.29	95.49	41.7	2.29	96.22	42.2	2.28	97.13	42.6	2.28			
August	83.44	40.9	2.04	82.41	40.2	2.05	97.29	42.3	2.30	96.60	42.0	2.30	97.55	42.6	2.29	96.50	42.7	2.26			
September	81.80	40.1	2.04	84.00	40.0	2.10	97.94	42.4	2.31	96.60	42.0	2.30	99.76	43.0	2.32	98.27	43.1	2.28			
October	81.58	39.6	2.06	84.84	40.4	2.10	97.71	42.3	2.31	96.79	41.9	2.31	99.76	43.0	2.32	97.81	42.9	2.28			
November	81.58	39.6	2.06	80.47	38.5	2.09	98.37	42.4	2.32	97.25	42.1	2.31	99.26	42.6	2.33	99.62	43.5	2.29			
December	84.85	40.6	2.09	81.97	39.6	2.07	100.39	42.9	2.34	97.67	42.1	2.32	104.92	43.9	2.39	103.84	44.0	2.36			
1957: January	81.38	39.3	2.07	80.11	38.7	2.07	99.26	42.6	2.33	97.71	42.3	2.31	102.82	43.2	2.38	92.52	40.4	2.29			
February	83.79	39.9	2.10	78.74	38.6	2.04	98.56	42.3	2.33	97.21	41.9	2.32	102.62	43.3	2.37	95.17	41.2	2.31			
March	85.01	40.1	2.12	79.73	38.9	2.05	99.17	42.2	2.35	98.05	41.9	2.34	101.20	42.7	2.37	97.16	41.7	2.33			
April	85.86	40.5	2.12	80.94	39.1	2.07	99.12	42.0	2.36	97.76	41.6	2.35	100.25	42.3	2.37	102.58	43.1	2.38			
May	83.37	39.7	2.10	80.16	39.1	2.05	94.83	40.7	2.33	93.90	40.3	2.33	94.83	40.7	2.33	97.76	41.6	2.35			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Transportation equipment—Continued																	
	Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship and boat building and repairing [4]			*Shipbuilding and repairing*			*Boatbuilding and repairing*			Railroad equipment [5]			*Locomotives and parts*		
1955: Average	$90.49	41.7	$2.17	$83.53	39.4	$2.12	$86.63	39.2	$2.21	$70.30	40.4	$1.74	$90.45	40.2	$2.25	$94.28	41.9	$2.25
1956: Average	98.24	42.9	2.29	89.10	39.6	2.25	92.27	39.6	2.33	73.57	40.2	1.83	94.56	39.9	2.37	99.17	42.2	2.35
May	97.38	42.9	2.27	88.84	40.2	2.21	92.00	40.0	2.30	74.70	41.5	1.80	93.13	39.8	2.34	100.66	43.2	2.33
June	99.36	43.2	2.30	89.60	40.0	2.24	92.57	39.9	2.32	73.31	40.5	1.81	93.22	39.5	2.36	102.82	43.2	2.38
July	96.87	42.3	2.29	89.60	40.0	2.24	92.23	40.1	2.30	72.50	39.4	1.84	95.99	40.5	2.37	101.01	42.8	2.36
August	98.21	42.7	2.30	90.35	39.8	2.27	92.73	39.8	2.33	75.79	40.1	1.89	88.54	38.0	2.33	94.89	40.9	2.32
September	99.72	42.8	2.33	91.14	39.8	2.29	93.53	39.8	2.35	73.87	39.5	1.87	96.96	40.4	2.40	100.86	42.2	2.39
October	99.76	43.0	2.32	90.68	39.6	2.29	93.06	39.6	2.35	75.60	40.0	1.89	97.77	40.4	2.42	97.82	41.1	2.38
November	101.32	43.3	2.34	90.40	38.8	2.33	93.12	38.8	2.40	74.07	39.4	1.88	93.30	39.2	2.38	97.10	40.8	2.38
December	104.31	44.2	2.36	94.71	40.3	2.35	97.77	40.4	2.42	74.64	39.7	1.88	98.58	40.4	2.44	102.06	42.0	2.43
1957: January	101.76	43.3	2.35	93.67	40.2	2.33	96.88	40.2	2.41	74.43	39.8	1.87	98.74	40.3	2.45	101.75	41.7	2.44
February	100.15	42.8	2.34	94.40	40.0	2.36	97.11	39.8	2.44	78.06	41.3	1.89	98.98	40.4	2.45	100.85	41.5	2.43
March	101.05	43.0	2.35	94.80	40.0	2.37	97.76	39.9	2.45	76.14	40.5	1.88	100.28	40.6	2.47	101.02	41.4	2.44
April	101.24	42.9	2.36	94.87	40.2	2.36	97.60	40.0	2.44	77.93	40.8	1.91	100.44	40.5	2.48	102.48	42.0	2.44
May	98.47	41.9	2.35	96.80	40.5	2.39	98.89	40.2	2.46	80.03	41.9	1.91	98.95	39.9	2.48	97.28	40.2	2.42
	Transportation equipment—Continued						Instruments and related products											
	Railroad and street cars			Other transportation equipment			Total: Instruments and related products			Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments			Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments			Optical instruments and lenses		
1955: Average	$88.20	39.2	$2.25	$77.83	41.4	$1.88	$77.93	40.8	$1.91	$88.99	41.2	$2.16	$79.15	40.8	$1.94	$78.36	40.6	$1.93
1956: Average	91.96	38.8	2.37	77.59	40.2	1.93	82.01	40.8	2.01	94.95	42.2	2.25	83.64	41.0	2.04	83.03	40.5	2.05
May	90.24	38.4	2.35	77.59	40.2	1.93	81.39	40.9	1.99	93.91	42.3	2.22	83.84	41.3	2.03	82.41	40.2	2.05
June	89.30	38.0	2.35	80.20	40.3	1.99	81.20	40.6	2.00	92.99	41.7	2.23	82.62	40.5	2.04	82.00	40.0	2.05
July	93.38	39.4	2.37	78.00	40.0	1.95	81.81	40.5	2.02	95.40	42.4	2.25	81.80	40.1	2.04	83.02	40.3	2.06
August	85.88	36.7	2.34	77.60	40.0	1.94	82.21	40.7	2.02	96.02	42.3	2.27	82.01	40.2	2.04	84.05	40.8	2.06
September	94.95	39.4	2.41	79.15	40.8	1.94	84.26	41.1	2.05	98.01	42.8	2.29	85.49	41.1	2.08	84.25	40.7	2.07
October	97.84	40.1	2.44	78.72	41.0	1.92	84.05	41.0	2.05	97.33	42.5	2.29	85.49	41.1	2.08	84.25	40.7	2.07
November	91.63	38.5	2.38	76.61	39.9	1.92	83.64	40.8	2.05	95.11	41.9	2.27	85.49	41.3	2.07	84.23	40.3	2.09
December	97.11	39.8	2.44	77.02	38.9	1.98	84.87	41.0	2.07	98.18	42.5	2.31	85.90	41.1	2.09	85.06	40.7	2.09
1957: January	97.66	39.7	2.46	77.42	39.3	1.97	84.66	40.7	2.08	99.03	42.5	2.33	85.68	40.8	2.10	83.98	39.8	2.11
February	98.40	40.0	2.46	80.40	40.4	1.99	85.69	41.0	2.09	99.26	42.6	2.33	86.72	41.1	2.11	85.24	40.4	2.11
March	99.94	40.3	2.48	79.99	40.4	1.98	85.47	40.7	2.10	98.65	41.8	2.36	86.92	41.0	2.12	85.24	40.4	2.11
April	99.60	40.0	2.49	79.40	40.1	1.98	85.26	40.6	2.10	97.34	41.6	2.34	87.54	41.1	2.13	85.05	40.5	2.10
May	99.50	39.8	2.50	80.40	40.0	2.01	83.81	40.1	2.09	93.03	40.1	2.32	85.44	40.3	2.12	85.41	40.1	2.13
	Instruments and related products—Continued												Miscellaneous manufacturing industries					
	Surgical, medical, and dental instruments			Ophthalmic goods			Photographic apparatus			Watches and clocks			Total Miscellaneous manufacturing industries			Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware [6]		
1955: Average	$69.02	40.6	$1.70	$62.52	40.6	$1.54	$85.70	41.2	$2.08	$69.20	40.0	$1.73	$67.40	40.6	$1.66	$71.40	42.0	$1.70
1956: Average	71.51	40.4	1.77	64.48	40.3	1.60	91.46	41.2	2.22	70.77	39.1	1.81	70.53	40.3	1.75	74.23	41.7	1.78
May	70.53	40.3	1.75	64.96	40.6	1.60	89.60	41.1	2.18	69.09	38.6	1.79	69.95	40.2	1.74	73.34	41.2	1.78
June	70.00	40.0	1.75	66.26	40.9	1.62	89.84	41.4	2.17	69.87	38.6	1.81	69.77	40.1	1.74	71.40	40.8	1.75
July	70.75	40.2	1.76	64.80	40.0	1.62	91.62	40.9	2.24	70.05	38.7	1.81	68.90	39.6	1.74	70.05	39.8	1.76
August	71.51	40.4	1.77	63.28	39.8	1.59	92.29	41.2	2.24	72.25	39.7	1.82	69.95	40.2	1.74	72.75	41.1	1.77
September	72.50	40.5	1.79	64.40	40.0	1.61	93.34	41.3	2.26	72.47	39.6	1.83	70.93	40.3	1.76	74.82	41.8	1.79
October	72.04	39.8	1.81	64.00	40.0	1.60	93.75	41.3	2.27	73.75	40.3	1.83	72.45	40.7	1.78	77.35	42.5	1.82
November	73.75	40.3	1.83	64.64	39.9	1.62	93.30	41.1	2.27	71.21	38.7	1.84	71.73	40.3	1.78	78.69	43.0	1.83
December	73.12	40.4	1.81	65.93	40.2	1.64	94.85	41.6	2.28	71.76	39.0	1.84	72.67	40.6	1.79	79.12	43.0	1.84
1957: January	72.94	40.3	1.81	64.55	39.6	1.63	94.30	41.0	2.30	71.97	38.9	1.85	72.40	40.0	1.81	72.67	40.6	1.79
February	74.48	40.7	1.83	66.23	39.9	1.66	93.89	41.0	2.29	73.47	39.5	1.86	72.94	40.3	1.81	74.26	40.8	1.82
March	73.71	40.5	1.82	67.77	40.1	1.69	93.84	40.8	2.30	72.34	39.1	1.85	73.49	40.6	1.81	75.07	40.8	1.84
April	73.38	40.1	1.83	67.54	40.2	1.68	93.84	40.8	2.30	70.10	38.1	1.84	72.22	39.9	1.81	73.93	40.4	1.83
May	74.52	40.5	1.84	67.60	40.0	1.69	94.02	40.7	2.31	70.67	38.2	1.85	71.86	39.7	1.81	73.38	40.1	1.83
	Jewelry and findings			*Silverware and plated ware*			Musical instruments and parts			Toys and sporting goods [6] [8]			*Games, toys, dolls, and children's vehicles*			*Sporting and athletic goods* [6]		
1955: Average	$67.04	41.9	$1.60	$80.14	42.4	$1.89	$75.44	41.0	$1.84	$60.52	39.3	$1.54	$60.28	39.4	$1.53	$60.92	39.3	$1.55
1956: Average	69.06	41.6	1.66	83.38	41.9	1.99	80.54	41.3	1.95	62.56	39.1	1.60	61.85	38.9	1.59	63.99	39.5	1.62
May	70.30	41.6	1.69	78.78	40.4	1.95	78.34	40.8	1.92	60.99	38.6	1.58	61.30	38.8	1.58	60.90	38.3	1.59
June	68.39	41.2	1.66	77.39	40.1	1.93	77.76	40.5	1.92	61.78	39.1	1.58	61.86	39.4	1.57	61.76	38.6	1.60
July	65.01	39.4	1.65	81.20	40.6	2.00	79.37	40.7	1.95	61.30	38.8	1.58	61.23	39.0	1.57	61.82	38.4	1.61
August	67.32	40.8	1.65	84.02	41.8	2.01	80.16	40.9	1.96	62.49	39.3	1.59	61.86	39.4	1.57	63.90	39.2	1.63
September	68.39	41.2	1.66	87.72	43.0	2.04	82.80	41.4	2.00	62.40	39.0	1.60	61.15	38.7	1.58	65.11	39.7	1.64
October	71.74	42.2	1.70	89.42	43.2	2.07	83.60	41.8	2.00	64.64	39.9	1.62	64.24	39.9	1.61	65.04	39.9	1.63
November	71.91	42.3	1.70	92.14	44.3	2.08	84.02	41.8	2.01	63.41	38.9	1.63	62.76	38.5	1.63	65.27	39.8	1.64
December	73.27	42.6	1.72	90.67	43.8	2.07	83.21	41.4	2.01	63.80	38.9	1.64	61.29	37.6	1.63	67.73	40.8	1.66
1957: January	68.28	40.4	1.69	82.00	41.0	2.00	81.09	40.5	2.00	66.69	39.0	1.71	63.08	38.0	1.66	71.33	40.3	1.77
February	68.85	40.5	1.70	84.66	41.5	2.04	82.01	40.6	2.02	67.37	39.4	1.71	64.08	38.6	1.66	71.86	40.6	1.77
March	68.80	40.0	1.72	86.72	42.3	2.05	83.43	41.1	2.03	66.92	39.6	1.69	64.29	39.2	1.64	71.33	40.3	1.77
April	68.68	39.7	1.73	84.23	41.7	2.02	83.44	40.7	2.05	66.59	39.4	1.69	63.80	38.9	1.64	70.98	40.1	1.77
May	69.77	40.1	1.74	80.40	40.2	2.00	82.21	40.3	2.04	65.57	38.8	1.69	63.53	38.5	1.65	69.17	39.3	1.76

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued												Transportation and public utilities					
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued																	
	Pens, pencils, other office supplies			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			Fabricated plastic products			Other manufacturing industries			Class I railroads [7]			Local railways and buslines		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$62.88	41.1	$1.53	$60.30	40.2	$1.50	$72.80	41.6	$1.75	$70.30	40.4	$1.74	$82.12	41.9	$1.96	$80.60	43.1	$1.87
1956: Average	66.58	41.1	1.62	62.49	39.3	1.59	75.35	41.4	1.82	74.37	40.2	1.85	88.40	41.7	2.12	84.48	43.1	1.96
May	66.17	41.1	1.61	63.67	39.3	1.62	74.16	41.2	1.80	74.56	40.3	1.85	88.41	42.3	2.09	84.83	43.5	1.95
June	67.24	41.0	1.64	61.62	39.0	1.58	74.21	41.0	1.81	74.77	40.2	1.86	87.78	41.6	2.11	85.85	43.8	1.96
July	65.93	40.2	1.64	60.13	38.3	1.57	74.21	41.0	1.81	73.87	39.5	1.87	85.67	40.6	2.11	85.73	43.3	1.98
August	66.01	41.0	1.61	59.75	38.3	1.56	75.58	41.3	1.83	74.56	40.3	1.85	88.83	42.5	2.09	85.30	43.3	1.97
September	65.69	40.3	1.63	60.61	39.1	1.55	78.73	42.1	1.87	74.59	40.1	1.86	87.10	40.7	2.14	85.14	43.0	1.98
October	70.98	42.0	1.69	62.95	39.1	1.61	78.77	41.9	1.88	74.59	40.1	1.86	89.46	42.6	2.10	85.54	43.2	1.98
November	69.39	41.8	1.66	63.08	38.7	1.63	77.61	41.5	1.87	73.23	39.8	1.84	92.20	42.1	2.19	85.97	43.2	1.99
December	69.22	41.7	1.66	64.64	39.9	1.62	78.21	41.6	1.88	75.17	40.2	1.87	90.61	41.0	2.21	86.80	43.4	2.00
1957: January	67.24	41.0	1.64	64.06	39.3	1.63	78.06	41.3	1.89	74.84	39.6	1.89	93.08	42.5	2.19	86.86	43.0	2.02
February	67.89	40.9	1.66	65.27	39.8	1.64	78.25	41.4	1.89	75.41	39.9	1.89	94.53	42.2	2.24	86.25	42.7	2.02
March	67.49	40.9	1.65	65.67	39.8	1.65	79.65	41.7	1.91	76.14	40.5	1.88	89.98	40.9	2.20	86.66	42.9	2.02
April	67.23	40.5	1.66	64.19	38.9	1.65	76.92	40.7	1.89	74.82	39.8	1.88	92.82	42.0	2.21	87.29	43.0	2.03
May	68.88	41.0	1.68	64.57	38.9	1.66	76.36	40.4	1.89	74.82	39.8	1.88				88.31	43.5	2.03

Year and month	Transportation and public utilities—Continued														
	Communication									Other public utilities					
	Telephone [8]			*Switchboard operating employees* [9]			*Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees* [9]			Telegraph			Total: Gas and electric utilities			Electric light and power utilities		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$72.07	39.6	$1.82	$59.72	37.8	$1.58	$101.85	43.9	$2.32	$78.54	42.0	$1.87	$86.52	41.2	$2.10	$87.76	41.2	$2.13
1956: Average	73.47	39.5	1.86	60.70	37.7	1.61	101.36	43.8	2.33	82.74	42.0	1.97	91.46	41.2	2.22	93.38	41.5	2.25
May	72.15	39.0	1.85	59.20	37.0	1.60	100.22	43.2	2.32	80.94	42.6	1.90	90.42	41.1	2.20	91.91	41.4	2.22
June	73.10	39.3	1.86	60.75	37.5	1.62	100.46	43.3	2.32	85.87	42.3	2.03	91.69	41.3	2.22	93.18	41.6	2.24
July	74.21	39.9	1.86	61.34	38.1	1.61	102.75	44.1	2.33	85.24	42.2	2.02	92.32	41.4	2.23	94.69	41.9	2.26
August	72.89	39.4	1.85	60.16	37.6	1.60	100.25	43.4	2.31	86.28	42.5	2.03	91.88	41.2	2.23	94.24	41.7	2.26
September	74.21	39.9	1.86	61.34	38.1	1.61	102.08	44.0	2.32	85.26	42.0	2.03	92.74	41.4	2.24	94.21	41.5	2.27
October	74.03	39.8	1.86	61.66	38.3	1.61	100.92	43.5	2.32	85.26	42.0	2.03	92.66	41.0	2.26	94.58	41.3	2.29
November	77.08	41.0	1.88	65.61	40.5	1.62	102.96	44.0	2.34	84.03	41.6	2.02	94.21	41.5	2.27	95.26	41.6	2.29
December	75.46	39.3	1.92	60.92	36.7	1.66	104.01	43.7	2.38	84.03	41.6	2.02	93.94	41.2	2.28	95.45	41.5	2.30
1957: January	73.92	38.7	1.91	60.26	36.3	1.66	99.88	42.5	2.35	86.32	41.7	2.07	92.84	40.9	2.27	94.12	41.1	2.29
February	74.88	39.0	1.92	61.79	37.0	1.67	100.58	42.8	2.35	86.94	41.8	2.08	92.62	40.8	2.27	94.12	41.1	2.29
March	74.30	38.7	1.92	60.62	36.3	1.67	99.88	42.5	2.35	87.57	41.9	2.09	93.02	40.8	2.28	94.76	41.2	2.30
April	74.69	38.7	1.93	60.45	36.2	1.67	101.91	43.0	2.37	86.11	41.4	2.08	94.07	40.9	2.30	95.82	41.3	2.32
May	75.27	39.0	1.93	62.56	36.8	1.70	101.44	42.8	2.37	89.25	42.5	2.10	93.38	40.6	2.30	95.30	40.9	2.33

Year and month	Transportation and public utilities—Con.						Wholesale and retail trade											
	Other public utilities—Continued									Retail trade								
	Gas utilities			Electric light and gas utilities combined			Wholesale trade			Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)			General merchandise stores			Department and general order stores		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$82.62	40.9	$2.02	$87.57	41.5	$2.11	$77.14	40.6	$1.90	$58.50	39.0	$1.50	$41.65	35.3	$1.18	$47.52	36.0	$1.32
1956: Average	86.30	40.9	2.11	92.89	41.1	2.26	81.20	40.4	2.01	60.60	38.6	1.57	43.40	35.0	1.24	48.77	35.6	1.37
May	85.26	40.6	2.10	92.48	41.1	2.25	81.00	40.3	2.01	59.75	38.3	1.56	42.31	34.4	1.23	48.22	35.2	1.37
June	86.28	40.7	2.12	93.56	41.4	2.26	81.41	40.3	2.02	61.15	38.7	1.58	44.10	35.0	1.26	49.84	35.6	1.40
July	86.48	40.6	2.13	93.56	41.4	2.26	82.22	40.5	2.03	62.17	39.1	1.59	44.73	35.5	1.26	50.04	36.0	1.39
August	86.28	40.7	2.12	92.62	40.8	2.27	81.61	40.4	2.02	61.78	39.1	1.58	44.50	35.6	1.25	49.90	35.9	1.39
September	88.99	41.2	2.16	94.16	41.3	2.28	82.82	40.6	2.04	61.22	38.5	1.59	43.97	34.9	1.26	49.70	35.5	1.40
October	89.84	41.4	2.17	92.92	40.4	2.30	82.22	40.5	2.03	60.90	38.3	1.59	43.60	34.6	1.26	49.42	35.3	1.40
November	89.86	41.6	2.16	96.00	41.2	2.33	83.03	40.5	2.05	60.42	38.0	1.59	42.63	34.1	1.25	47.75	34.6	1.38
December	89.40	41.2	2.17	95.47	40.8	2.34	83.84	40.7	2.06	59.83	38.6	1.55	43.80	36.2	1.21	50.09	37.1	1.35
1957: January	90.25	41.4	2.18	94.13	40.4	2.33	82.81	40.2	2.06	61.50	38.2	1.61	43.94	34.6	1.27	49.07	34.8	1.41
February	87.67	40.4	2.17	95.06	40.8	2.33	82.81	40.2	2.06	61.50	38.2	1.61	43.90	34.3	1.28	49.13	34.6	1.42
March	86.83	40.2	2.16	95.41	40.6	2.35	83.01	40.1	2.07	61.56	38.0	1.62	43.65	34.1	1.28	48.99	34.5	1.42
April	87.23	40.2	2.17	96.52	43.9	2.36	82.80	40.0	2.07	61.56	38.0	1.62	44.38	34.4	1.29	49.76	34.8	1.43
May	87.82	40.1	2.19	95.18	40.5	2.35	83.62	40.2	2.08	62.32	38.0	1.64	44.67	34.1	1.31	50.61	34.9	1.45

Year and month	Wholesale and retail trade—Continued												Avg. wkly. earnings		
	Retail trade—Continued												Finance, insurance, and real estate [10]		
	Food and liquor stores			Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores			Other retail trade					
										Furniture and appliance stores			Lumber and hardware supply stores		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1955: Average	$61.72	38.1	$1.62	$79.64	44.0	$1.81	$46.82	35.2	$1.33	$66.94	42.1	$1.59	$69.82	43.1	$1.62
1956: Average	63.38	37.5	1.69	81.28	43.7	1.86	47.54	34.7	1.37	69.30	42.0	1.65	72.68	42.5	1.71
May	62.87	37.2	1.69	81.10	43.6	1.86	46.99	34.3	1.37	69.37	42.3	1.64	72.85	42.6	1.71
June	64.39	38.1	1.69	82.59	43.7	1.89	48.16	34.9	1.38	69.89	42.1	1.66	74.13	43.1	1.72
July	65.62	38.6	1.70	82.97	43.9	1.89	48.36	35.3	1.37	69.97	41.9	1.67	74.30	43.2	1.72
August	64.90	38.4	1.69	82.16	43.7	1.88	48.28	35.5	1.36	69.55	41.9	1.66	74.56	43.1	1.73
September	64.30	37.6	1.71	81.53	43.6	1.87	48.16	34.4	1.40	69.97	41.9	1.67	74.65	42.9	1.74
October	63.78	37.3	1.71	81.03	43.8	1.85	47.96	34.5	1.39	70.56	42.0	1.68	75.33	42.8	1.76
November	63.98	37.2	1.72	81.72	43.7	1.87	47.47	34.4	1.38	70.81	41.9	1.69	73.43	42.2	1.74
December	63.27	37.0	1.71	81.91	43.8	1.87	50.04	36.0	1.39	73.19	42.8	1.71	73.08	42.0	1.74
1957: January	63.66	36.8	1.73	82.34	43.8	1.88	48.65	34.5	1.41	70.81	41.9	1.69	72.21	41.5	1.74
February	63.86	36.7	1.74	82.53	43.9	1.88	48.44	34.6	1.40	68.81	41.7	1.65	72.73	41.8	1.74
March	63.68	36.6	1.74	82.78	43.8	1.89	47.75	34.6	1.38	69.81	41.8	1.67	72.73	41.8	1.74
April	63.86	36.7	1.74	83.22	43.8	1.90	47.74	34.1	1.40	69.81	41.8	1.67	73.85	42.2	1.75
May	64.59	36.7	1.76	84.29	43.9	1.92	48.14	33.9	1.42	70.72	41.6	1.70	75.05	42.4	1.77

Year and month	Finance, insurance, and real estate [10]		
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers
1955: Average	$59.28	$102.13	$73.29
1956: Average	61.97	97.56	77.59
May	61.51	100.53	77.08
June	61.53	98.19	77.39
July	62.11	94.75	78.32
August	61.79	96.23	77.77
September	61.93	94.07	78.19
October	62.55	92.87	78.21
November	62.35	94.98	78.92
December	62.86	99.68	79.89
1957: January	63.82	101.46	79.43
February	63.74	100.57	79.95
March	63.89	96.38	80.03
April	63.78	97.45	80.22
May	63.52	99.67	80.48

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings
	Service and miscellaneous									
	Hotels, year-round [11]			Personal services						Motion picture production and distribution [10]
				Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants			
1955: Average	$41.09	41.5	$0.99	$40.70	40.3	$1.01	$47.40	39.5	$1.20	$93.78
1956: Average	42.13	40.9	1.03	42.32	40.3	1.05	49.77	39.5	1.26	91.75
May	42.02	40.8	1.03	42.54	40.9	1.04	51.91	41.2	1.26	93.51
June	42.43	40.8	1.04	42.95	40.9	1.05	51.69	40.7	1.27	89.54
July	42.23	41.0	1.03	42.42	40.4	1.05	49.90	39.6	1.26	90.20
August	42.43	40.8	1.04	41.90	39.9	1.05	48.39	38.1	1.27	92.06
September	42.63	40.6	1.05	42.61	40.2	1.06	50.94	39.8	1.28	92.87
October	42.74	40.7	1.05	42.61	40.2	1.06	50.82	39.7	1.28	90.13
November	42.63	40.6	1.05	42.29	39.9	1.06	50.56	39.5	1.28	95.73
December	43.14	40.7	1.06	42.91	40.1	1.07	50.05	39.1	1.28	94.95
1957: January	42.42	40.4	1.05	42.59	39.8	1.07	49.92	38.7	1.29	94.14
February	42.32	40.3	1.05	42.59	39.8	1.07	48.90	38.2	1.28	99.00
March	42.63	40.6	1.05	42.69	39.9	1.07	49.54	38.7	1.28	99.13
April	42.21	40.2	1.05	43.20	40.0	1.08	52.26	40.2	1.30	94.09
May	42.93	40.5	1.06	43.82	40.2	1.09	52.26	40.2	1.30	96.80

[1] For coverage of these series, see footnote 1, tables A–2 and A–3.
For mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants, data refer to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, data relate to nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors.
Data for the most recent month are subject to revision without notation.
[2] For definition, see footnote 3, table A–2.
[3] For definition, see footnote 4, table A–2.
[4] Averages shown for 1955 are not strictly comparable with those for later years.
[5] Italicized titles which follow are components of this industry.
[6] Data beginning with January 1957 are not strictly comparable with those shown for earlier years.
[7] Figures for Class I railroads (excluding switching and terminal companies) are based upon monthly data summarized in the M–300 report by the Interstate Commerce Commission and relate to all employees who received pay during the month, except executives, officials, and staff assistants (ICC Group I).
[8] Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating-room instructors, and pay-station attendants. In 1956, such employees made up 40 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in establishments reporting hours and earnings data.
[9] Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. In 1956, such employees made up 27 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in establishments reporting hours and earnings data.
[10] Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.
[11] Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips not included.
NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).
SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics for all series except that for Class I railroads (see footnote 7).

TABLE C–2: Average weekly earnings, gross and net spendable, of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1947–49 dollars

Year	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings [1]				Year and month	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings [1]			
			Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents					Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
	Current	1947–49 [2]	Current	1947–49 [2]	Current	1947–49 [2]		Current	1947–49 [2]	Current	1947–49 [2]	Current	1947–49 [2]
1939: Average	$23.86	$40.17	$23.58	$39.70	$23.62	$39.76	1956: May	$78.40	$67.94	$64.62	$56.00	$71.95	$62.35
1940: Average	25.20	42.07	24.69	41.22	24.95	41.65	June	79.19	68.15	65.24	56.14	72.58	62.46
1941: Average	29.58	47.03	28.05	44.59	29.28	46.55	July	78.60	67.18	64.78	55.37	72.11	61.63
1942: Average	36.65	52.58	31.77	45.58	36.28	52.05	August	79.79	68.31	65.71	56.26	73.06	62.55
1943: Average	43.14	58.30	36.01	48.66	41.39	55.93	September	81.81	69.86	67.30	57.47	74.70	63.79
1944: Average	46.08	61.28	38.29	50.92	44.06	58.59	October	82.21	69.85	67.62	57.45	75.03	63.75
1945: Average	44.39	57.72	36.97	48.08	42.74	55.58	November	82.22	69.80	67.63	57.41	75.04	63.70
1946: Average	43.82	52.54	37.72	45.23	43.20	51.80	December	84.05	71.23	69.10	58.56	76.54	64.86
1947: Average	49.97	52.32	42.76	44.77	48.24	50.51	1957: January	82.41	69.72	67.58	57.17	74.99	63.44
1948: Average	54.14	52.67	47.43	46.14	53.17	51.72	February	82.41	69.43	67.58	56.93	74.99	63.18
1949: Average	54.92	53.95	48.09	47.24	53.83	52.88	March	82.21	69.14	67.42	56.70	74.82	62.93
1950: Average	59.33	57.71	51.09	49.70	57.21	55.65	April	81.59	68.39	66.93	56.10	74.31	62.29
1951: Average	64.71	58.30	54.04	48.68	61.28	55.21	May [3]	81.78	68.38	67.08	56.09	74.47	62.27
1952: Average	67.97	59.89	55.66	49.04	63.62	56.05							
1953: Average	71.69	62.67	58.54	51.17	66.58	58.20							
1954: Average	71.86	62.60	59.55	51.87	66.78	58.17							
1955: Average	76.52	66.83	63.15	55.15	70.45	61.53							
1956: Average	79.99	68.84	65.86	56.68	73.22	63.01							

[1] Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, Federal social security and income taxes for which the worker is liable. The amount of income tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have, therefore, been computed for 2 types of income-receivers: (1) A worker with no dependents; (2) a worker with 3 dependents.

The computations of net spendable earnings for both the worker with no dependents and the worker with 3 dependents are based upon the gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing industries without direct regard to marital status and family composition. The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income-receivers.

[2] These series indicate changes in the level of average weekly earnings after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as measured by the Bureau's Consumer Price Index, the years 1947–49 being the base period.

[3] Preliminary.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Technical Note on the Calculation and Uses of the Net Spendable Earnings Series (Revised February 1957), which is available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C–3: Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours in industrial and construction activity [1]

(1947–49=100)

Industry	1957					1956								Annual average	
	May [2]	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1956	1955
Total [3]	106.9	106.5	107.0	107.2	106.4	112.5	112.6	115.2	114.7	113.2	106.8	111.2	108.5	110.3	108.4
Mining division	83.5	84.0	84.3	85.3	85.1	87.7	85.2	86.9	88.3	86.4	78.3	87.1	84.0	84.7	81.1
Contract construction division	141.0	131.1	123.0	119.8	112.0	135.9	144.2	157.7	160.7	161.1	154.6	154.3	137.4	138.0	125.9
Manufacturing division	103.6	104.5	106.3	106.9	107.0	110.8	109.9	111.0	109.9	108.1	101.8	106.6	106.0	108.1	107.7
Durable goods	113.7	115.1	116.8	117.7	117.9	122.0	120.2	120.2	117.3	115.1	107.8	116.2	116.1	117.2	116.3
Ordnance and accessories	335.6	350.9	355.6	360.9	360.3	380.4	371.9	373.6	371.8	353.0	368.7	374.6	377.3	375.3	413.2
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	83.7	80.1	77.0	76.3	76.2	81.8	85.8	91.4	93.7	97.5	92.7	94.6	89.7	88.8	91.1
Furniture and fixtures	99.8	102.2	104.0	104.0	102.9	109.3	107.3	111.7	110.6	108.3	101.7	104.1	102.9	107.4	106.6
Stone, clay, and glass products	105.0	104.1	103.9	103.2	103.3	108.2	109.3	111.2	108.9	110.9	108.2	111.9	111.1	109.3	108.2
Primary metal industries	106.3	108.0	109.7	111.6	114.3	115.3	113.3	113.9	114.5	106.7	74.2	112.7	112.9	110.5	110.1
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	114.7	115.5	116.9	117.6	117.2	121.4	119.7	121.1	117.1	111.6	106.6	113.6	114.1	116.3	118.0
Machinery (except electrical)	111.4	114.0	116.5	117.2	116.3	117.4	113.7	114.0	114.4	112.5	112.4	115.6	116.4	115.6	106.4
Electrical machinery	132.1	133.9	137.2	138.7	139.2	144.7	145.8	145.8	142.0	138.0	132.8	136.5	137.6	138.6	130.6
Transportation equipment	142.4	146.5	151.3	153.8	154.1	161.0	151.6	141.3	127.6	128.8	130.2	129.5	131.0	139.0	147.2
Instruments and related products	117.1	120.0	121.0	121.5	121.4	123.3	123.2	123.8	123.0	121.0	118.0	119.5	120.1	121.1	117.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	98.7	98.9	100.5	99.4	98.3	105.6	109.4	112.6	109.5	106.2	98.4	103.4	103.5	105.5	104.2
Nondurable goods	91.5	91.9	93.7	94.0	94.0	97.4	97.6	100.2	101.1	99.8	94.8	95.2	93.9	97.2	97.4
Food and kindred products	81.1	79.2	78.8	79.2	81.6	87.9	92.9	99.8	107.8	102.8	93.6	90.0	84.5	90.7	90.5
Tobacco manufactures	70.6	67.2	72.0	80.0	85.0	91.9	92.4	101.6	107.6	94.9	72.8	76.0	75.0	85.6	90.3
Textile-mill products	73.8	74.8	76.0	76.9	77.0	80.3	80.8	80.9	79.1	79.0	75.8	78.9	79.5	80.6	83.1
Apparel and other finished textile products	98.9	101.6	106.7	106.3	102.6	105.5	104.9	106.3	103.9	105.9	97.7	99.2	99.0	104.5	104.9
Paper and allied products	114.5	115.6	115.8	115.8	116.3	119.1	117.9	118.3	119.0	117.7	116.6	117.0	115.3	116.9	114.4
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	113.1	113.8	114.5	112.8	112.6	116.8	115.1	116.3	114.7	112.9	111.0	112.0	111.8	113.0	108.7
Chemicals and allied products	106.4	107.1	107.3	106.9	107.2	107.9	107.3	107.7	107.5	105.8	105.1	107.5	108.8	107.9	107.0
Products of petroleum and coal	95.0	94.7	93.1	93.8	93.6	94.6	95.2	95.2	97.8	96.9	94.4	95.3	92.8	94.6	94.5
Rubber products	103.1	96.2	107.2	109.2	111.1	112.3	98.8	110.1	106.9	103.9	101.3	101.1	105.7	106.7	112.4
Leather and leather products	86.9	90.7	95.6	95.9	94.0	93.8	91.1	91.2	91.4	95.6	94.2	93.5	89.0	94.4	95.5

[1] Beginning with the July 1957 issue, the data shown in this table are not comparable with those published in previous issues. See footnote 1, table A–2.

Aggregate man-hours are for the weekly pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month and do not represent totals for the month. For mining and manufacturing industries, data refer to production and related workers. For contract construction, the data relate to construction workers.

[2] Preliminary.

[3] Includes only the divisions shown.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C–4: Average hourly earnings, gross and excluding overtime, of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group [1]

Year and month	Durable goods															
	Total: manufacturing		Total: Durable goods		Ordnance and accessories		Lumber and wood products (except furniture)		Furniture and fixtures		Stone, clay, and glass products		Primary metal industries		Fabricated metal products	
	Gross	Excluding overtime [2]	Gross	Excluding overtime [2]	Gross	Excluding overtime [2]	Gross	Excluding overtime [2]	Gross	Excluding overtime [2]	Gross	Excluding overtime [2]	Gross	Excluding overtime [2]	Gross	Excluding overtime [2]
1956: Average	$1.98	$1.91	$2.10	$2.03	$2.19	$2.12	$1.76	$1.69	$1.69	$1.64	$1.96	$1.88	$2.36	$2.29	$2.07	$1.99
May	1.96	1.90	2.08	2.01	2.17	2.10	1.78	1.71	1.67	1.63	1.95	1.86	2.33	2.26	2.04	1.97
June	1.97	1.91	2.09	2.02	2.20	2.13	1.81	1.74	1.69	1.64	1.96	1.88	2.34	2.26	2.06	1.99
July	1.96	1.90	2.07	2.01	2.20	2.13	1.80	1.73	1.68	1.63	1.97	1.88	2.28	2.20	2.05	1.98
August	1.98	1.91	2.10	2.03	2.20	2.13	1.81	1.73	1.70	1.64	1.97	1.89	2.36	2.30	2.07	2.00
September	2.01	1.93	2.14	2.06	2.23	2.14	1.81	1.73	1.72	1.66	1.98	1.90	2.43	2.34	2.11	2.03
October	2.02	1.94	2.15	2.06	2.25	2.16	1.79	1.72	1.73	1.66	1.99	1.91	2.42	2.35	2.13	2.04
November	2.03	1.96	2.16	2.08	2.25	2.17	1.77	1.71	1.72	1.66	2.01	1.92	2.44	2.36	2.12	2.04
December	2.05	1.98	2.18	2.09	2.27	2.18	1.74	1.68	1.73	1.67	2.01	1.93	2.45	2.37	2.14	2.06
1957: January	2.05	1.98	2.18	2.10	2.28	2.21	1.72	1.66	1.72	1.67	2.02	1.95	2.47	2.39	2.13	2.06
February	2.05	1.99	2.17	2.10	2.29	2.22	1.73	1.67	1.73	1.68	2.01	1.94	2.46	2.39	2.13	2.06
March	2.05	1.99	2.18	2.11	2.30	2.23	1.77	1.71	1.73	1.69	2.02	1.95	2.46	2.40	2.14	2.07
April	2.05	2.00	2.18	2.11	2.31	2.24	1.80	1.74	1.72	1.68	2.01	1.94	2.46	2.40	2.15	2.08
May [3]	2.06	2.00	2.18	2.12	2.32	2.26	1.82	1.76	1.73	1.69	2.02	1.95	2.46	2.40	2.15	2.09

Year and month	Durable goods—Continued										Nondurable goods					
	Machinery (except electrical)		Electrical machinery		Transportation equipment		Instruments and related products		Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		Total: Nondurable goods		Food and kindred products		Tobacco manufactures	
	Gross	Excluding overtime [2]	Gross	Excluding overtime [2]	Gross	Excluding overtime [2]	Gross	Excluding overtime [2]	Gross	Excluding overtime [2]	Gross	Excluding overtime [2]	Gross	Excluding overtime [2]	Gross	Excluding overtime [2]
1956: Average	$2.21	$2.12	$1.98	$1.92	$2.31	$2.23	$2.01	$1.96	$1.75	$1.69	$1.80	$1.75	$1.83	$1.76	$1.45	$1.43
May	2.19	2.09	1.96	1.90	2.27	2.21	1.99	1.94	1.74	1.69	1.80	1.75	1.83	1.76	1.50	1.48
June	2.19	2.10	1.97	1.91	2.29	2.22	2.00	1.95	1.74	1.69	1.81	1.75	1.83	1.76	1.52	1.49
July	2.20	2.11	1.98	1.93	2.30	2.23	2.02	1.97	1.74	1.70	1.82	1.76	1.83	1.76	1.51	1.49
August	2.21	2.12	1.98	1.93	2.31	2.24	2.02	1.97	1.74	1.69	1.81	1.75	1.80	1.73	1.42	1.41
September	2.25	2.15	2.01	1.94	2.36	2.27	2.05	1.99	1.76	1.70	1.82	1.76	1.81	1.73	1.38	1.36
October	2.25	2.15	2.02	1.95	2.37	2.27	2.05	1.99	1.78	1.71	1.83	1.77	1.84	1.76	1.39	1.37
November	2.25	2.17	2.03	1.97	2.39	2.27	2.05	2.00	1.78	1.72	1.84	1.78	1.89	1.81	1.45	1.43
December	2.27	2.17	2.05	1.98	2.43	2.30	2.07	2.01	1.79	1.73	1.86	1.80	1.90	1.82	1.48	1.45
1957: January	2.27	2.18	2.05	1.99	2.38	2.29	2.08	2.03	1.81	1.76	1.86	1.81	1.92	1.86	1.49	1.47
February	2.27	2.19	2.05	2.00	2.37	2.29	2.09	2.03	1.81	1.76	1.86	1.81	1.93	1.86	1.49	1.48
March	2.28	2.20	2.06	2.01	2.38	2.30	2.10	2.04	1.81	1.76	1.87	1.81	1.93	1.87	1.53	1.51
April	2.28	2.20	2.06	2.01	2.37	2.31	2.10	2.04	1.81	1.76	1.87	1.82	1.93	1.87	1.55	1.54
May [3]	2.28	2.21	2.05	2.01	2.37	2.32	2.09	2.05	1.81	1.76	1.88	1.83	1.94	1.87	1.58	1.55

Year and month	Nondurable goods—Continued															
	Textile-mill products		Apparel and other finished textile products		Paper and allied products		Printing, publishing, [4] and allied industries		Chemicals and allied products		Products of petroleum and coal		Rubber products		Leather and leather products	
	Gross	Excluding overtime [2]	Gross	Excluding overtime [2]	Gross	Excluding overtime [2]	Gross	Excluding overtime [2]	Gross	Excluding overtime [2]	Gross	Excluding overtime [2]	Gross	Excluding overtime [2]	Gross	Excluding overtime [2]
1956: Average	$1.45	$1.40	$1.45	$1.43	$1.94	$1.84	$2.43	.....	$2.11	$2.05	$2.54	$2.47	$2.17	$2.09	$1.49	$1.47
May	1.44	1.40	1.43	1.41	1.91	1.81	2.42	.....	2.09	2.04	2.53	2.48	2.15	2.09	1.50	1.48
June	1.44	1.40	1.45	1.43	1.93	1.83	2.43	.....	2.12	2.06	2.55	2.48	2.14	2.08	1.50	1.47
July	1.44	1.40	1.46	1.44	1.96	1.85	2.43	.....	2.13	2.08	2.56	2.49	2.16	2.09	1.49	1.47
August	1.44	1.40	1.48	1.45	1.96	1.86	2.43	.....	2.14	2.08	2.54	2.48	2.17	2.10	1.50	1.48
September	1.45	1.40	1.48	1.46	1.97	1.87	2.46	.....	2.14	2.08	2.59	2.52	2.20	2.12	1.51	1.49
October	1.49	1.44	1.49	1.46	1.98	1.88	2.45	.....	2.14	2.08	2.57	2.50	2.20	2.11	1.51	1.49
November	1.50	1.45	1.48	1.46	1.98	1.88	2.45	.....	2.15	2.09	2.57	2.51	2.17	2.10	1.52	1.50
December	1.50	1.45	1.50	1.47	1.99	1.89	2.46	.....	2.16	2.10	2.57	2.52	2.24	2.15	1.52	1.49
1957: January	1.50	1.45	1.49	1.47	1.99	1.89	2.46	.....	2.16	2.11	2.59	2.54	2.23	2.15	1.52	1.50
February	1.50	1.46	1.49	1.47	2.00	1.90	2.48	.....	2.17	2.11	2.56	2.51	2.22	2.15	1.53	1.50
March	1.50	1.46	1.50	1.47	2.00	1.91	2.49	.....	2.17	2.12	2.57	2.52	2.21	2.14	1.54	1.51
April	1.50	1.46	1.48	1.46	2.00	1.91	2.49	.....	2.17	2.12	2.59	2.52	2.19	2.13	1.54	1.52
May [3]	1.50	1.46	1.48	1.46	2.00	1.91	2.51	.....	2.20	2.14	2.61	2.54	2.22	2.15	1.54	1.52

[1] Beginning with the July 1957 issue, the data shown in this table are not comparable with those published in previous issues. See footnote 1, table A–2.

[2] Derived by assuming that the overtime hours shown in table C–5 are paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

[3] Preliminary.

[4] Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime, are not available separately for the printing, publishing, and allied industries group, as graduated overtime rates are found to an extent likely to make average overtime pay significantly above time and one-half. Inclusion of data for the industry in the nondurable-goods total has little effect.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C–5: Gross average weekly hours and average overtime hours of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group [1]

Year and month	Durable goods															
	Total: Manufacturing		Total: Durable goods		Ordnance and accessories		Lumber and wood products (except furniture)		Furniture and fixtures		Stone, clay, and glass products		Primary metal industries		Fabricated metal products	
	Gross	Overtime [2]	Gross	Overtime [2]	Gross	Overtime [2]	Gross	Overtime [2]	Gross	Overtime [2]	Gross	Overtime [2]	Gross	Overtime [2]	Gross	Overtime [2]
1956: Average	40.4	2.8	41.1	3.0	41.8	2.9	40.3	3.3	40.8	2.8	41.1	3.6	40.9	2.8	41.2	3.0
May	40.0	2.6	40.8	2.8	41.8	2.8	40.1	3.1	39.8	2.4	41.5	3.7	41.0	2.8	40.7	2.7
June	40.2	2.7	40.8	2.9	41.6	2.7	40.5	3.5	40.3	2.5	41.4	3.7	40.9	2.9	41.0	2.9
July	40.1	2.6	40.7	2.8	41.7	2.9	40.2	3.3	40.2	2.4	41.0	3.7	40.3	2.8	40.7	2.7
August	40.3	2.7	40.8	2.9	41.2	2.6	41.5	3.6	41.1	2.9	41.3	3.6	39.7	2.3	40.7	2.9
September	40.7	3.1	41.3	3.3	42.1	3.5	40.9	3.6	41.3	3.2	41.0	3.6	41.2	3.1	41.6	3.5
October	40.7	3.1	41.4	3.3	42.3	3.4	40.8	3.2	41.6	3.2	41.3	3.6	40.8	2.5	41.8	3.6
November	40.5	3.0	41.2	3.3	42.0	3.1	40.0	2.9	40.5	2.7	41.1	3.6	40.6	2.6	41.3	3.2
December	41.0	3.1	41.9	3.5	42.6	3.4	39.8	3.0	41.3	3.0	41.2	3.4	41.2	2.7	42.1	3.6
1957: January	40.2	2.6	40.9	2.9	42.0	2.7	39.1	2.7	39.8	2.3	40.3	2.9	41.0	2.9	40.8	2.8
February	40.2	2.5	40.9	2.7	42.0	2.7	39.6	2.6	40.2	2.2	40.6	2.9	40.3	2.2	41.0	2.8
March	40.1	2.5	40.8	2.6	41.6	2.6	39.7	2.6	40.2	2.2	40.7	3.0	40.1	2.0	41.0	2.8
April	39.8	2.3	40.5	2.4	41.4	2.4	40.0	2.6	39.7	2.0	40.4	2.9	39.8	2.0	40.9	2.7
May [3]	39.7	2.2	40.2	2.2	40.7	2.2	40.3	2.7	39.2	1.9	40.7	3.1	39.6	1.9	40.9	2.7

Year and month	Durable goods—Continued										Nondurable goods					
	Machinery (except electrical)		Electrical machinery		Transportation equipment		Instruments and related products		Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		Total: Nondurable goods		Food and kindred products		Tobacco manufactures	
	Gross	Overtime [2]	Gross	Overtime [2]	Gross	Overtime [2]	Gross	Overtime [2]	Gross	Overtime [2]	Gross	Overtime [2]	Gross	Overtime [2]	Gross	Overtime [2]
1956: Average	42.2	3.7	40.8	2.6	41.0	2.9	40.8	2.3	40.3	2.6	39.5	2.5	41.0	3.3	38.9	1.1
May	42.2	3.7	40.7	2.5	39.6	2.1	40.9	2.4	40.2	2.5	39.0	2.3	40.5	3.0	38.9	1.1
June	42.1	3.6	40.6	2.4	39.9	2.2	40.6	2.2	40.1	2.3	39.2	2.4	41.1	3.5	39.2	1.3
July	41.8	3.4	40.1	2.0	40.8	2.5	40.5	2.2	39.6	2.2	39.4	2.5	41.0	3.4	38.9	1.1
August	41.7	3.5	40.5	2.5	40.8	2.7	40.7	2.3	40.2	2.6	39.6	2.5	41.2	3.3	39.1	1.0
September	42.3	3.8	41.1	2.9	41.3	3.4	41.1	2.5	40.3	2.8	39.8	2.8	42.0	3.9	40.8	1.3
October	42.1	3.7	41.2	3.1	41.8	3.8	41.0	2.4	40.7	3.1	39.7	2.7	41.3	3.6	39.5	1.0
November	41.7	3.4	41.0	2.9	42.2	4.5	40.8	2.3	40.3	2.8	39.6	2.7	41.3	3.8	38.9	1.1
December	42.6	3.7	41.2	2.8	43.6	4.8	41.0	2.3	40.6	2.7	39.7	2.6	40.9	3.2	39.8	1.5
1957: January	41.9	3.3	40.4	2.4	41.7	3.3	40.7	2.2	40.0	2.3	39.1	2.3	40.2	3.0	38.8	1.0
February	41.9	3.2	40.6	2.3	41.5	3.0	41.0	2.2	40.3	2.4	39.3	2.3	40.1	2.8	38.5	.6
March	41.8	3.1	40.5	2.2	41.1	2.7	40.7	2.3	40.6	2.6	39.1	2.3	39.8	2.6	37.9	.9
April	41.4	3.0	40.3	2.0	40.6	2.4	40.6	2.1	39.9	2.2	38.9	2.2	40.0	2.7	36.8	.5
May [3]	41.1	2.7	40.1	1.9	39.9	1.5	40.1	1.9	39.7	2.2	38.9	2.2	40.4	3.0	38.9	1.1

Year and month	Nondurable goods—Continued															
	Textile-mill products		Apparel and other finished textile products		Paper and allied products		Printing, publishing, and allied industries		Chemicals and allied products		Products of petroleum and coal		Rubber products		Leather and leather products	
	Gross	Overtime [2]	Gross	Overtime [2]	Gross	Overtime [2]	Gross	Overtime [2]	Gross	Overtime [2]	Gross	Overtime [2]	Gross	Overtime [2]	Gross	Overtime [2]
1956: Average	39.7	2.6	36.3	1.2	42.8	4.6	38.8	3.2	41.3	2.3	41.1	2.0	40.2	2.8	37.6	1.4
May	39.0	2.3	35.6	1.0	42.3	4.3	38.7	3.0	41.3	2.2	40.7	1.8	39.9	2.4	36.5	1.1
June	38.8	2.2	35.5	.9	42.7	4.4	38.6	3.0	41.4	2.3	41.1	2.2	39.6	2.3	37.3	1.0
July	38.8	2.2	35.8	1.0	43.0	4.8	38.6	3.0	41.2	2.3	41.8	2.4	39.7	2.5	38.0	1.1
August	39.2	2.4	36.6	1.2	42.6	4.5	38.8	3.2	41.0	2.2	40.9	2.1	40.2	2.8	37.6	1.2
September	39.3	2.4	36.0	1.1	43.0	4.8	39.0	3.7	41.4	2.5	41.7	2.3	40.5	3.0	36.9	1.1
October	40.1	2.8	36.4	1.3	42.9	4.8	39.1	3.6	41.4	2.3	40.8	2.0	40.9	3.4	36.9	1.2
November	40.2	2.9	36.1	1.3	42.7	4.7	38.6	3.2	41.5	2.2	40.9	1.9	40.5	2.8	36.9	1.2
December	40.2	2.7	36.3	1.2	43.0	4.6	39.1	3.5	41.6	2.3	41.0	1.8	41.4	3.2	37.7	1.3
1957: January	39.1	2.3	35.9	1.1	42.3	4.3	38.3	2.8	41.3	2.2	41.1	1.6	40.9	3.0	38.0	1.3
February	39.2	2.3	36.5	1.2	42.3	4.3	38.5	2.9	41.2	2.1	40.8	1.6	40.9	2.7	38.3	1.4
March	38.9	2.3	36.5	1.2	42.3	4.2	38.8	3.2	41.2	2.2	40.7	1.6	40.4	2.6	38.0	1.3
April	38.6	2.1	35.7	1.1	42.1	4.2	38.5	2.9	41.2	2.2	41.2	2.2	40.0	2.4	36.9	1.1
May [3]	38.4	1.9	35.8	1.0	42.0	4.0	38.5	2.8	41.1	2.2	41.0	2.2	40.1	2.4	36.3	.9

[1] Beginning with the July 1957 issue, the data shown in this table are not comparable with those published in previous issues. See footnote 1, table A–2.

[2] Covers premium overtime hours of production and related workers during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Overtime hours are those for which premiums were paid because the hours were in excess of the number of hours of either the straight-time workday or workweek. Weekend and holiday hours are included only if premium wage rates were paid. Hours for which only shift differential, hazard, incentive, or other similar types of premiums were paid are excluded. These data are not available prior to 1956.

[3] Preliminary.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

D: Consumer and Wholesale Prices

TABLE D–1: Consumer Price Index[1]—United States city average: All items and major groups of items

[1947–49=100]

Year and month	All items	Food	Housing	Apparel	Transportation	Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services
1947: Average	95.5	95.9	95.0	97.1	90.6	94.9	97.6	95.5	96.1
1948: Average	102.8	104.1	101.7	103.5	100.9	100.9	101.3	100.4	100.5
1949: Average	101.8	100.0	103.3	99.4	108.5	104.1	101.1	104.1	103.4
1950: Average	102.8	101.2	106.1	98.1	111.3	106.0	101.1	103.4	105.2
1951: Average	111.0	112.6	112.4	106.9	118.4	111.1	110.5	106.5	109.7
1952: Average	113.5	114.6	114.6	105.8	126.2	117.2	111.8	107.0	115.4
1953: Average	114.4	112.8	117.7	104.8	129.7	121.3	112.8	108.0	118.2
1954: Average	114.8	112.6	119.1	104.3	128.0	125.2	113.4	107.0	120.1
1955: Average	114.5	110.9	120.0	103.7	126.4	128.0	115.3	106.6	120.2
1956: Average	116.2	111.7	121.7	105.5	128.7	132.6	120.0	108.1	122.0
1953: January	113.9	113.1	116.4	104.6	129.3	119.4	112.4	107.8	115.9
February	113.4	111.5	116.6	104.6	129.1	119.3	112.5	107.5	115.8
March	113.6	111.7	116.8	104.7	129.3	119.5	112.4	107.7	117.5
April	113.7	111.5	117.0	104.6	129.4	120.2	112.5	107.9	117.9
May	114.0	112.1	117.1	104.7	129.4	120.7	112.8	108.0	118.0
June	114.5	113.7	117.4	104.6	129.4	121.1	112.6	107.8	118.2
July	114.7	113.8	117.8	104.4	129.7	121.5	112.6	107.4	118.3
August	115.0	114.1	118.0	104.3	130.6	121.8	112.7	107.6	118.4
September	115.2	113.8	118.4	105.3	130.7	122.6	112.9	107.8	118.5
October	115.4	113.6	118.7	105.5	130.7	122.8	113.2	108.6	119.7
November	115.0	112.0	118.9	105.5	130.1	123.3	113.4	108.9	120.2
December	114.9	112.3	118.9	105.3	128.9	123.6	113.6	108.9	120.3
1954: January	115.2	113.1	118.8	104.9	130.5	123.7	113.7	108.7	120.3
February	115.0	112.6	118.9	104.7	129.4	124.1	113.9	108.0	120.2
March	114.8	112.1	119.0	104.3	129.0	124.4	114.1	108.2	120.1
April	114.6	112.4	118.5	104.1	129.1	124.9	112.9	106.5	120.2
May	115.0	113.3	118.9	104.2	129.1	125.1	113.0	106.4	120.1
June	115.1	113.8	118.9	104.2	128.9	125.1	112.7	106.4	120.1
July	115.2	114.6	119.0	104.0	126.7	125.2	113.3	107.0	120.3
August	115.0	113.9	119.2	103.7	126.6	125.5	113.4	106.6	120.2
September	114.7	112.4	119.5	104.3	126.4	125.7	113.5	106.5	120.1
October	114.5	111.8	119.5	104.6	125.0	125.9	113.4	106.9	120.1
November	114.6	111.1	119.5	104.6	127.6	126.1	113.8	106.8	120.0
December	114.3	110.4	119.7	104.3	127.3	126.3	113.6	106.6	119.9
1955: January	114.3	110.6	119.6	103.3	127.6	126.5	113.7	106.9	119.9
Feburary	114.3	110.8	119.6	103.4	127.4	126.8	113.5	106.4	119.8
March	114.3	110.8	119.6	103.2	127.3	127.0	113.5	106.6	119.8
April	114.2	111.2	119.5	103.1	125.3	127.3	113.7	106.6	119.8
May	114.2	111.1	119.4	103.3	125.5	127.5	113.9	106.5	119.9
June	114.4	111.3	119.7	103.2	125.8	127.6	114.7	106.2	119.9
July	114.7	112.1	119.9	103.2	125.4	127.9	115.5	106.3	120.3
August	114.5	111.2	120.0	103.4	125.4	128.0	115.8	106.3	120.4
September	114.9	111.6	120.4	104.6	125.3	128.2	116.6	106.7	120.6
October	114.9	110.8	120.8	104.6	126.6	128.7	117.0	106.7	120.6
November	115.0	109.8	120.9	104.7	128.5	129.8	117.5	106.8	120.6
December	114.7	109.5	120.8	104.7	127.3	130.2	117.9	106.8	120.6
1956: January	114.6	109.2	120.6	104.1	126.8	130.7	118.5	107.3	120.8
February	114.6	108.8	120.7	104.6	126.9	130.9	118.9	107.5	120.9
March	114.7	109.0	120.7	104.8	126.7	131.4	119.2	107.7	121.2
April	114.9	109.6	120.8	104.8	126.4	131.6	119.5	108.2	121.4
May	115.4	111.0	120.9	104.8	127.1	131.9	119.6	108.2	121.5
June	116.2	113.2	121.4	104.8	128.8	132.0	119.9	107.6	121.8
July	117.0	114.8	121.8	105.3	127.7	132.7	120.1	107.7	122.2
August	116.8	113.1	122.2	105.5	128.5	133.3	120.3	107.9	122.1
September	117.1	113.1	122.5	106.5	128.6	134.0	120.5	108.4	122.7
October	117.7	113.1	122.8	106.8	132.6	134.1	120.8	108.5	123.0
November	117.8	112.9	123.0	107.0	133.2	134.5	121.4	109.0	123.2
December	118.0	112.9	123.5	107.0	133.1	134.7	121.8	109.3	123.3
January	118.2	112.8	123.8	106.4	133.6	135.3	122.1	109.9	123.8
February	118.7	113.6	124.5	106.1	134.4	135.5	122.6	110.0	124.0
March	118.9	113.2	124.9	106.8	135.1	136.4	122.9	110.5	124.2
April	119.3	113.8	125.2	106.5	135.5	136.9	123.3	111.8	124.2
May	119.6	114.6	125.3	106.5	135.3	137.3	123.4	111.4	124.3
June	120.2	116.2	125.5	106.6	135.3	137.9	124.2	111.8	124.6

[1] The Consumer Price Index measures the average change in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. Data for 46 large, medium-size and small cities are combined for the United States average.

NOTE: For a description of this series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistics' Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D–2: Consumer Price Index [1]—United States city average: Food, housing, apparel, transportation, and their subgroups

[1947–49=100]

Group	1957						1956							Annual average	
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1956	1955
Food [2]	116.2	114.6	113.8	113.2	113.6	112.8	112.9	112.9	113.1	113.1	113.1	114.8	113.2	111.7	110.9
Food at home	114.7	113.0	112.1	111.4	112.0	111.1	111.2	111.3	111.7	111.7	111.8	113.8	112.1	110.2	109.7
Cereals and bakery products	130.6	130.4	130.1	129.8	129.1	128.0	127.4	127.0	126.8	126.6	126.3	125.8	125.2	125.6	123.9
Meats, poultry, and fish	106.9	103.7	102.0	100.6	101.4	99.0	98.0	98.8	100.8	101.3	99.9	99.3	98.0	97.1	101.6
Dairy products	110.0	110.0	110.5	110.7	111.1	111.2	111.3	111.1	110.7	109.8	109.2	108.7	107.7	108.7	105.9
Fruits and vegetables	126.8	122.5	118.7	116.1	116.5	116.9	117.4	115.8	113.9	114.8	120.7	135.2	131.4	119.0	113.5
Other foods at home [3]	109.5	109.9	111.0	111.6	113.0	112.7	114.2	115.2	115.8	115.4	113.9	112.8	111.1	112.8	111.5
Housing [4]	125.5	125.3	125.2	124.9	124.5	123.8	123.5	123.0	122.8	122.5	122.2	121.8	121.4	121.7	120.0
Rent	135.0	134.7	134.5	134.4	134.2	134.2	134.2	133.8	133.4	133.4	133.2	133.2	132.5	132.7	130.3
Gas and electricity	112.3	112.3	112.4	112.4	112.4	112.3	112.0	111.8	112.0	112.2	112.1	111.7	111.7	111.8	110.7
Solid fuels and fuel oil	135.3	135.4	138.1	139.2	139.3	138.9	136.1	134.3	132.9	130.5	129.5	128.7	128.4	130.7	125.2
Housefurnishings	104.6	104.2	105.1	104.9	105.0	104.0	104.1	103.8	103.6	103.3	102.6	102.8	102.8	103.0	104.1
Household operation	127.6	127.3	126.4	126.2	125.6	125.4	124.8	124.5	124.2	123.7	123.4	123.0	122.6	122.9	119.1
Apparel	106.6	106.5	106.5	106.8	106.1	106.4	107.0	107.0	106.8	106.5	105.5	105.2	104.8	105.5	103.7
Men's and boys'	109.1	109.0	108.8	108.8	108.6	108.4	108.6	108.4	108.2	108.3	107.7	107.7	107.5	107.4	105.7
Women's and girls'	98.5	98.6	98.7	99.3	98.2	98.9	100.3	100.4	100.1	99.6	98.1	98.0	97.5	98.7	98.0
Footwear	127.8	127.8	127.3	127.6	127.2	126.7	126.4	126.2	126.2	126.0	124.8	124.2	123.1	123.9	117.7
Other apparel [5]	91.9	92.0	92.0	92.2	91.7	91.9	92.2	92.1	92.1	92.0	91.5	91.4	91.1	91.4	90.6
Transportation	135.3	135.3	135.5	135.1	134.4	133.6	133.1	133.2	132.6	128.6	128.5	127.7	126.8	128.7	126.4
Private	125.4	125.4	125.5	125.2	124.5	123.8	123.3	123.5	122.9	118.7	118.6	117.6	116.7	118.8	117.1
Public	176.8	176.8	176.8	175.8	175.8	174.9	174.1	173.4	173.0	173.0	172.9	172.7	172.6	172.2	165.7

[1] See footnote 1, table D–1.
[2] In addition to subgroups shown here, total food includes restaurant meals and other food bought and eaten away from home.
[3] Includes eggs, fats and oils, sugar and sweets, beverages (nonalcoholic), and other miscellaneous foods.
[4] In addition to subgroups shown here, total housing includes the purchase price of homes and other homeowner costs.
[5] Includes yard goods, diapers, and miscellaneous items.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D–3: Consumer Price Index [1]—United States city average: Special groups of items

[1947–49=100]

Year and month	All items less food	All items less shelter	All commodities	All commodities less food	Durable commodities [2]	Nondurable commodities less food [3]	All services and shelter [4]	All services less shelter
1947: Average	95.1	95.6	96.3	95.7	94.9	95.7	94.5	94.7
1948: Average	101.9	103.1	103.2	102.9	101.8	103.1	100.4	100.1
1949: Average	103.0	101.3	100.6	101.5	103.3	101.1	105.1	105.2
1950: Average	104.2	102.0	101.2	101.3	104.4	100.9	108.5	108.1
1951: Average	110.8	110.5	110.3	108.9	112.4	108.5	114.1	114.6
1952: Average	113.5	112.7	111.7	109.8	113.8	109.1	119.3	120.1
1953: Average	115.7	113.1	111.2	109.9	112.3	110.1	124.1	125.1
1954: Average	116.4	113.0	110.1	108.4	107.5	110.6	127.3	128.5
1955: Average	116.7	112.4	108.7	107.1	103.7	110.6	129.4	131.4
1956: Average	118.8	114.0	109.8	108.4	103.4	113.0	132.2	135.1
1956: June	118.1	114.1	110.0	107.4	102.0	112.3	131.9	134.9
July	118.6	114.9	110.9	107.9	102.2	112.9	132.5	135.2
August	119.0	114.5	110.3	108.1	102.6	113.1	132.9	135.7
September	119.4	114.8	110.6	108.8	102.9	114.0	133.2	135.9
October	120.2	115.5	111.4	110.1	105.8	114.4	133.3	136.1
November	120.5	115.6	111.5	110.5	106.4	114.6	133.5	136.5
December	120.8	115.7	111.5	110.6	106.4	114.7	134.0	136.9
1957: January	121.0	115.9	111.6	110.7	106.7	114.7	134.5	137.6
February	121.5	116.4	112.0	110.9	106.8	115.0	135.2	138.2
March	122.0	116.5	112.1	111.3	107.1	115.5	135.8	138.7
April	122.3	116.9	112.5	111.5	107.3	115.7	136.2	139.0
May	122.3	117.1	112.7	111.1	106.7	115.5	136.7	139.5
June	122.5	117.8	113.5	111.3	106.7	115.7	137.0	139.9

[1] See footnote 1 and note, table D–1.
[2] Includes household appliances, furniture and bedding, floor coverings, dinnerware, automobiles, tires, radio and television sets, durable toys, and sporting goods.
[3] Includes solid fuels, fuel oil, textile housefurnishings, household paper, electric light bulbs, laundry soap and detergents, apparel (except shoe repairs), gasoline, motor oil, prescriptions and drugs, toilet goods, nondurable toys, newspapers, cigarettes, cigars, beer, and whiskey.
[4] Includes rent, home purchase, real estate taxes, mortgage interest, property insurance, house repairs and maintenance, gas, electricity, dry cleaning, laundry service, domestic service, telephone, water, postage, shoe repairs, auto repairs, auto insurance, auto registration, transit fares, railroad fares, professional medical services, hospital services, group hospitalization, barber and beauty shop services, television repairs, and motion picture admissions.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D–4: Consumer Price Index [1]—United States city average: Retail prices and indexes of selected foods

Commodity	Average [2] price, June 1957	Indexes (1947–49=100) (unless otherwise specified)														
		1957						1956							Annual average	
		June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1956	1955
Cereals and bakery products: *Unit*	*cents*															
Flour, wheat	5 lb.	54.7	113.7	113.6	113.3	113.0	112.5	111.9	111.2	110.7	110.5	110.5	110.9	111.1	111.5	110.7	110.8
Biscuit mix [3]	20 oz.	26.8	95.7	95.8	95.9	95.7	95.9	95.7	95.6	95.6	95.5	95.3	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.4	96.3
Corn meal	lb.	12.8	113.7	113.6	113.0	112.4	112.1	111.2	111.4	111.0	111.1	111.4	111.8	111.9	111.3	111.0	111.4
Rice	lb.	17.2	93.1	92.9	92.7	92.2	92.2	92.2	92.2	92.1	92.2	92.9	93.1	93.0	92.9	92.8	95.2
Rolled oats	20 oz.	22.0	135.7	135.4	134.7	133.6	131.7	128.5	120.2	119.5	119.2	119.2	119.3	119.0	119.0	119.1	117.6
Corn flakes	12 oz.	23.0	135.0	135.1	135.1	135.0	134.5	133.4	132.6	130.2	129.2	128.5	128.5	128.4	128.2	128.9	128.0
Bread	lb.	18.8	141.0	140.6	140.3	140.0	139.1	138.2	137.5	137.2	137.1	136.6	136.0	134.9	133.7	134.7	131.6
Soda crackers [3]	lb.	29.1	113.1	112.9	112.4	112.5	111.5	107.3	108.7	108.6	107.8	107.7	107.8	107.7	107.5	107.3	104.9
Vanilla cookies	7 oz.	24.7	127.7	127.5	127.4	127.3	126.7	125.4	125.3	125.1	125.0	124.8	124.6	124.1	123.8	124.0	122.4
Meats, poultry, and fish:																	
Meats			110.5	106.7	104.5	102.4	103.5	101.2	100.3	101.3	103.5	103.8	101.3	99.8	99.1	97.9	101.2
Beef and veal			103.0	101.3	99.4	96.3	97.1	97.1	98.6	101.2	103.5	102.7	98.0	94.4	93.1	95.7	97.2
Round steak	lb.	94.0	114.1	112.4	110.2	105.8	107.1	107.7	109.0	113.3	117.2	117.5	111.8	106.7	104.2	107.1	108.7
Chuck roast	lb.	52.2	94.4	94.0	92.1	88.2	89.8	88.8	93.0	96.2	98.1	96.1	89.0	83.6	83.1	87.2	89.5
Rib roast	lb.	74.4	111.8	110.2	107.1	104.5	104.7	108.5	110.2	113.3	115.1	113.8	106.4	102.8	100.9	104.7	105.3
Hamburger	lb.	42.2	87.0	84.2	82.5	80.9	80.6	80.4	80.6	81.4	82.3	81.1	79.9	79.0	78.1	79.3	81.4
Veal cutlets	lb.	118.6	128.8	127.2	127.3	126.3	126.7	124.5	122.0	122.0	122.6	122.6	120.7	120.0	120.2	120.8	119.4
Pork			110.9	105.2	102.3	101.1	103.0	98.5	95.6	95.2	98.5	99.8	98.6	98.2	97.4	93.1	98.1
Pork chops, center cut	lb.	92.7	127.5	117.0	114.2	112.0	113.9	109.7	106.9	109.1	116.9	120.9	117.3	118.1	118.7	107.6	108.5
Bacon, sliced	lb.	74.9	103.0	98.3	94.3	93.2	93.4	88.6	84.4	83.5	84.9	83.3	81.9	80.6	78.0	79.0	89.7
Ham, whole	lb.	63.6	98.4	96.9	95.8	95.6	96.9	95.4	94.3	91.8	92.6	95.1	96.7	96.5	96.6	92.4	93.8
Lamb, leg	lb.	73.9	107.2	105.6	104.1	97.5	99.0	98.2	98.9	102.3	101.4	103.0	102.2	103.5	108.5	99.8	98.2
Other meats:																	
Frankfurters [3]	lb.	56.4	93.0	89.7	88.4	88.1	87.8	86.6	86.0	86.2	86.1	85.9	85.2	85.4	85.2	85.4	87.1
Luncheon meat [3]	12-oz. can	45.2	93.5	92.7	91.8	90.7	89.4	87.9	96.8	85.9	84.9	83.6	83.5	83.6	83.6	84.4	89.9
Poultry, frying chickens			80.9	78.9	79.1	80.4	79.9	75.9	74.7	75.1	76.7	78.7	81.4	84.7	80.7	80.4	91.7
Ready-to-cook	lb.	48.5															
Fish			109.0	109.7	108.8	108.6	109.3	109.5	108.9	108.3	108.3	108.1	108.0	107.6	108.0	108.5	108.6
Fish, fresh or frozen			106.0	107.2	106.0	105.4	106.7	107.3	106.7	105.8	105.7	105.6	105.3	104.7	105.1	105.5	105.4
Ocean perch fillet, frozen	lb.	42.7															
Haddock, fillet, frozen	lb.	45.3															
Salmon, pink	16-oz. can	62.4	129.9	129.9	129.7	129.9	130.2	129.5	129.0	128.6	128.0	126.9	126.5	125.9	125.2	125.5	115.7
Tuna fish, chunk [4]	6–6½-oz. can	32.1	93.4	93.2	92.9	93.0	92.9	92.7	92.4	92.2	92.6	92.7	92.9	93.1	93.9	94.6	99.6
Dairy products:																	
Milk, fresh, grocery			114.2	114.7	116.0	116.2	117.1	117.2	117.2	117.0	116.5	115.3	114.2	113.6	112.0	113.6	110.3
Homogenized, with vitamin D added	qt.	22.7															
Milk, fresh, delivered			119.3	119.3	120.0	120.5	121.0	121.4	121.5	121.4	120.9	119.8	119.0	118.6	116.9	118.4	113.9
Homogenized, with vitamin D added	qt.	24.4															
Ice cream [3]	pt.	29.5	97.7	97.3	97.0	96.6	96.3	96.5	96.3	96.2	95.9	96.0	95.7	95.5	95.2	95.5	95.6
Butter	lb.	73.8	93.4	93.7	93.6	93.8	93.8	94.0	94.6	94.3	92.9	91.5	91.1	90.9	90.9	91.3	89.2
Cheese, American process	lb.	57.6	109.4	109.0	109.0	109.2	108.9	108.8	108.8	108.5	108.5	108.7	108.9	108.5	108.4	108.4	108.0
Milk, evaporated	14½-oz. can	14.6	107.2	106.8	106.0	105.4	105.3	105.3	105.2	105.1	105.1	105.0	104.5	103.9	103.4	103.4	100.2
All fruits and vegetables:																	
Frozen fruits and vegetables [3]			95.9	97.2	98.7	99.6	99.8	100.3	100.4	101.1	102.5	104.1	104.5	104.7	104.1	103.1	99.5
Strawberries [3]	10 oz.	25.7	79.5	82.2	85.1	86.5	87.5	88.4	88.2	88.0	88.8	89.5	90.4	92.3	93.3	91.2	93.7
Orange juice concentrate [3]	6 oz.	17.6	95.6	98.7	101.7	102.4	102.9	104.4	104.8	106.3	108.0	109.8	109.7	109.0	107.0	107.0	99.2
Peas, green [3]	10 oz.	19.6	100.4	100.2	100.1	102.0	103.0	103.0	103.3	103.8	104.5	108.2	109.2	110.0	109.7	107.5	102.7
Beans, green [3]	10 oz.	23.9	99.1	98.6	98.3	98.1	95.9	94.8	94.3	94.2	96.5	95.0	95.2	95.5	96.3	95.9	98.9
Fresh fruits and vegetables			137.1	129.8	123.5	119.0	119.5	120.0	120.4	117.4	114.1	115.5	124.9	148.4	142.5	122.8	116.0
Apples	lb.	22.8	195.2	171.9	150.1	134.6	131.7	126.3	123.5	113.9	111.5	128.0	136.9	157.0	155.0	128.9	128.5
Bananas	lb.	18.1	112.4	103.6	100.8	101.1	105.5	106.8	107.5	107.8	106.1	104.8	103.2	101.2	106.5	104.4	105.0
Oranges	doz.	55.6	121.2	118.1	119.4	119.0	119.2	118.1	122.6	130.1	151.0	148.1	139.5	142.7	130.8	126.7	113.8
Lemons [4]	lb.	18.2	98.2	104.0	102.5	105.9	113.2	113.4	110.3	109.8	108.3	106.6	100.4	102.3	94.1	101.9	97.1
Grapefruit [4] [6]	each	(*)	(*)	113.0	110.1	109.1	109.9	113.4	114.6	121.6	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	[7] 104.0	[7] 97.5
Peaches [4] [8]	lb.	(*)	(*)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	91.2	89.6	111.4	(5)	[9] 97.4	[9] 133.0
Strawberries [4] [10]	pt.	27.2	80.0	81.4	(11)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	91.7	[9] 99.7	[9] 95.3
Grapes, seedless [4] [8]	lb.	(*)	(*)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(11)	74.5	68.4	75.6	104.9	(5)	[12] 80.9	[12] 79.4
Watermelons [4] [13]	lb.	6.4	103.4	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	62.4	77.1	99.0	[9] 79.5	[9] 80.2
Potatoes	10 lb.	59.0	111.1	108.1	105.3	103.7	106.0	106.3	101.2	99.4	97.6	108.9	146.4	218.6	174.4	127.8	107.2
Sweet potatoes	lb.	17.4	155.1	143.8	128.6	122.1	121.6	118.2	113.4	105.5	106.9	117.6	136.1	138.4	121.8	114.9	123.1
Onions	lb.	13.0	153.4	145.1	116.8	99.4	102.5	91.5	89.9	84.6	89.2	106.0	159.6	186.4	148.2	112.4	95.2
Carrots	lb.	14.7	115.9	110.8	99.9	101.8	103.0	110.5	109.4	108.3	106.2	110.9	108.8	108.5	107.9	108.1	108.8
Lettuce	head	18.0	125.6	107.7	109.5	95.4	117.3	129.1	145.4	167.8	125.4	111.0	102.8	96.9	112.0	114.4	113.7
Celery [4]	lb.	16.2	112.0	106.7	101.0	107.7	114.9	117.2	101.3	92.0	84.7	86.0	92.8	99.6	99.6	92.7	98.9
Cabbage	lb.	8.7	125.6	132.5	153.1	138.7	125.4	120.4	107.1	97.1	100.3	104.1	107.4	116.3	125.6	114.5	119.9
Tomatoes [3]	lb.	34.0	121.1	143.4	129.4	116.5	99.3	113.7	122.8	94.5	74.8	59.2	77.2	106.9	118.8	105.4	98.5
Beans, green	lb.	20.8	99.9	128.0	124.1	153.8	146.9	129.4	130.3	110.9	102.1	86.3	81.4	101.5	134.0	119.5	105.1
Canned fruits and vegetables			106.3	106.6	106.7	107.1	107.3	107.7	108.3	108.8	108.9	108.7	108.8	108.6	108.0	107.9	104.0
Orange juice [3]	46-oz. can	35.5	113.3	115.4	116.5	118.7	120.1	122.6	124.9	126.4	126.4	124.2	123.4	121.4	118.6	120.0	107.4
Peaches	#2½ can	34.8	110.8	110.7	110.7	110.4	110.3	109.7	109.7	109.9	110.1	110.5	111.1	112.1	111.8	111.0	108.0
Pineapple	#2 can	34.1	110.3	110.2	110.0	109.9	109.6	109.7	109.8	109.3	109.1	109.0	108.9	109.1	109.1	108.8	106.1
Fruit cocktail [3]	#303 can	26.0	100.2	100.1	100.1	100.3	100.1	100.0	100.2	100.7	101.0	101.1	100.9	100.8	100.5	100.8	101.3
Corn, cream style	#303 can	17.1	101.6	101.6	101.9	102.2	102.3	102.6	103.6	105.3	106.9	108.4	108.4	108.1	107.8	106.8	101.5
Peas, green	#303 can	21.6	102.7	102.4	102.0	101.9	101.7	101.7	101.8	101.5	101.5	101.4	101.8	102.5	102.3	102.1	101.8
Tomatoes	#303 can	14.9	102.8	102.7	102.7	103.0	102.8	102.9	103.3	103.9	102.5	103.6	104.2	104.0	104.5	104.1	103.0
Baby foods	4½–5 oz.	10.0	102.7	102.9	102.5	102.5	102.4	102.7	102.2	102.3	102.2	102.1	101.9	101.8	101.4	100.9	98.6
Dried fruits and vegetables			111.8	111.5	111.5	111.6	112.1	112.2	112.7	113.6	114.6	115.3	115.4	115.4	114.9	114.6	116.3
Prunes	lb.	34.4	142.2	142.0	142.0	142.3	142.9	143.1	143.6	145.0	147.5	149.9	149.7	149.5	148.6	147.2	138.4
Dried beans	lb.	16.0	84.5	84.2	84.2	84.2	84.5	84.5	85.1	85.6	85.7	85.3	85.5	85.5	85.3	85.7	93.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE D–4: Consumer Price Index [1]—United States city average: Retail prices and indexes of selected foods—Continued

Commodity	Average price, June 1957	Indexes (1947–49=100) (unless otherwise specified)														
		1957						1956							Annual average	
		June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1956	1955
Other foods at home:																
Partially prepared foods:	*Unit*	*Cents*														
Soup, tomato [16]	11-oz. can	12.5	99.7	99.5	99.6	99.1	98.9	98.2	97.8	97.6	97.3	97.7	99.0	98.7	98.6	98.3	98.7
Beans with pork	16-oz. can	14.7	104.3	103.3	103.5	103.1	104.1	104.0	103.2	102.4	102.8	103.2	103.2	103.4	103.3	103.0	103.9
Condiments and sauces:																	
Pickles, sweet [3]	7½ oz.	27.3	100.0	99.6	99.5	99.8	100.2	99.3	99.0	98.5	98.6	99.4	99.0	98.5	98.4	98.8	99.4
Catsup, tomato [3]	14 oz.	22.2	97.8	102.7	102.6	102.5	102.5	102.4	102.4	102.3	102.1	102.4	102.2	102.0	101.9	101.6	98.1
Beverages			194.7	194.6	196.5	199.5	200.8	201.3	201.6	202.8	202.8	201.5	197.8	196.9	191.7	194.0	185.6
Coffee [16]			190.3	190.3	193.3	197.7	199.7	201.0	201.8	203.7	203.7	202.1	196.9	195.8	189.1	192.0	180.7
Tea bags [3]	package of 16	23.6	123.0	122.9	122.7	122.6	122.4	122.2	121.9	121.1	120.9	121.0	121.0	120.8	120.7	121.2	122.5
Cola drink [3]	carton, 36 oz.	34.1	117.8	117.5	117.1	116.5	116.3	115.0	114.3	114.2	114.2	113.9	113.8	113.6	112.7	113.0	111.9
Fats and oils			86.7	87.1	87.4	88.0	87.8	86.6	85.3	84.6	84.2	84.2	84.4	84.4	84.6	83.1	81.3
Shortening, hydrogenated	3-lb. can	98.6	93.6	94.0	94.3	95.3	95.4	94.1	92.6	92.2	92.2	92.4	93.3	93.6	94.2	90.5	84.7
Margarine, colored	lb.	29.8	78.1	78.5	79.2	80.3	80.9	79.0	77.3	76.6	76.2	76.4	76.4	76.2	76.2	75.6	75.0
Lard	lb.	22.3	82.3	83.6	84.1	84.7	84.5	81.9	79.2	76.9	75.9	74.4	73.6	72.9	73.5	73.1	76.0
Salad dressing	pt.	37.2	99.3	99.5	99.3	99.0	97.7	97.0	96.4	95.6	94.6	94.8	95.4	95.5	94.9	94.3	92.8
Peanut butter [3]	lb.	53.5	109.5	109.7	109.7	109.4	109.6	109.7	109.9	109.9	110.0	109.9	109.9	110.1	109.8	110.0	110.4
Sugar and sweets			112.7	112.7	112.5	112.4	112.1	111.5	110.9	110.6	110.3	109.9	109.7	109.6	109.3	109.6	112.2
Sugar	5 lbs.	55.0	114.2	114.2	114.0	113.9	113.8	112.8	111.5	110.7	110.2	110.0	110.0	110.0	109.8	109.8	108.0
Corn syrup [3]	24 oz.	24.9	106.2	105.8	105.7	105.5	105.3	104.5	103.7	103.4	103.1	102.5	101.5	100.9	100.6	101.5	100.9
Grape jelly [3]	12 oz.	27.3	114.7	114.8	114.3	114.4	113.6	113.2	113.4	113.8	113.4	112.2	111.6	111.6	110.7	111.4	107.8
Chocolate bar [3]	1 oz.	4.5	100.5	100.5	100.4	100.3	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.6
Eggs, grade A, large	doz.	47.9	68.8	69.9	72.3	72.4	76.9	77.0	83.8	87.7	90.7	89.9	86.5	83.4	80.8	86.3	86.8
Miscellaneous foods:																	
Gelatin, flavored [3]	3–4 oz.	8.8	103.0	103.0	102.7	102.3	102.6	102.4	101.3	100.6	99.0	98.8	99.4	99.3	99.2	99.3	98.8

[1] See footnote 1 and Note, table D–1.
[2] Based on prices in the 46 cities used in compiling the Consumer Price Index. Average prices for each of the 20 large cities listed in table D–5 are available upon request.
[3] December 1952=100.
[4] May 1953=100.
[5] Priced only in season.
[6] January 1953=100.
[7] 7 months' average.
[8] July 1953=100.
[9] 3 months' average.
[10] April 1953=100.
[11] Not available.
[12] 4 months' average.
[13] 5 months' average.
[14] June 1953=100.
[15] Vegetable soup priced from December 1952 through July 1956; tomato soup substituted August 1956.
[16] Price of 1-lb. can 102.4 cents. Price of 1-lb. bag 86.1 (priced only in chain stores and large supermarkets).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D–5: Consumer Price Index [1]—All items indexes for selected dates, by city

[1947–49=100]

City	June 1957	May 1957	Apr. 1957	Mar. 1957	Feb. 1957	Jan. 1957	Dec. 1956	Nov. 1956	Oct. 1956	Sept. 1956	Aug. 1956	July 1956	June 1956	Annual average 1956	Annual average 1955
United States city average [2]	120.2	119.6	119.3	118.9	118.7	118.2	118.0	117.8	117.7	117.1	116.8	117.0	116.2	116.2	114.5
Atlanta, Ga.	121.2	(3)	(3)	120.6	(3)	(3)	119.5	(3)	(3)	118.9	(3)	(3)	118.0	118.1	116.3
Baltimore, Md.	121.2	(3)	(3)	119.9	(3)	(3)	119.5	(3)	(3)	117.5	(3)	(3)	116.6	116.9	115.2
Boston, Mass.	(3)	(3)	120.2	(3)	(3)	119.0	(3)	(3)	119.3	(3)	(3)	117.8	(3)	117.1	113.8
Chicago, Ill.	122.9	122.2	122.0	121.6	121.5	121.0	121.0	121.0	121.1	120.3	120.0	120.5	119.5	119.5	117.9
Cincinnati, Ohio	119.7	(3)	(3)	118.1	(3)	(3)	117.5	(3)	(3)	117.1	(3)	(3)	116.3	116.0	113.7
Cleveland, Ohio	(3)	121.7	(3)	(3)	120.4	(3)	(3)	120.0	(3)	(3)	119.1	(3)	(3)	118.0	115.6
Detroit, Mich.	122.5	121.9	121.4	121.0	121.0	120.5	120.2	120.6	120.0	119.7	119.6	120.2	118.7	118.7	116.5
Houston, Tex.	(3)	121.1	(3)	(3)	120.5	(3)	(3)	119.7	(4)	(3)	118.2	(3)	(3)	117.8	115.9
Kansas City, Mo.	(3)	(3)	120.4	(3)	(3)	119.8	(3)	(3)	118.9	(4)	(3)	117.6	(3)	117.5	115.7
Los Angeles, Calif.	121.0	120.8	120.6	120.4	120.3	119.6	119.4	119.1	118.5	117.8	117.4	118.1	117.4	117.4	115.6
Minneapolis, Minn.	(3)	(3)	119.8	(3)	(3)	119.4	(3)	(3)	117.4	(3)	(3)	117.7	(3)	117.0	116.8
New York, N. Y.	117.9	117.2	116.9	116.0	115.9	115.6	115.5	115.6	115.7	115.1	114.4	114.6	113.8	113.9	112.2
Philadelphia, Pa.	120.1	119.8	119.7	120.0	119.7	118.8	118.6	118.2	118.6	118.4	117.9	117.9	116.8	117.0	115.3
Pittsburgh, Pa.	(3)	(3)	118.8	(3)	(3)	118.8	(3)	(3)	118.2	(3)	(3)	117.3	(3)	116.5	113.8
Portland, Oreg.	(3)	(4)	121.6	(4)	(3)	120.1	(4)	(4)	119.5	(4)	(4)	118.6	(3)	118.0	115.1
St. Louis, Mo.	121.3	(3)	(3)	120.2	(3)	(3)	119.1	(3)	(4)	118.1	(3)	(3)	117.0	117.2	116.0
San Francisco, Calif.	122.8	(3)	(3)	122.3	(4)	(3)	121.6	(3)	(4)	119.0	(3)	(3)	117.9	118.4	115.6
Scranton, Pa.	(3)	116.4	(3)	(4)	115.5	(3)	(4)	114.9	(3)	(4)	113.5	(3)	(3)	112.9	111.4
Seattle, Wash.	(3)	122.8	(3)	(3)	122.2	(3)	(3)	120.2	(3)	(4)	118.8	(3)	(3)	118.1	116.7
Washington, D. C.	(3)	117.2	(3)	(3)	117.5	(3)	(3)	115.9	(4)	(4)	115.7	(3)	(3)	114.9	113.6

[1] See footnote 1 and Note, table D–1. Indexes measure time-to-time changes in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.
[2] Average of 46 cities.
[3] Indexes are computed monthly for 5 cities and once every 3 months on a rotating cycle for the 15 remaining cities.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D–6: Consumer Price Index [1]—Food and its subgroups, by city

[1947–49=100]

City	Total food [2]			Food at home								
				Total food at home			Cereals and bakery products			Meats, poultry, and fish		
	June 1957	May 1957	June 1956	June 1957	May 1957	June 1956	June 1957	May 1957	June 1956	June 1957	May 1957	June 1956
United States city average [3]	116.2	114.6	113.2	114.7	113.0	112.1	130.6	130.4	125.2	106.9	103.7	98.0
Atlanta, Ga	113.7	112.4	111.3	112.4	111.0	110.0	124.3	124.7	118.3	109.2	106.1	100.0
Baltimore, Md	117.5	116.0	114.2	114.4	112.8	112.0	127.1	127.2	121.8	107.5	103.5	98.4
Boston, Mass	115.3	113.8	112.1	113.0	111.3	110.2	128.4	128.1	122.3	104.9	101.8	97.3
Chicago, Ill	113.6	112.0	110.6	111.6	109.9	109.1	123.0	122.9	120.1	100.6	96.6	91.3
Cincinnati, Ohio	118.8	116.4	115.3	117.5	114.8	114.3	131.5	131.0	124.9	110.2	105.5	99.6
Cleveland, Ohio	114.6	112.7	111.9	112.7	110.6	110.4	123.8	123.6	121.5	103.3	100.5	95.3
Detroit, Mich	118.9	116.8	116.5	117.3	115.0	115.4	124.9	125.0	119.6	104.8	101.3	97.1
Houston, Tex	113.3	112.2	108.7	111.2	110.0	107.4	121.5	121.2	117.4	101.6	99.2	92.6
Kansas City, Mo	112.9	110.1	110.1	111.1	107.8	108.7	126.6	126.5	120.7	102.8	98.1	93.5
Los Angeles, Calif	117.7	116.9	114.2	114.6	113.5	111.0	137.1	134.1	130.9	106.8	105.1	97.7
Minneapolis, Minn	114.5	113.1	114.1	113.3	111.6	113.9	129.5	129.3	126.3	101.0	98.4	95.0
New York, N. Y	115.6	113.8	112.7	113.6	112.1	111.6	135.2	135.1	129.4	107.4	105.2	99.6
Philadelphia, Pa	118.6	117.6	114.6	116.6	115.5	113.2	132.6	132.5	124.7	108.9	105.5	99.4
Pittsburgh, Pa	117.9	117.3	115.2	116.3	115.6	114.4	128.0	129.0	125.5	106.2	102.8	97.3
Portland, Oreg	117.5	117.0	116.1	115.7	115.1	115.3	132.1	131.7	130.2	108.1	105.8	100.0
St. Louis, Mo	116.7	115.5	113.8	113.6	111.7	111.9	125.1	125.3	119.4	104.3	100.9	96.2
San Francisco, Calif	118.2	117.2	114.5	116.8	115.7	113.2	140.1	140.1	130.8	109.8	107.9	103.7
Scranton, Pa	114.2	112.2	112.0	114.0	111.7	111.6	127.0	126.4	123.8	108.2	103.6	98.5
Seattle, Wash	117.7	117.3	113.6	117.1	116.6	113.2	137.9	138.0	132.0	108.3	105.4	98.0
Washington, D. C	117.5	115.9	114.2	115.3	113.4	112.7	129.7	129.7	122.3	106.3	102.6	95.3

City	Food at home—Continued								
	Dairy products			Fruits and vegetables			Other foods at home [4]		
	June 1957	May 1957	June 1956	June 1957	May 1957	June 1956	June 1957	May 1957	June 1956
United States city average [3]	110.0	110.0	107.7	126.8	122.5	131.4	109.5	109.9	111.1
Atlanta, Ga	113.2	113.5	109.5	123.1	119.0	130.1	101.8	102.2	104.0
Baltimore, Md	112.6	112.5	109.1	122.3	120.0	129.9	110.0	110.4	111.4
Boston, Mass	112.1	110.9	105.0	123.4	118.8	130.6	104.9	105.8	105.9
Chicago, Ill	107.8	110.8	110.7	125.2	119.2	124.4	115.6	116.3	118.3
Cincinnati, Ohio	114.8	114.7	113.6	128.0	120.7	131.6	114.3	114.9	116.8
Cleveland, Ohio	104.4	104.2	104.3	126.1	119.2	127.9	114.0	114.2	115.4
Detroit, Mich	107.7	107.6	109.1	144.3	137.1	148.7	112.4	112.7	113.4
Houston, Tex	109.3	109.0	108.8	123.3	120.8	120.2	109.3	109.7	109.7
Kansas City, Mo	107.7	107.7	110.6	125.3	114.4	124.2	103.5	103.9	107.1
Los Angeles, Calif	105.8	105.5	103.3	123.2	121.7	126.3	110.8	111.1	109.3
Minneapolis, Minn	105.1	104.8	111.0	130.2	123.7	136.3	116.0	117.3	120.0
New York, N. Y	108.3	108.1	103.3	120.9	116.5	128.7	108.7	108.8	111.5
Philadelphia, Pa	113.6	114.1	107.7	127.6	126.3	135.0	109.3	109.8	110.8
Pittsburgh, Pa	111.7	111.9	107.3	127.7	127.4	139.0	118.5	119.9	119.9
Portland, Oreg	117.2	117.0	113.4	119.5	120.0	132.2	112.0	112.3	114.3
St. Louis, Mo	100.0	100.3	101.7	131.0	125.1	135.1	117.3	117.5	120.1
San Francisco, Calif	109.8	109.8	105.8	130.8	127.0	130.5	107.9	108.2	107.5
Scranton, Pa	110.1	110.1	105.3	125.3	119.5	134.3	106.7	107.1	108.5
Seattle, Wash	118.3	117.3	112.9	126.1	128.5	130.4	109.2	109.6	109.4
Washington, D. C	116.5	115.8	112.3	122.8	118.0	133.0	110.3	111.0	112.5

[1] See footnote 1, table D–1.
[2] See footnote 2, table D–2.
[3] Average of 46 cities.
[4] See footnote 3, table D–2.

TABLE D–7: Indexes of wholesale prices, by major groups

[1947–49=100]

Year and month	All commodities	Farm products	Processed foods	All commodities other than farm and foods	Textile products and apparel	Hides, skins, leather, and leather products	Fuel, power, and lighting materials	Chemicals and allied products	Rubber and rubber products	Lumber and wood products	Pulp, paper, and allied products	Metals and metal products	Machinery and motive products	Furniture and other household durables	Nonmetallic minerals—structural	Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages	Miscellaneous products
1947	96.4	100.0	98.2	95.3	100.1	101.0	90.9	101.4	99.0	93.7	98.6	91.3	92.5	95.6	93.9	97.2	100.8
1948	104.4	107.3	106.1	103.4	104.4	102.1	107.1	103.8	102.1	107.2	102.9	103.9	100.9	101.4	101.7	100.5	103.1
1949	99.2	92.8	95.7	101.3	95.5	96.9	101.9	94.8	98.9	99.2	98.5	104.8	106.6	103.1	104.4	102.3	96.1
1950	103.1	97.5	99.8	105.0	99.2	104.6	103.0	96.3	120.5	113.9	100.9	110.3	108.6	105.3	106.9	103.5	96.6
1951	114.8	113.4	111.4	115.9	110.6	120.3	106.7	110.0	148.0	123.9	119.6	122.8	119.0	114.1	113.6	109.4	104.9
1952	111.6	107.0	108.8	113.2	99.8	97.2	106.6	104.5	134.0	120.3	116.5	123.0	121.5	112.0	113.6	111.8	108.3
1953	110.1	97.0	104.6	114.0	97.3	98.5	109.5	105.7	125.0	120.2	116.1	126.9	123.0	114.2	118.2	115.7	97.8
1954	110.3	95.6	105.3	114.5	95.2	94.2	108.1	107.0	126.9	118.0	116.3	128.0	124.6	115.4	120.9	120.6	102.5
1955	110.7	89.6	101.7	117.0	95.3	93.8	107.9	106.6	143.8	123.6	119.3	136.6	128.4	115.9	124.2	121.6	92.0
1956	114.3	88.4	101.7	122.2	95.3	99.3	111.2	107.2	145.8	125.4	127.2	148.4	137.8	119.1	129.6	122.3	91.0
1953:																	
January	109.9	99.6	105.5	113.1	98.8	97.3	107.8	103.6	127.3	120.5	115.8	124.0	121.5	112.7	114.6	111.9	103.0
February	109.6	97.9	105.2	113.1	98.5	98.0	108.1	103.6	126.2	121.1	115.3	124.6	121.6	112.9	114.6	111.9	101.2
March	110.0	99.8	104.1	113.4	97.5	98.1	108.4	104.2	125.7	121.7	115.1	125.5	121.8	113.1	115.1	114.8	101.7
April	109.4	97.3	103.2	113.2	97.4	97.9	107.4	105.5	124.8	122.2	115.3	125.0	122.0	113.9	116.9	114.8	98.5
May	109.8	97.8	104.3	113.6	97.6	100.4	107.1	105.5	125.4	121.8	115.4	125.7	122.4	114.1	117.2	114.8	99.7
June	109.5	95.4	103.3	113.9	97.4	101.0	108.3	105.6	125.0	121.5	115.8	126.9	122.9	114.3	118.1	114.9	95.8
July	110.9	97.9	105.5	114.8	97.5	100.0	111.1	106.2	124.6	121.1	115.8	129.3	123.4	114.7	119.4	115.6	95.3
August	110.6	96.4	104.8	114.9	97.5	99.9	111.0	106.3	123.5	120.4	116.2	129.4	123.7	114.8	119.6	115.6	96.4
September	111.0	98.1	106.6	114.7	96.9	99.7	110.9	106.7	124.0	119.2	116.9	128.5	124.0	114.9	120.7	116.2	94.7
October	110.2	95.3	104.7	114.6	96.5	97.1	111.2	106.7	124.2	118.1	117.5	127.9	124.1	114.8	120.7	118.1	94.4
November	109.8	93.7	103.8	114.5	96.2	97.1	111.2	107.2	124.3	117.3	117.3	127.9	124.2	114.9	120.8	118.1	93.2
December	110.1	94.4	104.3	114.6	95.8	95.6	111.1	107.1	124.8	117.4	117.1	127.5	124.3	115.0	120.8	118.1	100.1
1954:																	
January	110.9	97.8	106.2	114.6	96.1	95.3	110.8	107.2	124.8	117.0	117.0	127.2	124.4	115.2	120.9	118.2	101.1
February	110.5	97.7	104.8	114.4	95.3	94.9	110.5	107.5	124.6	116.8	117.1	126.2	124.5	115.1	121.0	118.0	102.8
March	110.5	98.4	105.3	114.2	95.0	94.7	109.2	107.4	124.9	116.7	116.6	126.3	124.5	115.0	121.0	117.9	104.9
April	111.0	99.4	105.9	114.5	94.7	94.6	108.6	107.2	125.0	116.2	116.3	126.8	124.4	115.6	120.8	121.5	110.3
May	110.9	97.9	106.8	114.5	94.8	96.0	108.2	107.1	125.1	116.1	115.8	127.1	124.4	115.5	119.3	121.4	109.2
June	110.0	94.8	105.0	114.2	94.9	95.6	107.8	106.8	126.1	116.3	115.8	127.1	124.3	115.4	119.1	121.4	105.1
July	110.4	96.2	106.5	114.3	95.1	94.9	108.2	106.7	126.8	119.1	116.2	128.0	124.3	115.3	120.4	121.4	103.9
August	110.5	95.8	106.4	114.4	95.3	94.0	106.9	106.8	126.4	119.1	116.3	128.6	124.3	115.3	120.5	121.5	102.3
September	110.0	93.6	105.5	114.4	95.3	93.0	106.9	106.8	126.9	119.3	116.3	129.1	124.4	115.3	121.7	121.5	99.1
October	109.7	93.1	103.7	114.5	95.4	92.4	106.9	106.9	128.5	119.8	116.3	129.7	124.3	115.6	121.9	121.5	96.7
November	110.0	93.2	103.8	114.8	95.2	92.8	107.4	107.0	131.4	119.9	116.0	129.9	125.3	115.6	121.8	121.4	97.0
December	109.5	89.9	103.5	114.9	95.2	91.8	107.5	107.0	132.0	120.0	115.9	129.8	125.7	115.7	121.8	121.4	98.0
1955:																	
January	110.1	92.5	103.8	115.2	95.2	91.9	108.5	107.1	136.8	120.3	116.3	130.1	125.8	115.5	122.0	121.4	97.0
February	110.4	93.1	103.2	115.7	95.2	92.3	108.7	107.1	140.6	121.2	116.6	131.5	126.1	115.4	121.8	121.6	97.1
March	110.0	92.1	101.6	115.6	95.3	92.2	108.5	106.8	138.0	121.4	116.8	131.9	126.1	115.1	121.9	121.6	95.6
April	110.5	94.2	102.5	115.7	95.0	93.2	107.4	107.1	138.3	122.4	117.4	132.9	126.3	115.1	122.3	121.6	94.0
May	109.9	91.2	102.1	115.5	95.0	92.9	107.0	106.8	138.0	123.5	117.7	132.5	126.7	115.1	123.2	121.6	91.3
June	110.3	91.8	103.9	115.6	95.2	92.9	106.8	106.8	140.3	123.7	118.3	132.6	127.1	115.2	123.7	121.6	89.1
July	110.5	89.5	103.1	116.5	95.3	93.7	106.4	106.0	143.4	124.1	119.0	136.7	127.5	115.5	125.3	121.6	90.8
August	110.9	88.1	101.9	117.5	95.3	93.8	107.2	105.9	148.7	125.1	119.7	139.5	128.5	116.0	126.1	121.7	89.8
September	111.7	89.3	101.5	118.5	95.4	94.0	108.0	106.0	151.7	125.7	120.5	141.9	130.0	116.4	126.4	121.7	90.3
October	111.6	86.8	100.2	119.0	95.4	95.3	108.0	106.5	147.8	125.4	122.8	142.4	131.4	116.9	126.8	121.7	91.5
November	111.2	84.1	98.8	119.4	95.6	96.4	108.6	106.6	150.6	125.0	123.2	142.9	132.5	117.2	125.2	121.7	88.0
December	111.3	82.9	98.2	119.8	95.6	96.7	109.3	106.6	151.0	125.1	123.6	143.9	133.0	117.3	125.4	121.7	88.8
1956:																	
January	111.9	84.1	98.3	120.4	95.7	96.7	111.0	106.3	148.4	126.3	124.8	145.1	133.3	118.0	127.0	121.7	89.6
February	112.4	86.0	99.0	120.6	96.0	97.1	111.2	106.4	147.1	126.7	125.4	145.1	133.9	118.2	127.1	121.7	88.7
March	112.8	86.6	99.2	121.0	95.9	97.7	110.9	106.5	146.2	128.0	126.8	146.5	134.7	118.1	127.9	121.7	88.2
April	113.6	88.0	100.4	121.6	95.1	100.6	110.6	106.9	145.0	128.5	127.4	147.7	135.7	118.0	128.6	121.7	92.1
May	114.4	90.9	102.4	121.7	94.9	100.0	110.8	106.9	143.5	128.0	127.3	146.8	136.5	118.0	128.6	121.6	96.1
June	114.2	91.2	102.3	121.5	94.9	100.2	110.5	107.1	142.8	127.3	127.4	145.8	136.8	118.1	128.9	121.6	92.9
July	114.0	90.0	102.2	121.4	94.9	100.1	110.7	107.3	143.3	126.6	127.7	144.9	136.9	118.3	130.6	121.7	91.3
August	114.7	89.1	102.6	122.5	94.8	100.0	110.9	107.3	146.9	125.2	127.9	150.2	137.7	119.1	130.8	122.5	91.1
September	115.5	90.1	104.0	123.1	94.8	100.2	111.1	107.1	145.7	123.6	127.9	151.9	139.7	119.7	131.1	122.8	89.9
October	115.6	88.4	103.6	123.6	95.3	99.7	111.7	107.7	145.8	122.0	128.1	152.2	141.1	121.0	131.5	123.1	89.2
November	115.9	87.9	103.6	124.2	95.4	99.8	111.2	108.2	146.9	121.5	127.8	152.1	143.4	121.1	131.2	123.5	91.2
December	116.3	88.9	103.1	124.7	95.6	99.2	114.0	108.3	147.9	121.0	128.0	152.3	143.6	121.2	131.3	123.6	91.7
1957:																	
January	116.9	89.3	104.3	125.2	95.8	98.4	116.3	108.7	145.0	121.3	128.6	152.2	143.9	121.9	132.0	124.0	93.2
February	117.0	88.8	103.9	125.5	95.7	98.0	119.6	108.8	143.9	120.7	128.5	151.4	144.5	121.9	132.7	124.1	92.4
March	116.9	88.8	103.7	125.4	95.4	98.4	119.2	108.8	144.3	120.1	128.7	151.0	144.8	121.9	133.2	124.1	92.0
April	117.2	90.6	104.3	125.4	95.3	98.8	119.5	109.1	144.5	120.2	128.6	150.1	145.0	121.5	134.6	124.5	91.4
May	117.1	89.5	*104.9	*125.2	95.4	*99.0	*118.5	109.1	144.7	119.7	128.9	150.0	*145.1	*121.6	*135.0	124.5	89.4
June	117.4	90.9	106.1	125.2	95.5	100.0	117.7	109.3	145.1	119.7	129.0	150.5	145.2	121.6	135.1	124.6	87.3

*Revised.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: For a description of this series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

TABLE D–8: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities [1]

[1947–49=100]

Commodity group	1957						1956							Annual avg.	
	June [2]	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1956	1955
All commodities	117.4	117.1	117.2	116.9	117.0	116.9	116.3	115.9	115.6	115.5	114.7	114.0	114.2	114.3	110.7
Farm products	90.9	89.5	90.6	88.8	88.8	89.3	88.9	87.9	88.4	90.1	89.1	90.0	91.2	88.4	89.6
Fresh and dried fruits and vegetables	105.4	109.0	103.0	94.1	96.1	100.7	102.6	104.3	97.6	95.3	94.8	111.8	120.2	104.2	104.1
Grains	83.9	85.4	87.3	87.5	87.0	89.5	88.8	87.9	84.0	90.7	88.8	88.4	86.9	87.0	87.0
Livestock and live poultry	83.5	78.7	79.3	76.6	75.0	73.9	71.7	68.6	73.0	75.7	76.0	72.9	74.8	71.3	75.8
Plant and animal fibers	104.8	104.3	104.3	104.0	103.9	102.9	101.3	100.8	100.0	98.4	98.2	104.3	106.1	102.8	102.4
Fluid milk	92.0	*92.2	95.0	95.6	97.5	98.1	99.0	98.8	97.2	96.1	95.1	94.4	92.7	94.5	91.5
Eggs	61.0	57.5	68.5	63.8	66.3	65.7	74.3	79.3	87.4	91.2	77.7	82.1	78.7	81.9	85.7
Hay, hayseeds, and oil seeds	83.3	84.4	85.2	85.1	84.7	86.6	85.4	84.0	78.6	76.5	80.1	80.6	87.5	82.6	84.9
Other farm products	145.7	144.1	144.7	146.0	148.2	148.8	147.9	147.4	149.9	152.9	151.1	149.2	147.1	146.9	142.5
Processed foods	106.1	*104.9	104.3	103.7	103.9	104.3	103.1	103.6	103.6	104.0	102.6	102.2	102.3	101.7	101.7
Cereal and bakery products	117.0	116.5	116.8	116.7	115.9	115.8	115.4	115.8	115.3	114.6	114.5	114.8	115.3	115.2	116.2
Meats, poultry, and fish	96.6	91.5	88.2	84.6	83.9	84.8	81.5	82.7	85.7	89.3	85.1	83.7	83.1	81.6	84.8
Dairy products and ice cream	108.1	110.7	111.4	111.3	112.5	112.5	112.6	113.6	110.9	109.7	108.9	107.9	108.0	108.6	106.1
Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables	102.0	*103.5	104.9	105.9	105.9	105.6	105.6	106.4	106.4	106.8	107.3	108.3	109.7	107.9	105.5
Sugar and confectionery	113.5	112.8	112.1	112.3	112.0	113.1	112.3	111.8	110.8	110.0	109.8	110.0	109.5	109.8	110.5
Packaged beverage materials	183.7	183.7	183.7	190.9	194.5	196.3	196.3	201.6	201.6	201.5	196.1	196.1	191.0	192.7	180.1
Animal fats and oils	72.1	70.3	73.3	78.8	83.4	84.3	84.5	74.4	75.5	72.7	72.2	65.5	66.2	69.8	67.7
Crude vegetable oils	63.5	*62.9	65.4	67.6	71.7	73.8	72.0	70.4	65.9	59.4	60.3	65.1	70.8	68.5	62.2
Refined vegetable oils	65.5	65.4	70.1	78.2	78.5	78.5	73.9	74.4	70.2	66.0	67.5	67.5	75.5	73.4	71.2
Vegetable oil end products	84.9	85.2	86.1	89.2	90.2	89.6	89.4	86.2	83.7	83.3	85.4	85.7	88.4	85.3	81.4
Other processed foods	95.4	95.3	95.2	95.1	95.7	95.0	95.7	95.7	95.3	95.9	96.1	97.1	97.4	96.8	99.6
All commodities other than farm and foods	125.2	*125.2	125.4	125.4	125.5	125.2	124.7	124.2	123.6	123.1	122.5	121.4	121.5	122.2	117.0
Textile products and apparel	95.5	95.4	95.3	95.4	95.7	95.8	95.6	95.4	95.3	94.8	94.8	94.9	94.9	95.3	95.3
Cotton products	90.6	90.7	90.8	91.1	91.9	92.3	92.7	92.8	92.7	91.5	91.9	92.3	92.7	93.0	91.5
Wool products	111.5	110.9	109.9	109.0	109.5	109.1	107.7	106.1	104.8	103.9	103.4	103.1	102.9	103.7	104.7
Manmade fiber textile products	81.9	81.8	81.5	81.7	82.0	82.1	80.5	80.3	80.9	80.4	80.3	80.4	80.2	81.4	86.6
Silk products	122.4	124.7	124.8	123.0	123.2	122.8	122.8	122.7	123.6	120.1	121.0	122.0	124.7	121.9	123.8
Apparel	99.5	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.6	98.5
Other textile products	76.8	76.9	75.9	76.1	75.9	76.8	78.7	76.2	75.3	74.7	72.2	70.5	70.0	72.8	74.5
Hides, skins, leather, and leather products	100.0	*99.0	98.8	98.4	98.0	98.4	99.2	99.8	99.7	100.2	100.0	100.1	100.2	99.3	93.8
Hides and skins	59.4	55.8	51.8	51.0	50.1	52.1	53.8	59.0	57.8	63.3	60.4	60.4	61.2	59.2	56.6
Leather	91.1	88.8	88.6	88.6	87.8	88.2	90.9	90.6	90.8	90.8	90.9	91.6	91.7	91.2	84.6
Footwear	121.2	121.1	121.5	120.9	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.7	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.5	119.3	112.3
Other leather products	97.5	*97.5	97.8	97.8	97.4	97.9	98.3	98.6	98.6	98.5	98.9	98.8	99.1	98.6	95.9
Fuel, power, and lighting materials	117.7	*118.5	119.5	119.2	119.6	116.3	114.0	111.2	111.7	111.1	110.9	110.7	110.5	111.2	107.9
Coal	123.3	*123.3	123.2	123.6	124.0	124.1	123.5	122.0	121.0	114.4	113.8	112.9	112.3	114.5	104.8
Coke	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	162.2	159.1	156.3	156.3	156.3	156.3	152.9	145.4	145.4	149.7	135.2
Gas	116.5	*116.5	118.4	118.4	122.3	119.9	119.9	111.1	111.1	110.3	109.4	109.7	111.3	115.1	111.6
Electricity	94.9	*94.9	96.6	94.9	94.3	94.9	94.3	94.3	94.9	94.9	94.9	93.8	93.8	94.2	97.0
Petroleum and products	128.4	129.8	130.4	130.7	131.0	124.9	120.9	117.5	118.3	118.4	118.3	118.8	118.3	118.2	112.7
Chemicals and allied products	109.3	109.1	109.1	108.8	108.8	108.7	108.3	108.2	107.7	107.1	107.3	107.3	107.1	107.2	106.6
Industrial chemicals	124.0	123.6	123.6	122.9	123.2	123.5	122.5	122.5	122.6	121.9	122.1	122.1	121.1	121.4	118.1
Prepared paint	125.5	124.7	124.1	124.1	124.1	124.1	124.1	123.6	122.4	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	120.0	114.5
Paint materials	99.7	99.8	99.8	100.1	100.6	99.0	99.5	99.4	98.8	97.9	98.3	98.6	99.4	99.6	96.8
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	93.2	93.3	93.5	93.2	93.1	92.6	92.5	92.3	91.9	91.9	92.2	92.2	92.1	92.1	92.8
Fats and oils, inedible	60.1	59.2	58.2	57.9	58.0	58.7	59.4	57.8	55.8	55.4	53.8	55.7	55.1	56.2	56.6
Mixed fertilizer	108.4	108.4	108.6	108.5	109.3	110.2	109.3	109.6	109.5	109.6	109.7	108.5	107.9	108.7	108.7
Fertilizer materials	106.3	107.2	107.5	106.8	105.9	105.9	105.7	105.7	104.1	104.5	106.0	105.7	108.7	108.4	112.6
Other chemicals and allied products	105.2	105.2	105.2	105.2	105.1	104.5	104.4	104.2	103.6	103.4	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.2	106.0
Rubber and rubber products	145.1	144.7	144.5	144.3	143.9	145.0	147.9	146.9	145.8	145.7	146.9	143.3	142.8	145.8	143.8
Crude rubber	145.9	144.0	143.2	142.0	140.2	145.4	151.1	147.0	141.9	142.2	149.9	143.9	137.5	146.7	156.8
Tires and tubes	149.0	149.0	149.0	149.0	149.0	148.8	153.4	153.4	153.4	153.4	153.4	149.3	151.8	152.2	144.9
Other rubber products	139.9	139.9	140.0	140.0	140.0	140.0	139.7	139.5	139.5	139.1	138.0	136.0	136.0	138.0	134.4
Lumber and wood products	119.7	119.7	120.2	120.1	120.7	121.3	121.0	121.5	122.0	123.6	125.2	126.6	127.3	125.4	123.6
Lumber	120.5	120.6	121.2	121.2	121.9	122.6	122.5	123.1	123.6	125.2	127.1	128.5	129.6	127.2	124.4
Millwork	128.5	128.3	128.3	128.7	128.7	128.7	128.5	128.5	128.6	129.2	129.5	129.7	129.5	129.1	128.7
Plywood	97.7	96.8	96.7	96.2	96.4	97.1	94.6	94.8	96.1	99.2	99.2	103.3	101.0	101.7	105.4
Pulp, paper, and allied products	129.0	128.9	128.6	128.7	128.5	128.6	128.0	127.8	128.1	127.9	127.9	127.7	127.4	127.2	119.3
Woodpulp	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	117.7	112.9
Wastepaper	66.1	66.1	68.6	75.4	76.4	77.3	78.3	77.3	92.5	97.5	112.1	112.4	114.3	112.3	110.7
Paper	142.5	142.4	140.7	140.1	139.2	139.2	139.2	139.2	139.1	138.9	138.2	138.2	137.0	137.3	129.8
Paperboard	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.3	136.3	136.4	136.5	136.5	134.8	127.1
Converted paper and paperboard products	125.3	125.3	125.2	125.6	125.6	125.6	124.5	124.3	124.3	123.8	123.7	123.2	123.2	123.1	113.9
Building paper and board	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.1	141.1	141.1	138.1	138.1	138.1	138.1	138.1	138.1	138.1	136.9	130.9
Metals and metal products	150.5	150.0	150.1	151.0	151.4	152.2	152.3	152.1	152.2	151.9	150.2	144.9	145.8	148.4	136.6
Iron and steel	165.4	162.9	161.9	163.8	163.9	164.3	163.3	162.5	161.1	161.5	159.4	149.9	149.5	154.7	140.6
Nonferrous metals	138.1	139.9	142.5	143.2	145.4	148.7	149.6	149.7	154.1	154.8	155.4	152.5	158.0	156.1	142.7
Metal containers	152.5	152.5	148.0	148.0	147.4	147.5	147.5	147.5	143.4	143.4	141.9	141.2	141.2	141.6	132.9
Hardware	164.3	*164.3	163.5	162.2	162.0	161.5	160.2	160.1	159.8	158.8	158.2	155.2	154.7	155.9	146.4
Plumbing equipment	129.1	130.1	131.6	132.0	133.4	133.4	133.9	133.9	133.9	133.9	134.1	134.1	134.1	133.9	125.4
Heating equipment	121.4	*121.4	121.6	121.6	122.8	122.3	122.1	122.0	121.9	121.0	119.1	117.9	117.4	119.0	115.0
Fabricated structural metal products	131.7	132.2	132.8	133.4	133.3	133.7	137.5	137.5	137.1	137.1	134.2	129.7	129.4	132.6	122.5
Fabricated nonstructural metal products	143.1	143.3	143.3	142.8	142.0	141.6	141.2	141.2	141.2	136.9	133.5	132.5	132.5	135.1	128.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE D–8: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities [1]—Continued

[1947–49=100]

Commodity group	1957						1956							Annual avg.	
	June [2]	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1956	1955
Machinery and motive products	145.2	*145.1	145.0	144.8	144.5	143.9	143.6	143.4	141.1	139.7	137.7	136.9	136.8	137.8	128.4
Agricultural machinery and equipment	132.3	*132.3	132.1	132.2	132.0	131.8	131.2	130.8	129.5	127.4	126.9	126.8	126.6	127.6	123.2
Construction machinery and equipment	157.6	*157.6	157.5	156.7	156.3	156.2	155.9	155.5	154.7	151.5	149.4	147.8	146.8	148.6	137.1
Metalworking machinery and equipment	165.6	165.6	165.3	164.9	163.8	163.4	163.3	163.0	161.4	159.6	157.1	155.2	155.2	156.4	142.5
General purpose machinery and equipment	156.5	156.0	156.2	155.9	155.8	155.5	154.6	154.0	153.0	151.6	149.1	146.4	145.6	147.5	134.0
Miscellaneous machinery	143.8	143.8	143.7	143.3	143.0	142.5	142.2	142.0	140.4	138.9	137.2	136.6	135.5	137.0	129.2
Electrical machinery and equipment	148.3	*148.2	147.8	147.5	147.1	146.0	145.4	145.2	143.2	142.0	138.0	137.4	137.6	138.4	128.2
Motor vehicles	134.7	134.7	134.7	134.6	134.6	134.3	134.3	134.2	130.8	129.4	129.1	129.1	129.1	129.8	122.9
Furniture and other household durables	121.6	*121.6	121.5	121.9	121.9	121.9	121.2	121.1	121.0	119.7	119.1	118.3	118.1	119.1	115.9
Household furniture	122.4	122.4	122.4	122.2	122.0	122.0	121.2	121.2	120.8	120.4	119.5	119.2	118.1	119.0	114.0
Commercial furniture	147.3	147.3	147.3	146.9	146.9	146.9	146.9	146.9	146.8	146.8	145.9	138.8	138.5	141.8	132.0
Floor covering	133.8	133.8	133.8	134.3	134.3	135.1	131.9	131.9	131.8	131.9	131.6	131.4	130.5	131.1	126.4
Household appliances	105.2	105.1	105.4	106.8	106.8	106.5	105.9	106.5	106.5	105.5	105.0	104.4	105.1	105.5	106.8
Television, radio receivers, and phonographs	93.1	93.1	93.1	93.1	93.5	93.5	93.3	93.5	93.5	93.7	93.2	92.9	92.4	93.1	93.0
Other household durable goods	147.7	*147.7	147.0	147.0	147.0	146.8	146.7	145.0	145.0	140.2	139.7	139.3	139.3	140.9	133.5
Nonmetallic minerals—structural	135.1	*135.0	134.6	133.2	132.7	132.0	131.3	131.2	131.5	131.1	130.8	130.6	128.9	129.6	124.2
Flat glass	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.0	131.8	133.4	128.0
Concrete ingredients	135.8	135.7	135.7	135.1	134.8	134.6	131.7	131.6	131.6	130.7	130.7	130.6	130.4	130.6	124.8
Concrete products	126.7	126.7	126.6	125.7	125.6	125.6	125.3	125.3	125.0	124.8	123.4	123.0	121.9	123.0	118.6
Structural clay products	155.1	155.0	155.0	150.8	150.7	150.6	150.5	150.3	150.1	150.1	150.1	149.3	146.5	148.0	140.1
Gypsum products	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	122.1
Prepared asphalt roofing	125.8	125.8	121.6	118.2	115.3	111.2	114.4	114.4	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.9	111.9	111.7	106.1
Other nonmetallic minerals	128.3	128.3	128.3	127.5	126.0	124.3	124.3	124.3	124.3	123.6	123.8	123.8	123.1	123.4	121.2
Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages	124.6	124.5	124.5	124.1	124.1	124.0	123.6	123.5	123.1	122.8	122.5	121.7	121.6	122.3	121.6
Cigarettes	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0
Cigars	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	103.9
Other tobacco manufactures	130.8	*127.7	126.9	126.0	126.0	126.0	126.0	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.8	121.8
Alcoholic beverages	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.0	119.0	119.0	118.1	118.1	117.2	116.9	116.2	114.6	114.6	115.8	114.6
Nonalcoholic beverages	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.0	148.7	148.7	148.7	148.7	148.7	148.4	148.4	148.4	148.1	148.3	148.1
Miscellaneous products	87.3	89.4	91.4	92.0	92.4	93.2	91.7	91.2	89.2	89.9	91.1	91.3	92.9	91.0	92.0
Toys, sporting goods, small arms, and ammunition	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	116.9	116.8	116.7	116.6	116.3	115.7	115.8	116.1	113.5
Manufactured animal feeds	63.4	67.2	71.0	72.0	72.8	74.4	72.6	71.9	68.2	69.6	72.1	72.8	75.9	72.0	75.7
Notions and accessories	97.4	97.4	97.4	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.6	96.5	96.5	96.5	95.8	95.7	95.7	95.3	92.1
Jewelry, watches, and photographic equipment	106.8	107.6	107.6	107.6	107.7	107.5	105.4	105.2	105.2	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.9	103.7
Other miscellaneous products	127.0	126.8	126.8	126.5	126.3	126.1	125.4	125.1	124.7	124.8	124.7	124.4	123.2	124.1	121.6

[1] See Note, table D-7.
[2] Preliminary.
* Revised.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D–9: Indexes of wholesale prices, by economic sectors

[1947–49=100]

Commodity group	1957						1956							Annual average	
	June [1]	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1956	1955
All commodities	117.4	117.1	117.2	116.9	117.0	116.9	116.3	115.9	115.6	115.5	114.7	114.0	114.2	114.3	110.7
Crude materials for further processing	98.9	*96.5	97.1	96.7	96.7	97.4	96.6	94.9	95.0	96.7	96.4	95.0	95.7	95.0	94.5
Crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs	89.1	86.9	88.0	86.5	85.9	86.3	85.0	83.4	84.4	87.2	86.8	85.4	86.2	84.0	85.7
Crude nonfood materials except fuel	115.0	112.0	111.6	113.4	114.2	115.8	115.9	114.3	112.6	113.1	113.1	111.5	111.9	114.2	110.1
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for manufacturing	114.2	110.9	110.5	112.5	113.3	115.1	115.5	113.7	111.9	112.5	112.5	110.8	111.2	113.6	109.6
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for construction	135.8	135.7	135.6	135.1	134.8	134.6	131.7	131.6	131.6	130.7	130.7	130.6	130.4	130.6	124.9
Crude fuel	119.4	*119.3	120.0	119.9	121.7	120.8	120.4	116.5	116.0	111.5	110.9	110.4	110.6	113.3	105.8
Crude fuel for manufacturing	119.2	*119.2	119.8	119.6	121.3	120.4	120.0	116.3	115.8	111.3	110.7	110.2	110.5	113.0	105.4
Crude fuel for nonmanufacturing industry	119.6	*119.6	120.2	120.5	122.3	121.4	121.0	116.8	116.2	111.8	111.1	110.7	110.9	113.7	106.5
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	124.5	*124.7	125.0	124.9	125.1	124.8	124.2	123.8	123.6	123.0	122.6	121.3	121.7	122.1	117.0
Intermediate materials and components for manufacturing	126.2	126.2	126.3	126.3	126.5	126.4	125.9	125.7	125.6	124.8	124.2	122.6	123.1	123.7	118.2
Intermediate materials for food manufacturing	99.1	98.5	99.0	99.6	100.4	101.1	100.1	99.8	98.3	97.0	96.7	97.3	98.7	98.0	97.7
Intermediate materials for nondurable manufacturing	105.9	105.6	105.4	105.2	105.5	105.4	105.0	104.8	104.7	104.0	104.0	104.1	104.0	104.3	102.7
Intermediate materials for durable manufacturing	151.6	152.0	152.5	152.5	152.6	152.1	151.1	151.1	151.9	151.7	150.6	146.1	147.1	148.5	139.7
Components for manufacturing	147.8	*148.0	147.9	147.6	147.4	147.5	147.9	147.9	146.7	145.2	143.3	142.0	142.3	142.9	130.9
Materials and components for construction	132.6	132.6	132.8	132.7	132.8	132.8	133.0	133.1	133.4	133.2	132.8	131.4	131.5	132.0	125.6
Processed fuels and lubricants	113.8	*114.3	115.2	114.7	114.7	112.2	109.9	106.4	107.1	107.3	107.1	106.5	106.2	106.7	103.5
Processed fuels and lubricants for manufacturing	111.9	*112.3	113.2	112.6	112.7	110.4	108.5	105.4	105.9	106.0	105.7	104.9	104.6	105.3	102.2
Processed fuels and lubricants for nonmanufacturing industry	117.2	*117.9	118.6	118.3	118.2	115.2	112.3	108.3	109.2	109.5	109.5	109.4	108.9	109.1	105.7
Containers, nonreturnable	134.1	134.1	132.8	132.9	132.7	133.0	132.6	132.3	131.1	129.3	128.5	127.9	127.9	128.5	119.8
Supplies	110.9	112.0	113.1	113.3	113.4	113.8	113.0	112.7	111.3	111.0	111.3	111.1	112.0	111.3	108.5
Supplies for manufacturing	136.8	136.7	136.8	136.1	135.9	135.4	135.3	135.3	135.1	133.6	132.7	132.2	132.1	132.9	127.3
Supplies for nonmanufacturing industry	99.1	100.8	102.4	103.0	103.3	104.0	102.9	102.5	100.5	100.7	101.7	101.6	103.0	101.6	100.0
Manufactured animal feeds	63.6	67.8	71.7	73.1	73.7	75.7	73.6	72.6	68.3	69.5	72.4	73.3	77.0	72.9	76.7
Other supplies	119.9	120.0	120.2	120.4	120.4	120.4	120.0	119.9	119.3	118.9	118.7	117.9	118.0	118.2	113.4
Finished goods (goods to users, including raw foods and fuels)	117.6	*117.4	117.4	116.9	117.0	116.7	116.2	116.2	115.6	115.3	114.1	114.0	114.0	114.0	110.9
Consumer finished goods	110.8	*110.5	110.5	109.9	110.2	109.9	109.3	109.4	109.1	109.1	108.1	108.3	108.2	108.0	106.4
Consumer foods	104.2	*103.1	102.7	101.3	101.8	102.3	101.8	102.7	103.0	103.7	101.4	102.1	102.2	101.0	101.1
Consumer crude foods	88.1	88.4	91.1	86.3	88.7	91.0	94.6	97.2	96.5	96.7	91.5	99.3	100.3	96.2	96.4
Consumer processed foods	107.2	*105.9	105.0	104.1	104.3	104.4	103.3	103.9	104.3	105.2	103.4	102.8	102.7	102.1	102.2
Consumer other nondurable goods	112.2	*112.5	112.8	112.7	112.9	111.8	111.0	110.3	110.3	110.0	109.8	109.7	109.7	109.9	107.8
Consumer durable goods	122.7	122.7	122.7	122.9	123.0	122.9	122.4	122.3	120.7	119.8	119.5	119.2	119.1	119.7	115.9
Producer finished goods	145.5	*145.5	145.3	145.1	144.7	144.3	144.0	143.8	141.9	140.6	138.4	137.2	137.1	138.1	128.5
Producer goods for manufacturing industries	150.2	*150.1	150.0	149.7	149.2	148.8	148.5	148.2	146.2	145.2	143.3	141.6	141.2	142.2	130.9
Producer goods for nonmanufacturing industries	141.6	*141.6	141.4	141.2	140.9	140.5	140.2	140.0	138.3	136.7	134.9	134.2	133.7	134.9	126.6

[1] Preliminary.
*Revised.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see New BLS Economic Sector Indexes of Wholesale Prices, Monthly Labor Review, December 1955 (p. 1448).

TABLE D–10: Indexes of wholesale prices [1] for special commodity groupings

[1947–49=100]

Commodity group	1957						1956							Annual average	
	June [1]	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1956	1955
All foods	103.7	102.8	102.4	101.0	101.5	102.1	101.6	102.4	102.3	102.8	100.7	101.8	102.3	100.8	101.0
All fish	117.2	117.0	119.4	119.4	115.3	121.8	116.1	118.4	112.5	114.3	114.6	114.6	109.7	114.1	105.4
Special metals and metal products	146.2	145.8	145.9	146.5	146.8	147.3	147.3	147.1	146.3	145.7	144.4	140.5	141.2	143.3	132.9
Metalworking machinery	175.0	174.9	174.5	174.1	173.6	173.0	172.4	172.2	172.0	171.0	167.1	163.9	163.7	165.0	146.8
Machinery and equipment	150.9	*150.7	150.6	150.2	149.8	149.1	148.6	148.3	146.7	145.2	142.3	141.1	140.9	142.1	131.4
Agricultural machinery (including tractors)	132.5	*132.5	132.3	132.3	132.2	131.6	131.1	130.7	129.2	127.1	126.6	126.7	126.4	127.4	122.9
Total tractors	139.3	*139.3	139.0	139.0	138.7	138.0	137.2	137.2	136.5	134.3	133.2	132.2	131.1	132.5	124.7
Steel mill products	175.6	175.7	175.3	175.3	174.5	172.1	169.9	169.9	169.8	169.8	169.8	159.6	159.2	163.2	150.7
Building materials	130.7	130.7	130.7	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.8	131.0	131.0	131.5	130.6	130.6	130.6	125.5
Soaps	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.4	102.9	100.9	100.4	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.6	100.6	99.7	97.8
Synthetic detergents	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	95.1	91.7
Refined petroleum products	127.3	129.0	129.7	130.0	130.3	124.6	120.6	116.8	117.6	117.7	117.7	118.3	117.7	117.5	111.2
East Coast petroleum	123.7	125.0	128.8	128.8	128.8	120.6	117.5	114.3	116.8	116.0	116.0	115.2	113.9	114.6	107.6
Mid-continent petroleum	126.2	128.4	128.4	129.4	130.2	121.9	119.7	118.3	118.3	119.9	119.9	119.9	119.9	118.3	109.4
Gulf Coast petroleum	129.2	131.0	133.6	133.6	133.6	130.1	121.2	117.2	119.1	118.0	117.5	118.6	118.6	118.8	117.1
Pacific Coast petroleum	135.2	135.2	130.2	130.2	130.2	127.0	127.0	116.2	114.6	114.6	115.7	118.9	116.2	117.4	109.6
Pulp, paper and products, excl. bldg. paper	128.7	128.6	128.3	128.5	128.2	128.3	127.7	127.6	127.8	127.6	127.7	127.4	127.2	127.0	119.1
Bituminous coal, domestic sizes	117.2	*116.1	116.5	121.4	124.1	124.1	123.9	123.7	122.9	116.4	114.4	111.4	109.8	115.4	110.2
Lumber and wood products, excl. millwork	118.5	118.5	119.0	118.9	119.6	120.3	120.0	120.5	121.1	122.9	124.6	126.2	127.0	124.9	122.9
All commodities except farm products	121.9	121.7	121.7	121.6	121.7	121.5	120.9	120.6	120.1	119.7	119.0	118.0	118.1	118.6	114.3

[1] Preliminary.
*Revised.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E–1: Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes [1]

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935–39 (average)	2,862		1,130,000		16,900,000	0.27
1947–49 (average)	3,573		2,380,000		39,700,000	.46
1945	4,750		3,470,000		38,000,000	.47
1946	4,985		4,600,000		116,000,000	1.43
1947	3,693		2,170,000		34,600,000	.41
1948	3,419		1,960,000		34,100,000	.37
1949	3,606		3,030,000		50,500,000	.59
1950	4,843		2,410,000		38,800,000	.44
1951	4,737		2,220,000		22,900,000	.23
1952	5,117		3,540,000		59,100,000	.57
1953	5,091		2,400,000		28,300,000	.26
1954	3,468		1,530,000		22,600,000	.21
1955	4,320		2,650,000		28,200,000	.26
1956	3,825		1,900,000		33,100,000	.29
1956: June	372	576	115,000	230,000	2,010,000	.21
July	377	570	591,000	669,000	12,500,000	1.35
August	398	625	137,000	699,000	2,960,000	.29
September	336	541	156,000	209,000	1,630,000	.19
October	332	524	133,000	178,000	1,180,000	.11
November	242	403	158,000	204,000	1,460,000	.15
December	114	240	29,000	53,000	472,000	.05
1957: January [2]	225	325	60,000	80,000	550,000	.06
February [2]	225	350	60,000	130,000	825,000	.09
March [2]	250	375	80,000	120,000	775,000	.08
April [2]	400	525	150,000	190,000	1,380,000	.14
May [2]	475	650	190,000	260,000	1,850,000	.18
June [2]	400	600	140,000	220,000	1,850,000	.20

[1] The data include all known work stoppages involving six or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer. Figures on workers involved and man-days idle cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

[2] Preliminary.

NOTE: For a description of this series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

F: Building and Construction

TABLE F–1: Expenditures for new construction [1]

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions of dollars)														
	1957						1956							1956	1955
	June [2]	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	Total	Total
Total new construction [1] [3]	4,354	4,033	3,641	3,280	3,000	3,182	3,544	3,964	4,302	4,425	4,474	4,420	4,288	46,060	44,581
Private construction	3,012	2,808	2,579	2,392	2,217	2,311	2,654	2,922	3,003	3,073	3,122	3,107	3,030	33,242	32,620
Residential buildings (nonfarm)	1,534	1,410	1,300	1,167	1,048	1,137	1,362	1,521	1,580	1,640	1,672	1,674	1,654	17,632	18,705
New dwelling units	1,105	1,000	940	875	795	885	1,045	1,140	1,195	1,240	1,260	1,260	1,235	13,490	14,990
Additions and alterations [3]	389	373	326	258	217	214	277	339	344	360	371	371	379	3,695	3,376
Nonhousekeeping	40	37	34	34	36	38	40	42	41	40	41	43	40	447	339
Nonresidential buildings [4]	786	747	713	709	704	722	772	804	797	787	786	788	761	8,817	7,611
Industrial	270	270	271	269	270	269	274	276	278	278	277	271	264	3,084	2,399
Commercial	309	287	263	264	257	269	305	329	320	313	316	332	324	3,631	3,218
Office buildings and warehouses	153	146	135	133	135	143	157	165	160	152	147	146	140	1,684	1,311
Stores, restaurants, and garages	156	141	128	131	122	126	148	164	160	161	169	186	184	1,947	1,907
Other nonresidential buildings	207	190	179	176	177	184	193	199	199	196	193	185	173	2,102	1,994
Religious	73	68	64	63	65	67	71	74	75	73	71	67	62	768	734
Educational	43	40	39	40	41	43	46	47	49	49	49	48	46	536	492
Hospital and institutional [5]	43	40	38	36	34	33	32	32	31	30	28	26	25	328	351
Social and recreational	26	24	23	23	23	24	26	27	27	27	27	25	23	275	239
Miscellaneous	22	18	15	14	14	17	18	19	17	17	18	19	17	195	178
Farm construction	156	140	119	105	96	91	97	111	130	156	169	165	156	1,560	1,600
Public utilities	517	493	432	398	357	350	413	475	484	478	483	468	448	5,113	4,543
Railroad	40	38	37	35	31	32	36	43	41	40	41	41	35	427	374
Telephone and telegraph	96	101	88	94	86	75	88	107	100	87	94	94	93	1,066	805
Other public utilities	381	354	307	269	240	243	289	325	343	351	348	333	320	3,620	3,364
All other private	19	18	15	13	12	11	10	11	12	12	12	12	11	120	161
Public construction	1,342	1,225	1,062	888	783	871	890	1,042	1,299	1,352	1,352	1,313	1,258	12,818	11,961
Residential buildings [6]	41	37	34	30	30	29	30	31	30	25	25	23	24	292	266
Nonresidential buildings (other than military facilities)	309	289	274	245	205	236	324	344	371	381	390	378	358	4,072	4,218
Industrial	43	43	41	41	37	44	45	45	42	41	43	38	38	453	721
Educational	249	238	233	215	194	211	201	210	226	231	236	231	221	2,549	2,442
Hospital and institutional	31	33	31	27	23	24	23	26	30	30	29	26	25	298	322
Administrative and service	38	38	36	32	27	30	29	33	38	39	39	35	32	362	331
Other nonresidential buildings	38	37	33	30	24	27	26	30	35	40	43	48	42	410	402
Military facilities [7]	115	100	95	84	82	93	98	117	141	146	143	136	135	1,395	1,313
Highways	530	455	335	230	195	225	239	326	512	543	530	518	501	4,470	4,050
Sewer and water systems	120	117	113	104	93	100	100	110	120	121	125	122	115	1,275	1,085
Sewer	66	64	63	58	53	56	56	60	65	65	69	68	63	701	615
Water	54	53	50	46	40	44	44	50	55	56	56	54	52	574	470
Public service enterprises	38	35	30	26	21	24	27	32	35	39	40	41	37	384	233
Conservation and development	86	79	70	60	51	57	65	73	79	84	87	84	79	826	701
All other public	13	13	11	9	6	7	7	9	11	13	12	11	9	104	95

[1] Estimated monetary value of new construction put in place during the periods shown, including major additions and alterations but excluding maintenance and repair. These figures differ from permit valuation data reported in the tabulations for building permit activity (tables F–3, F–4, and F–5) and the data on value of contract awards (table F–2).

[2] Preliminary.

[3] Includes revisions in the series on residential additions and alterations, and data are not comparable with those published in issues preceding June 1957. See Technical Note on Revised Estimates of Residential Additions and Alterations, 1945–56, on page 973 of this issue.

[4] Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."

[5] Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

[6] Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as housekeeping units.

[7] Covers all building and nonbuilding construction, except production facilities (which are included in public industrial building), and Armed Forces housing under the Capehart program (which is included in public residential building).

[8] Revised.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: Joint estimates of the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and U. S. Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Publication of data on expenditures for new construction during July 1957 has been delayed. They will appear in the September issue.

TABLE F–2: Contract awards: Public construction, by ownership and type of construction [1]

Ownership and type of construction	Value (in millions of dollars)														
	1957					1956								1956	1955
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Total	Total
Total public construction	1,094.4	958.1	1,104.1	768.0	920.3	823.9	769.4	837.9	769.5	836.3	1,100.1	1,102.8	856.1	10,372.2	9,000.5
Federally owned	193.6	296.2	342.1	217.2	207.2	176.4	119.0	151.9	134.1	111.6	184.9	344.1	169.7	2,037.4	1,556.0
Residential buildings	64.5	21.5	115.4	19.3	30.2	19.9	1.2	8.9	19.6	1.0	6.8	15.7	9.3	128.1	61.4
Nonresidential buildings	50.7	46.8	71.0	67.2	86.7	50.8	57.3	97.6	37.4	63.9	46.3	176.0	84.0	909.4	885.5
Educational	.9	1.7	4.0	1.5	20.5	1.4	.9	6.7	.3	.7	2.3	4.8	.5	23.7	21.6
Hospital and institutional	1.4	.4	4.6	2.0	16.1	1.1	.5	6.8	.5	1.7	3.4	5.2	10.9	43.9	77.5
Administrative and service	9.9	4.5	3.5	1.5	4.5	3.8	3.0	5.1	4.1	3.5	6.3	22.1	17.5	87.3	66.7
Other nonresidential buildings	38.5	40.2	58.9	62.2	45.6	44.5	52.9	79.0	32.5	58.0	34.3	143.9	55.1	754.5	719.7
Airfield buildings	4.8	7.4	11.6	9.3	5.6	3.0	6.4	1.8	5.6	3.9	4.1	8.8	6.6	72.1	103.8
Troop housing	5.9	9.8	7.7	16.4	5.6	11.7	4.7	20.3	7.2	1.8	6.1	40.1	1.2	122.7	54.1
Warehouses	5.0	2.7	4.0	5.8	3.5	3.6	1.2	2.0	3.8	1.6	4.5	4.0	4.9	63.2	84.0
All other	22.8	20.3	35.6	30.7	30.9	26.2	40.6	54.9	15.9	50.7	19.6	91.0	42.4	496.5	477.8
Airfields	23.7	34.7	49.7	27.0	7.9	28.0	21.6	4.7	5.2	7.5	6.1	17.7	7.7	155.7	157.4
Conservation and development	30.0	143.0	83.1	49.7	50.2	62.6	26.5	27.9	55.7	22.6	54.8	41.7	28.7	511.0	271.9
Highways	6.8	14.4	4.1	3.4	9.3	7.1	8.8	9.3	10.0	5.8	8.6	17.4	6.6	91.9	58.5
Electric power	5.0	23.3	2.9	25.6	7.9	3.9	2.1	1.6	1.6	2.9	58.3	64.3	28.2	177.5	43.5
All other federally owned	12.9	12.5	15.9	25.0	15.0	4.1	1.5	1.9	4.6	7.9	4.0	11.3	5.2	63.8	77.8
State and locally owned	900.8	661.9	762.0	550.8	713.1	647.5	650.4	686.0	635.4	724.7	915.2	758.7	686.4	8,334.8	7,444.5
Residential buildings	21.7	14.7	7.4	31.4	21.8	13.8	17.6	23.0	31.7	12.3	21.4	22.7	21.1	253.2	210.1
Nonresidential buildings	345.2	256.2	300.8	256.1	252.8	272.2	253.5	252.8	259.8	286.6	284.3	287.4	291.8	3,202.8	2,842.0
Educational	237.6	191.6	234.9	175.9	184.9	211.5	189.3	175.0	173.7	192.9	199.2	184.1	205.9	2,289.0	2,107.2
Hospital and institutional	43.6	17.4	15.8	27.4	12.6	13.9	15.3	28.2	43.4	15.5	24.1	27.9	31.0	278.9	185.9
Administrative and service	23.3	20.1	25.0	29.2	23.3	22.9	21.0	27.7	16.1	54.2	26.1	40.1	21.8	320.8	263.0
Other nonresidential buildings	40.7	27.1	25.1	23.6	32.0	23.9	27.9	21.9	26.6	24.0	34.9	35.3	33.1	314.1	285.9
Highways	306.7	289.5	349.6	186.2	317.1	240.5	278.1	269.1	223.6	271.9	349.3	305.1	249.1	3,211.6	2,933.5
Sewer and water systems	172.6	67.7	75.4	55.4	68.9	80.8	65.2	93.7	84.6	103.8	125.5	104.1	78.3	1,100.0	895.5
Sewer	94.4	44.1	43.6	16.6	37.3	49.1	36.2	50.3	54.7	74.9	49.3	60.1	45.0	658.9	501.9
Water	78.2	23.6	31.8	38.8	31.6	31.7	29.0	43.4	29.9	28.9	76.2	44.0	33.3	441.1	393.6
Public service enterprises	27.3	18.8	17.4	11.7	33.1	31.2	25.2	26.0	17.6	26.0	[2]111.6	23.4	16.8	336.5	378.0
Electric power	9.0	9.0	7.7	8.2	17.1	11.2	17.9	17.8	9.0	15.1	103.6	8.6	7.9	227.2	247.4
Other	18.3	9.8	9.7	3.5	16.0	20.0	7.3	8.2	8.6	10.9	8.0	14.8	8.9	109.3	130.6
Conservation and development	20.3	8.6	4.5	5.1	12.0	4.1	5.8	12.9	12.1	14.5	11.9	9.0	20.0	139.3	117.2
All other State and locally owned	7.0	6.4	6.9	4.9	7.4	4.9	5.0	8.5	6.0	9.6	11.2	7.0	9.3	91.4	68.2

[1] Includes major force account projects started (construction done directly by a government agency using a separate work force to perform nonmaintenance construction on the agency's own property).

[2] Correction.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and U. S. Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration.

TABLE F-3: Building permit activity: Valuation, by private-public ownership, class of construction, and type of building [1]

Class of construction, ownership, and type of building	Valuation (in millions of dollars)														
	1957					1956								1956	1955
	May	Apr.	Mar.*	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May*	Total	Total
All building construction	1,822.6	1,703.2	1,531.0	1,215.3	1,110.0	1,053.0	1,340.4	1,652.8	1,440.6	1,732.7	1,716.7	1,841.9	1,926.4	18,760.7	18,939.0
Private	1,641.4	1,527.4	1,370.3	1,053.3	976.2	925.5	1,192.8	1,483.0	1,308.9	1,591.3	1,559.3	1,594.8	1,736.1	16,884.7	17,264.3
Public	181.3	175.8	160.7	162.0	133.8	127.4	147.6	169.8	131.7	141.4	157.5	247.1	190.3	1,876.0	1,674.7
New residential building	949.0	907.0	817.0	595.9	542.7	528.7	682.6	878.5	772.7	969.8	896.6	973.9	1,072.2	10,280.6	11,696.1
Dwelling units (housekeeping only)	931.2	893.7	800.7	584.6	535.2	519.9	674.7	863.5	761.4	946.9	887.1	964.4	1,058.7	10,138.5	11,535.1
Privately owned	914.3	881.4	799.0	571.1	528.0	514.0	667.8	836.6	746.9	942.4	881.0	938.3	1,031.8	9,962.1	11,386.4
1-family	817.4	792.4	710.3	504.2	465.4	454.0	609.3	774.9	688.4	869.6	824.3	879.3	961.9	9,211.3	10,643.1
2-family	20.4	21.4	20.1	17.1	12.7	11.8	15.7	17.8	16.4	18.6	18.4	18.7	22.8	214.8	208.4
3- and 4-family	11.9	11.3	10.4	7.5	8.0	5.4	7.2	9.8	7.6	7.7	6.9	6.5	8.4	87.9	84.0
5-or-more family	64.6	56.2	58.2	42.3	41.9	42.8	35.5	34.1	34.4	46.4	31.4	33.7	38.6	448.1	451.0
Publicly owned	16.9	12.3	1.7	13.6	7.2	5.9	6.9	26.9	14.6	4.5	6.1	26.1	26.9	176.4	148.7
Nonhousekeeping buildings	17.8	13.3	16.4	11.3	7.5	8.9	7.9	14.9	11.3	22.9	9.5	9.5	13.5	142.2	161.1
New nonresidential buildings	675.1	616.2	556.1	490.5	448.6	414.4	526.4	607.6	525.3	581.0	636.7	694.8	672.2	6,649.7	5,593.7
Commercial buildings	218.5	191.6	162.4	132.2	116.2	135.7	153.0	177.1	163.4	187.6	192.8	214.9	205.2	2,078.0	1,858.7
Amusement buildings	13.1	15.5	10.1	5.9	7.2	5.7	10.6	8.9	10.2	7.5	12.7	10.7	14.4	113.4	99.4
Commercial garages	6.0	7.3	3.6	3.7	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8	3.6	5.1	7.0	6.8	5.9	60.0	66.7
Gasoline and service stations	15.5	15.0	14.0	12.2	12.5	10.3	13.9	17.2	15.4	15.5	13.6	15.2	16.1	165.5	140.0
Office buildings	94.4	67.4	52.8	51.9	38.0	57.6	56.1	44.0	57.5	67.1	78.4	97.1	66.2	734.4	553.4
Stores and other mercantile buildings	89.6	86.4	81.8	58.5	54.2	58.2	67.8	101.2	76.7	92.4	81.1	85.1	102.6	1,004.7	999.1
Community buildings	240.9	214.9	214.7	149.7	168.1	145.2	175.6	208.5	180.9	190.5	208.9	215.8	210.5	2,225.7	1,946.2
Educational buildings	155.6	136.6	138.0	97.9	110.9	99.6	120.6	125.0	106.6	102.6	110.7	149.6	125.5	1,407.1	1,242.3
Institutional buildings	36.2	31.5	36.2	22.2	30.3	16.3	24.4	41.5	32.2	47.5	52.6	26.8	40.0	367.8	307.7
Religious buildings	49.1	46.8	40.5	29.7	27.0	29.2	30.6	42.0	42.1	40.4	45.6	39.3	45.1	450.8	396.2
Garages, private residential	23.1	19.5	14.5	6.7	5.2	6.4	13.8	23.4	22.4	23.9	21.8	20.6	22.3	201.9	187.6
Industrial buildings	96.2	102.8	96.5	83.3	87.3	59.8	105.5	122.9	97.7	105.2	125.2	120.6	140.3	1,260.5	830.4
Public buildings	26.8	28.0	26.7	53.0	24.9	23.1	29.1	26.7	21.4	24.4	30.6	67.2	38.7	326.9	306.6
Public utilities buildings	45.8	37.4	21.9	51.3	35.0	28.4	27.5	29.9	23.2	32.4	37.1	34.2	30.0	326.7	273.1
All other nonresidential buildings	23.7	22.0	19.4	14.3	11.9	15.9	21.8	19.1	16.3	16.9	20.3	21.4	25.2	229.9	191.0
Additions, alterations, and repairs	198.6	180.0	157.9	128.9	118.7	109.8	131.4	166.7	142.5	181.9	183.4	173.1	182.0	1,830.4	1,649.1

[1] Data relate to building construction authorized by local building permits in all localities (over 7,000) having building-permit systems—rural nonfarm as well as urban. Figures on the amount of construction contracts awarded for Federal projects and for public housing (Federal, State, and local) in permit-issuing places are added to the valuation data (estimated cost entered by builders on building-permit applications) for privately owned projects; construction undertaken by State and local governments is reported by local officials. Because permit valuations generally understate the actual cost of construction and because of lapsed permits and the lag between permit issuance or contract-awarded dates and start of construction, these data do not represent the volume of building construction started.

Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

*Revised.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE F-4: Building permit activity: Valuation, by class of construction and geographic region [1]

Class of construction and geographic region	Valuation (in millions of dollars)														
	1957					1956								1956	1955
	May	Apr.	Mar.*	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May*	Total	Total
All building construction [2]	1,822.6	1,703.2	1,531.0	1,215.3	1,110.0	1,053.0	1,340.4	1,652.8	1,440.6	1,732.7	1,716.7	1,841.9	1,926.4	18,760.7	18,939.0
Northeast	432.1	351.2	336.4	235.9	196.4	243.9	291.2	346.8	337.6	363.5	341.5	437.1	409.7	4,047.8	4,129.6
North Central	542.1	532.0	416.5	320.6	242.0	258.0	387.0	537.3	446.6	548.2	555.7	566.8	636.5	5,670.7	5,715.4
South	426.0	404.6	354.9	357.9	339.7	272.0	317.0	386.3	335.0	398.2	394.1	401.9	457.7	4,462.6	4,667.7
West	422.4	415.5	393.2	300.8	331.9	279.1	345.2	382.4	321.4	422.8	425.4	436.0	422.6	4,579.7	4,426.2
New dwelling units (housekeeping only)	931.2	893.7	800.7	584.6	535.2	519.9	674.7	863.5	761.4	946.9	887.1	964.4	1,058.7	10,138.5	11,535.1
Northeast	190.2	188.7	158.1	96.7	86.9	118.0	151.2	192.6	168.5	194.5	187.3	224.6	243.8	2,196.6	2,500.1
North Central	283.0	266.7	240.0	146.1	106.7	127.1	193.9	267.2	255.5	306.4	291.3	319.6	347.5	3,137.0	3,488.5
South	232.9	210.6	185.5	175.2	172.5	132.6	149.9	202.5	171.5	214.8	200.1	198.6	238.7	2,347.1	2,700.9
West	225.2	227.7	217.1	166.7	169.1	142.1	179.7	201.2	166.0	231.2	208.3	221.6	228.7	2,457.9	2,845.7
New nonresidential buildings	675.1	616.2	556.1	490.5	448.6	414.4	526.4	607.6	525.3	581.0	636.7	694.8	672.2	6,649.7	5,593.7
Northeast	187.8	124.1	141.0	114.1	83.3	99.2	111.4	115.9	133.8	124.1	113.9	172.4	123.9	1,431.6	1,233.8
North Central	202.1	211.9	164.8	140.3	110.0	99.0	157.5	213.2	146.8	186.9	209.6	197.2	232.3	1,991.4	1,748.7
South	135.8	139.5	118.0	137.0	131.0	108.4	130.1	138.6	125.1	128.1	140.0	156.0	166.9	1,591.5	1,455.4
West	149.4	140.7	132.3	99.2	124.3	107.8	127.5	140.0	119.6	141.8	173.2	169.2	149.1	1,635.2	1,155.9
Additions, alterations, and repairs	198.6	180.0	157.9	128.9	118.7	109.8	131.4	166.7	142.5	181.9	183.4	173.1	182.0	1,830.4	1,649.1
Northeast	51.3	36.6	34.9	24.0	24.7	24.1	27.5	34.1	33.3	42.7	39.2	38.2	39.0	394.1	364.9
North Central	55.0	51.1	39.6	32.8	24.8	30.1	34.0	53.2	40.6	52.3	52.0	47.5	53.6	510.2	449.2
South	48.6	50.1	43.2	39.8	35.3	29.4	34.8	41.6	36.0	45.8	50.2	44.5	47.8	481.9	451.1
West	43.7	42.2	40.2	32.4	33.8	26.2	35.2	37.8	32.5	41.1	42.0	42.9	41.6	444.2	383.9

[1] See footnote 1, table F-3.

[2] Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately.

*Revised.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE F–5: Building permit activity: Valuation, by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location and State [1]

State and location	Valuation (in millions of dollars)														
	1957				1956									1956	1955
	Apr.	Mar.*	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May*	Apr.	Total	Total
All States	1,703.2	1,531.0	1,215.3	1,110.0	1,053.0	1,340.4	1,652.8	1,440.6	1,732.7	1,716.7	1,841.9	1,926.4	1,875.4	18,760.7	18,939.0
Metropolitan areas [2]	1,313.9	1,200.6	961.1	863.7	841.6	1,032.0	1,294.1	1,101.4	1,350.2	1,330.7	1,453.6	1,515.2	1,453.8	14,667.4	15,108.9
Nonmetropolitan areas	389.3	330.4	254.2	246.3	211.4	308.4	358.7	339.2	382.5	386.0	388.3	411.2	421.6	4,093.3	3,830.1
Alabama	20.0	14.1	15.2	14.3	11.0	14.7	14.3	14.1	14.2	15.6	14.5	17.0	13.9	173.1	166.5
Arizona	22.8	18.1	13.6	26.8	11.4	16.3	19.7	12.4	18.0	16.7	18.4	19.3	12.2	189.7	165.8
Arkansas	6.2	6.4	9.0	5.0	3.4	3.7	4.5	5.3	5.3	4.3	5.0	5.7	5.7	57.4	54.3
California	298.9	278.9	212.3	229.4	203.5	242.0	255.6	205.7	291.6	314.1	281.9	286.7	269.9	3,163.2	3,065.1
Colorado	19.5	21.9	21.8	19.7	20.2	23.0	41.2	16.8	23.7	17.9	28.8	20.7	25.5	279.2	280.6
Connecticut	35.8	42.0	22.3	21.1	22.6	37.1	33.0	29.8	34.6	30.9	41.1	37.9	37.6	375.1	359.1
Delaware	5.2	3.2	5.4	6.1	3.4	6.5	7.8	3.2	6.2	3.8	6.3	5.5	8.9	66.0	62.0
District of Columbia	8.4	3.9	2.8	5.3	2.4	4.4	17.9	8.9	3.6	6.1	4.5	6.0	3.1	70.2	87.7
Florida	79.4	76.0	72.2	70.3	57.8	65.7	77.5	61.7	79.3	72.9	75.0	73.8	69.1	834.8	746.9
Georgia	27.5	20.6	22.1	20.2	12.8	17.4	19.2	20.2	23.7	24.2	23.2	26.7	20.0	250.2	276.7
Idaho	4.5	3.5	1.3	2.0	1.3	3.3	3.3	4.3	3.7	3.1	3.6	6.3	4.4	39.6	36.5
Illinois	137.4	111.7	93.2	61.5	75.2	92.6	118.8	106.9	117.3	119.5	125.0	138.8	138.5	1,333.8	1,261.6
Indiana	33.0	51.3	20.7	23.2	20.5	30.7	40.1	34.1	51.2	38.4	41.0	58.3	40.1	432.0	381.0
Iowa	17.3	11.2	6.0	4.3	7.6	13.0	21.6	16.7	15.6	14.9	18.9	21.4	21.1	181.9	180.1
Kansas	9.9	10.8	10.0	5.8	8.7	14.2	13.3	11.4	10.3	13.0	10.9	13.2	14.6	151.9	195.4
Kentucky	16.1	16.8	13.6	6.5	10.1	10.6	11.2	13.9	15.6	22.3	14.1	20.0	19.4	168.2	189.3
Louisiana	17.9	17.4	20.4	19.3	18.6	14.9	21.7	19.7	24.2	21.5	20.5	30.5	27.6	273.1	292.6
Maine	3.7	2.5	1.0	.6	.8	2.7	2.7	3.9	2.8	3.9	4.5	4.6	2.8	33.9	29.8
Maryland	35.9	30.8	37.9	27.3	28.5	28.0	36.4	26.5	49.1	33.7	40.1	46.5	40.8	429.8	494.4
Massachusetts	39.0	51.2	28.4	18.5	25.9	39.5	42.5	47.2	40.0	46.4	39.2	45.1	50.2	470.0	443.1
Michigan	99.4	74.2	48.2	45.2	38.9	72.8	114.2	81.4	112.6	113.9	98.2	124.5	119.4	1,084.6	1,130.4
Minnesota	43.1	20.1	18.3	10.4	15.0	22.5	30.8	40.2	38.1	36.2	41.0	51.9	46.0	376.2	403.3
Mississippi	6.0	2.8	3.6	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.1	5.2	4.1	5.1	3.8	5.0	6.2	52.5	50.3
Missouri	25.8	24.7	18.6	16.7	15.3	19.4	29.9	22.4	30.3	27.7	28.4	26.7	37.4	306.7	336.4
Montana	5.1	3.0	2.3	1.3	.9	2.3	3.2	5.9	3.2	4.2	5.3	5.0	3.4	41.5	41.7
Nebraska	6.1	5.6	4.7	2.4	2.6	5.6	8.7	6.2	8.3	10.2	8.0	7.5	8.9	82.0	100.0
Nevada	7.2	4.3	3.0	3.6	2.3	3.7	3.0	5.7	3.0	2.6	3.1	3.9	5.1	45.5	75.3
New Hampshire	4.5	2.1	1.5	1.1	1.6	3.1	4.4	2.9	3.8	3.6	3.8	6.2	4.2	37.8	41.2
New Jersey	72.3	58.8	50.4	40.3	55.6	54.1	73.6	62.8	68.8	64.0	72.4	83.6	90.9	810.5	832.3
New Mexico	7.0	6.7	5.4	9.0	5.4	7.2	6.5	7.0	7.1	6.6	5.9	6.8	6.1	77.2	85.7
New York	115.8	111.6	80.8	73.0	86.9	100.8	120.8	129.6	140.9	116.4	166.6	138.5	173.8	1,470.0	1,489.9
North Carolina	21.5	16.2	15.2	16.1	11.9	14.9	16.7	14.4	20.4	20.4	17.5	29.5	19.1	221.4	216.4
North Dakota	2.9	1.6	.5	.3	.9	1.8	3.5	4.0	6.0	3.9	6.6	5.0	7.1	40.5	35.6
Ohio	99.1	94.7	73.6	52.6	53.5	78.8	111.1	83.5	116.1	136.0	139.8	132.1	120.7	1,202.0	1,216.0
Oklahoma	10.9	10.3	9.2	7.2	8.2	13.9	9.4	13.0	13.4	12.0	13.5	13.9	11.4	143.2	149.2
Oregon	12.1	11.4	7.9	12.8	7.2	11.9	13.4	16.3	17.5	16.9	21.1	23.9	16.9	182.0	157.2
Pennsylvania	74.4	64.1	49.6	39.9	47.2	48.6	65.5	55.1	67.2	67.8	93.9	87.5	94.4	780.7	871.9
Rhode Island	4.3	2.9	1.8	1.6	3.1	4.6	3.6	3.5	4.9	8.1	14.1	4.4	4.7	59.6	49.0
South Carolina	8.2	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.3	4.7	6.8	5.1	5.4	6.5	6.0	8.0	6.5	75.8	94.6
South Dakota	6.0	2.0	1.0	.9	1.0	1.6	4.5	3.2	2.6	3.3	5.3	4.5	4.7	37.4	36.9
Tennessee	18.3	15.4	10.5	8.9	13.6	17.0	15.7	15.5	16.5	24.4	19.1	21.1	21.4	213.0	219.6
Texas	83.2	82.4	77.1	98.2	56.1	64.9	76.1	71.9	75.2	78.1	75.1	84.3	77.1	916.9	1,024.6
Utah	8.1	13.3	7.6	4.3	4.3	9.0	8.1	12.6	14.8	8.7	13.1	12.0	11.3	145.2	118.7
Vermont	1.3	1.2	.2	.2	.2	.6	.6	2.8	.6	.5	1.5	1.9	.7	10.1	11.3
Virginia	33.8	29.6	33.7	24.7	23.2	24.8	40.7	31.2	36.1	37.3	55.5	58.0	45.0	452.4	475.2
Washington	28.5	30.5	24.7	22.2	20.7	25.7	24.8	32.7	37.4	32.8	51.7	35.9	39.3	390.6	381.0
West Virginia	6.0	4.6	5.2	3.1	2.8	5.2	6.2	5.1	5.8	5.9	7.9	6.2	6.0	64.4	67.4
Wisconsin	51.8	38.7	26.0	18.7	18.8	34.0	40.9	36.6	39.7	38.9	43.6	52.6	59.6	442.0	438.8
Wyoming	1.8	1.6	.8	.9	1.9	.8	3.4	2.0	2.7	1.8	3.1	2.2	2.2	25.6	18.6

[1] See footnote 1, table F–3.
[2] Comprised of 168 Standard Metropolitan Areas used in 1950 Census.

*Revised.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE F–6: Number of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by ownership and location, and construction cost [1]

Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost [1] (in thousands)		
	Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned	Location						Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned
				Metropolitan places	Nonmetropolitan places	Northeast	North Central	South	West			
1950	1,396,000	1,352,200	43,800	1,021,609	374,400	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	$11,788,595	$11,418,371	$370,224
1951	1,091,300	1,020,100	71,200	776,800	314,500	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	9,800,892	9,186,123	614,769
1952	1,127,000	1,068,500	58,500	794,900	332,100	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	10,208,983	9,706,276	502,707
1953	1,103,800	1,068,300	35,500	803,500	300,300	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	10,488,003	10,181,185	306,881
1954	1,220,400	1,201,700	18,700	896,900	323,500	243,100	325,800	359,700	291,800	12,478,237	12,309,200	169,037
1955	1,328,900	1,309,500	19,400	975,800	353,100	273,100	356,000	389,000	310,800	14,544,647	14,345,829	198,818
1956	1,118,100	1,093,900	24,200	779,800	338,300	228,800	303,100	334,200	252,000	13,086,118	12,814,776	271,342
1953: First quarter	257,100	238,100	19,000	184,400	72,700	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	2,346,213	2,183,710	162,503
Second quarter	324,300	315,000	9,300	238,100	86,200	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	3,083,256	3,000,120	83,136
Third quarter	285,000	280,700	4,300	207,800	77,200	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	2,777,607	2,739,268	38,339
Fourth quarter	237,400	234,500	2,900	173,200	64,200	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	2,280,927	2,258,087	22,840
1954: First quarter	236,800	232,200	4,600	174,300	62,500	47,400	52,700	77,600	59,100	2,240,448	2,199,446	41,002
Second quarter	332,700	326,500	6,200	244,000	88,700	67,300	98,400	90,900	76,100	3,454,571	3,398,898	55,673
Third quarter	346,000	339,300	6,700	262,800	93,200	72,500	97,800	99,900	75,800	3,590,366	3,528,471	61,895
Fourth quarter	304,900	303,700	1,200	225,800	79,100	55,900	76,900	91,300	80,800	3,192,852	3,182,385	10,467
1955: First quarter	291,300	288,000	3,300	221,800	69,500	53,100	63,400	95,900	78,900	3,076,198	3,043,959	32,239
January	87,600	87,300	300	68,100	19,500	16,000	15,600	30,600	25,400	892,794	890,092	2,702
February	89,900	87,900	2,000	66,900	23,000	13,500	19,700	32,400	24,300	954,570	934,585	19,985
March	113,800	112,800	1,000	86,800	27,000	23,600	28,100	32,900	29,200	1,228,834	1,219,282	9,552
Second quarter	404,400	397,000	7,400	295,400	109,000	89,700	116,600	109,600	88,500	4,416,285	4,349,159	67,126
April	132,000	130,500	1,500	96,800	35,200	28,600	37,300	35,700	30,400	1,434,395	1,421,309	13,085
May	137,600	135,100	2,500	99,700	37,900	30,300	40,000	37,400	29,900	1,502,901	1,479,773	23,128
June	134,800	131,400	8,400	98,900	35,900	30,800	39,300	36,500	28,200	1,478,989	1,448,077	30,912
Third quarter	392,200	357,800	4,400	263,300	98,900	75,300	108,000	99,400	79,500	4,025,441	3,981,182	44,259
July	122,600	121,900	700	88,300	34,300	27,000	35,600	32,700	27,300	1,372,150	1,363,092	9,058
August	124,700	122,300	2,400	91,500	33,200	24,900	38,000	34,800	27,000	1,369,948	1,346,848	23,100
September	114,900	113,600	1,300	83,500	31,400	23,400	34,400	31,900	25,200	1,283,343	1,271,242	12,101
Fourth quarter	271,200	266,700	4,500	195,800	75,400	55,500	68,000	84,000	63,700	3,026,723	2,971,529	55,194
October	105,800	104,800	1,000	76,500	29,300	23,500	29,400	28,500	24,400	1,178,809	1,168,229	10,580
November	89,200	88,400	800	64,600	24,600	17,700	23,000	27,800	20,700	993,986	985,891	8,095
December	76,200	73,500	2,700	54,700	21,500	14,300	15,600	27,700	18,600	853,928	817,409	36,519
1956: First quarter	252,100	244,600	7,500	183,800	68,300	45,700	58,200	83,200	65,000	2,850,687	2,761,446	89,241
January	75,100	73,700	1,400	54,300	20,800	12,400	15,700	27,200	19,800	814,448	800,665	13,783
February	78,400	77,000	1,400	57,600	20,800	14,400	16,400	26,800	20,800	887,138	871,700	15,438
March	98,600	93,900	4,700	71,900	26,700	18,900	26,100	29,200	24,400	1,149,101	1,089,081	60,020
Second quarter	332,500	325,300	7,200	228,300	104,200	72,300	98,100	93,200	68,900	3,924,184	3,844,192	79,992
April	111,400	109,900	1,500	76,200	35,200	23,400	33,600	31,100	23,300	1,309,175	1,293,488	15,687
May	113,700	110,800	2,900	77,600	36,100	24,700	33,300	32,800	22,900	1,346,513	1,312,890	33,623
June	107,400	104,600	2,800	74,500	32,900	24,200	31,200	29,300	22,700	1,268,496	1,237,814	30,682
Third quarter	298,900	292,900	6,000	202,900	96,000	61,800	86,700	87,000	63,400	3,534,804	3,471,787	63,017
July	101,100	99,000	2,100	69,700	31,400	21,800	29,900	27,700	21,700	1,201,352	1,179,266	22,086
August	103,900	103,200	700	70,900	33,000	20,800	29,200	30,700	23,200	1,227,209	1,222,281	4,988
September	93,900	90,700	3,200	62,300	31,600	19,200	27,600	28,600	18,500	1,106,183	1,070,240	35,943
Fourth quarter	234,600	231,100	3,500	164,800	69,800	49,000	59,600	71,300	54,700	2,776,443	2,737,351	39,092
October	93,600	91,200	2,400	64,900	28,700	20,100	26,200	27,500	19,800	1,164,981	1,078,142	26,839
November	77,400	77,000	400	54,800	22,600	16,500	19,200	22,700	19,000	930,589	925,991	4,598
December	63,600	62,900	700	45,100	18,500	12,400	14,200	21,100	15,900	740,873	733,218	7,655
1957: First quarter*	215,800	202,500	13,300	149,100	66,700	33,800	46,800	78,800	56,400	2,540,016	2,351,729	188,287
January	63,000	60,100	2,900	44,000	19,000	9,300	10,700	24,800	18,200	718,318	681,147	37,171
February	65,800	63,100	2,700	46,600	19,200	9,700	14,000	24,600	17,500	762,871	727,081	35,790
March*	87,000	79,300	7,700	58,500	28,500	14,800	22,100	29,400	20,700	1,058,827	943,501	115,326
Second quarter [3]	291,000	277,500	13,500	200,000	91,000					3,608,700	3,441,150	167,550
April [3]	92,000	89,500	2,500	63,800	28,200	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,147,840	1,118,750	29,090
May [3]	102,000	96,000	6,000	68,200	33,800	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,279,400	1,200,000	79,400
June [3]	97,000	92,000	5,000	68,000	29,000	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,181,460	1,122,400	59,060

[1] Excludes temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, and military barracks; includes prefabricated housing if permanent.

These estimates are based on (1) monthly building-permit reports adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction, (2) continuous field surveys in nonpermit-issuing places, and (3) reports of public construction contract awards.

Private construction costs are based on permit valuation adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

[2] Not available.

[3] Preliminary.

*Revised.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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